"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued cool today and Thursday; northeasterly winds, fresh on the coast.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,025. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

RUSSIAN FORTS AT KOVNO CAPTURED; FORT AT NOVO GEORGIEVSK ALSO FALLS; AUSTRIANS 13 MILES FROM BREST-LITOVSK

LOSS OF KOVNO IMMINENT

Southwest Front of Fortress Taken With 4,500 Men and 240 Guns.

ADVANCE OF TEUTONS RAPID

Russians Being Rolled Back on Several Sectors of the Long Battle Front.

NEW POSITIONS IN PERIL

Foe's Armies, Welding Into Great Continuous Mass, May Force Brest-Litovsk Line.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 18.—The retreat of the Russians from Poland continues and it is believed probable they will have to fall back further than the Brest-Litovsk line, as Berlin reports that General Litsmann has stormed and taken the forts on the southwest front of Kovno, capturing 4,500 prisoners and 240 guns. This probably means the early fall of the fortress itself, between which and the capture of the Vilna-Warsaw-Petrograd Railway there cannot be much delay.

Another fort on the northeast front of Novo Georgievsk also has fallen and the cordon is being closed around the fortress.

Other armies from the west and south are advancing toward the Brest-Litovsk line.

Austro-Hungarian troops have advanced to Dobrynka, thirteen miles southwest of Brest-Litovsk, according to an official statement issued by the Austrian War Office last night, while Archduke Joseph Ferdinand is advancing on Janow, twenty miles northwest of the fortress.

The situation at Kovno is crucial. The Times declares in a review of the Russian situation.

"If the enemy succeeds in reducing Kovno," the paper says, "and is thereby able to cross the Niemen he will be in the rear of the Russian line north of the Sventa, and with the junction of the two wings of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army, the position of the Russian right flank will be very difficult."

Foresee Petrograd Drive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 17.—(Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russians may be said to have practically reached their first line of defense on which originally it was expected the campaign would be started a year ago, namely the Bug-Niemen line.

The German southern and northern groups of armies are now coalesced into a single enormous force facing eastward. This shortening of their front has freed considerable numbers of men and these, together with reinforcements from the interior of Germany and elsewhere, are being brought up to the Niemen-Dvina front.

These last operations are rapidly threatening to become of primary importance. In fact, it is now evident that Petrograd is serving as an attractive bait for German ambitions. Military authorities estimate that under all-favoring circumstances a sufficient military expedition from East Prussia would take not less than a twelvemonth to reach Petrograd, as the natural obstacles, apart from military opposition, are many and great.

This period might be shortened very considerably by the enemy holding absolute command of the Baltic. Without holding the command of the Baltic any attempt upon Petrograd as a military objective is futile. There are again signs of German activity in the Baltic, but they have proved hitherto unsuccessful.

There seems to be no doubt that the Germans are combining their movements toward Petrograd as their real objective, and that the operations on the Warsaw and Vistula line were subordinate.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 17, (via London.)—Warning is telegraphed to Berlin by the war correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger from the eastern war theatre that the resistance of the Russians may be expected to increase as the Austro-German front approaches the Russian line of defense.

The correspondent asserts that the Russians can dispose sufficiently strong forces to enable them to make a serious temporary resistance, and adds that battles of increasing intensity, with perhaps a retardation in the Austro-German advance, are to be looked for in the immediate future.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF DAY'S OPERATIONS

Many Prisoners and Cannon Taken by Germans at Kovno and Novo Georgievsk.

BERLIN, Aug. 17, (via London.)—The War Office today gave out the following:

Eastern Theatre of War: Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Further battles in the region of Kupiaki resulted successfully, and 625 prisoners, including three officers, as well as three machine guns fell into our hands. The troops of the army of

Continued on Page 4.

Through Train from Lille to Warsaw New Demonstration of German Efficiency

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Lille-Warsaw express. These words record another German mechanical and technical triumph.

Eleven days after the capture of Warsaw the military railroad officials have inaugurated a through train service, connecting the extremes of occupied enemy territory, leaving Lille at 6:40 o'clock in the morning, Brussels at 8:30, and Berlin at midnight, and arriving at Warsaw in time for luncheon the next afternoon.

The first trip of the new train eastward from Berlin carries a party of seven American war correspondents, including The Times representative, who are going to witness the bombardment of Fort Novo Georgievsk.

VENIZELOS CALLED BY KING OF GREECE

Ex-Premier Asks Four Days to Consider Request to Form New Cabinet.

MONARCH FOR OLD POLICY

May Dissolve Parliament Again if Liberal Leader Declines to Accede to His Wishes.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 18.—Following his acceptance yesterday of the resignation of the Gounaris Cabinet, tendered on Monday after the Premier's crushing defeat in the Greek Chamber, King Constantine requested Eleutherios Venizelos to form a new Cabinet, the former Premier asked four days in which to consider the situation before reaching a decision.

Special dispatches from Athens indicate that the situation is clouded with considerable uncertainty.

"King Constantine has asked Venizelos to form a new ministry, but to continue the old policy," says the Graphic's correspondent. "If Venizelos declines this humiliating rôle a fresh dissolution of Parliament is threatened and a delay of more months may ensue."

The Times Athens representative sums up the situation thus:

"Until it is known whether Venizelos will succeed in forming a Cabinet, he cannot be said to have triumphed. Even should he become Premier his sympathy for the allied cause might be hampered by circumstances which would preclude a return to the policy of Greek intervention which he advocated in March.

"Venizelos will not come to a decision regarding the offer of the Premiership until he has examined all the official documents bearing on the situation, but he appears disposed to facilitate an understanding with the King in order to avoid a fresh crisis."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 17, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—M. Venizelos was received by the King this morning. His Majesty asked him to form a new Cabinet.

M. Venizelos asked for a respite of four days in order to consider the situation.

ROME, Aug. 17.—Reports received by the Italian Government from Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece show that military preparations in those countries are being carried on with intense activity. In some quarters this is taken as an indication that these states are nearing a decision as to their policy in the war.

The press of Rome are a unit in welcoming the victory of Venizelos, which is interpreted by the newspapers as committing Greece definitely to the cause of the Entente Allies.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—French opinion thinks it premature to see in the defeat of the Gounaris Ministry acceptance by Greece of the line of policy outlined by the Quadruple Entente in its last note. The Matin doubts if Venizelos will take the stand he did at the beginning of the year now that Greek opinion has been aroused against any idea of the least concession in Macedonia.

"But at least," says the Matin, "the Allies will find in Venizelos a statesman capable of applying broad judgment and intelligence to the consideration of his country's interests."

BERLIN, Aug. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency gives the following version of M. Gounaris's interview with the King of Greece:

"Telegrams from Athens by way of Bucharest say that Premier Gounaris conferred with King Constantine concerning the note presented by the Entente powers.

"M. Gounaris informed the King that all the members of the Government favored rejection of the note, and that he would be obliged to hand in his resignation in case the throne did not share this opinion.

"The Premier said it would be impossible to cede territory to Bulgaria and that Greece could not permit an increase in Bulgarian territory at the expense of Serbia."

GENEVA, Aug. 17.—The Tribune prints the following, under a Bucharest (Rumania) dateline:

"King Ferdinand yesterday gave a long private audience to the Greek Minister, who is a member of the party headed by Eleutherios Venizelos."

KING'S PHYSICIAN IS A SPY.

Ferdinand of Bulgaria Dismisses German Medical Adviser.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"A dispatch received here from Bucharest says that information arriving in the Rumanian capital from Sofia is to the effect that King Ferdinand has dismissed Dr. Groetzel, for twelve years his medical adviser, because he discovered Dr. Groetzel was a German spy."

1,000 LOST WITH BRITISH TRANSPORT

The Royal Edward Torpedoed and Sunk in Aegean Sea by German Submarine.

ONLY 600 ABOARD SAVED

London Shocked by News of Loss of Troopship, the First Sunk During the War.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The British transport Royal Edward has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the Aegean Sea. Announcement to this effect was made officially today.

Six hundred men were saved out of the 1,850 troops and 220 other persons on board.

The loss of the Royal Edward is a serious one at this moment. The men the vessel carried were not part of a new expedition, but were reinforcements for the Twenty-ninth Division, which has been on the Gallipoli Peninsula since the first landing and which received much high praise from General Sir Ian Hamilton in his reports on the initial and subsequent operations.

The text of the official announcement is as follows:

The British transport Royal Edward was sunk by an enemy submarine in the Aegean last Saturday morning. According to the information at present available, the transport had on board thirty-two military officers and 1,350 troops, in addition to the ship's crew of 220 officers and men.

The troops consisted mainly of reinforcements for the Twenty-ninth Division and details of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Full information has not yet been received, but it is known that about 600 have been saved.

The sinking of the Royal Edward has shattered the proud tradition of the British Navy, after more than a year of war, of having transported hundreds of thousands of men across the seas without the destruction of a troop-laden ship.

On two previous occasions transports have been attacked. The Wayfarer was torpedoed by a submarine in the Irish Sea, but the vessel was not sunk and only five lives were lost. The Manitou was attacked by a Turkish torpedo boat in the Aegean Sea, and although the ship was not damaged, fifty-four lives were lost through the breaking of a davit as a boat was being lowered.

Today's news came as a shock to the British public, who believed the submarine menace in the Aegean had been dealt with successfully. This is the first occasion since the sinking of the battleship Majestic on May 27 that the German submarines, which made the long trip to the Dardanelles, have scored a success.

The Royal Edward's destruction is not likely to delay operations recently undertaken, for, with the Russian retirement in the east and the continuance of the Balkan negotiations, the necessity for achieving something definite in the assault upon the Dardanelles is growing greater.

The Royal Edward was formerly the steamship Cairo. Germany had news of the sinking yesterday, but nothing was published in London, although the disaster occurred three days ago.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 18.—The Daily Chronicle's naval correspondent says:

"The sinking of the British transport Royal Edward in the Aegean by a German submarine is a most tragic event because so many valuable lives have been lost, but the incident should cause no surprise. So wonderful has been the grasp established by the Admiralty over German submarines in home waters that not a single British troop ship has been sunk of the hundreds which have crossed the Channel, a freedom from disaster such as the most optimistic never dared to anticipate.

"It would be idle to ignore the fact that German submarines are now more seaworthy craft than they were and are handled with great boldness and skill. Undoubtedly the newest and most powerful submarine has been sent out to the Aegean. It was in that region that we heard of the highest numbered of German submarines, believed yet to have been recorded—No. 51."

The Royal Edward, according to official British reports, is the first transport flying the British flag to be sunk.

An unofficial dispatch from Berlin on Feb. 21 reported the sinking of a British transport with troops and of the warship which accompanied her, but no official report, British or German, has confirmed this.

There has also been an unconfirmed report of the sinking in the Dardanelles of the American Line steamship Merion, which was requisitioned a few months ago by the British Admiralty as a troop ship.

The immunity that British transports have hitherto enjoyed has been a great source of pride to the British Government and people. Last Fall, with the Emden and Königsberg still at large in the Indian Ocean, 70,000 Indian troops were carried from the Far East to Suez, Marseilles, and Liverpool without mishap. Thousands of troops have also been taken from Canada and Australia, while transports have made periodic crossings between England and France or Belgium. In the same, safe manner

Continued on Page 4.

Secretary of War Garrison Counsels Us on Preparedness

It is something far different from militarism, he says, and essential to the national safety. Read his views

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES NOW. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

ROCK ISLAND DEALS WASTED $20,000,000

Commerce Commission's Report Puts Operations of Syndicate Up to Attorney General.

$1,000,000 IN GRATUITIES

Misrepresentation and Deception of Stockholders Charged—Directors Scored for Acquiescence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today handed down a report on the financial transactions and the operation of the Rock Island Railroad Company under the Reid-Moore syndicate and the history of the management which finally placed the road in bankruptcy. In narrative form, free from terms that would characterize the moral meaning of what was done, the commission gives a résumé of the evidence taken at the hearing held last Fall and Winter.

An aggregate of losses amounting to more than $20,000,000 is charged to have been caused by the syndicate. It is also pointed out that the Rock Island from being a few years ago one of the finest railroad properties in the country with its stock selling in the markets of the world at around $200 a share, is now in the hands of receivers, with its stock down to $20 a share, although its earnings have steadily increased and last year were the largest in its history.

Nowhere in the report does there appear a hint of criminal prosecutions. Up to the close of the official day the report had not been received at the Department of Justice, although it is regarded as a foregone conclusion that the findings of the commission will go there, leaving it to the Attorney General and his assistants to compare the many acts of questionable conduct in the management of the affairs of the Rock Island with the statutes that may apply to them.

The acquisition by the Reid-Moore syndicate of $20,000,000 of Rock Island stock in 1901 is mentioned as the beginning of the story of manipulation by which the road was essentially wrecked. The members of the syndicate gradually became members of the Board of Directors, and by the organization of two holding companies, one organized in Iowa and the other in New Jersey, and the creation of an executive committee with all the powers of the full Board of Directors when that body was not in session, the successive steps in the depreciation of the property proceeded. Capital stock was several times increased, the debt was swelled from $63,000,000 in 1901 to $235,000,000 in 1914, and the net income was reduced from $5,300,000 to $395,000. Besides the losses enumerated by the report, many millions were given away by the Executive Committee.

Reid-Moore Profits Undetermined.

The commission frankly confesses its failure to determine just how much Messrs. Reid and Moore and their partners succeeded in taking out of the Rock Island. When asked, Mr. Reid said he could not tell, as he always burned his books at the end of every month. The comment of the commission is that whatever their gains may have been, the holders of Rock Island stocks and bonds certainly have that which is of little value. It is declared that misrepresentation of assets was a regular practice of the company, and that misleading reports were published to fool the stockholders. The secrecy in the deal by which Rock Island stock was boosted up to $39, the day that the application for a receiver was made, and then fell to $20, is brought out and the collusive character of the transaction fully described. The Board of Directors was not informed that a receivership was intended, and one Director traveled all the way from Chicago to New York with the attorney who had charge of drawing up the application and knew just what was going on.

The commission suggests that the terms of the Clayton Anti-Trust act should apply to Directors of railroads so that a Director could not serve on the boards of two competing companies and also that there should be a law under which railway officials should be held accountable as strictly as Government officials. A limit on the issuance on stocks and bonds is also urged.

The Commission's Report.

The material part of the report follows:

"Many large contributions were made to officers and Directors of the railway company. George J. Boggs, a Director and Secretary to the Board of Directors, and also a Director in the two holding companies, admitted he served in these capacities merely as a dummy for the syndicate.

"J. E. Gorman, first Vice President in charge of freight and passenger traffic, was secretly paid $18,750 per annum, making his total compensation $43,750, whereas the payroll showed $25,000.

"C. A. Morse, Chief Engineer, received a salary of $15,000 per annum and a secret bonus of $5,000 on the first of each year.

"Upon the retirement of R. A. Jackson as General Solicitor, he was given $100,000 in cash.

"As an inducement to L. F. Loree, Chairman of the Executive Committee, to relinquish, after ten months' service, a joint contract with the railway company and the Frisco, under which he was to receive a salary of $75,000 per annum for a period of five years, and in addition was to be paid a bonus of $500,000 at the expiration of the contract, he was given bonds of the railway company of a par value of $450,000. The proportion of the railway company was charged to profit and loss. The total amount borne by the railway company in this transaction exceeded $250,000.

"C. H. Warren, Vice President, was given by the railway company $150,000 of the common and $105,000 of the preferred stock of the New Jersey Company and $50,000 in cash. There was no board authorization for the latter expenditure, the item being represented in the records of the railway company merely by a voucher signed by D. G. Reid.

"R. R. Cable, a member of the Executive Committee, received from the

Continued on Page 20.

ASKS CONFISCATION OF GREAT FORTUNES

Walsh Minority Report Recommends Law to Seize Estates Over $1,000,000.

LABOR BIAS IS STRONG

Harris Weinstock Tells Why Majority of Industrial Relations Commission Refused to Sign.

The Commission on Industrial Relations, after two years of work, has been unable to agree on any program of social legislation to be submitted to Congress. The life of the commission expires on Aug. 23. Two reports have been prepared—a majority report signed by the three representatives of capital and by Professor John R. Commons and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, and a minority report signed by Chairman Frank P. Walsh and the three representatives of labor.

In a statement issued yesterday Harris Weinstock of San Francisco, an employed member of the commission, said the members found themselves to be unalterably divided on social questions and that two reports was the only solution of the deadlock.

One of the rocks on which the commission was hopelessly split was a recommendation in the report drafted by Chief of Staff Basil M. Manley, and fostered by Chairman Walsh, that Congress enact laws confiscating, upon inheritance, all great fortunes in excess of $1,000,000. In other words, Mr. Walsh and the three labor members of the commission proposed to forbid heirs of wealthy Americans from inheriting more than $1,000,000 from any one estate. All in excess would go to the Federal Government.

It was Mr. Walsh's idea that this would furnish a panacea for all the problems of taxation and relieve the working classes from paying for the support of the Government. In this way he would put the Government in possession of practically all of the great American fortunes, to be used for the benefit of the many, rather than for the luxury of the few, he contended.

Refused to Consider Proposal.

Professor Commons, Mrs. Harriman and the three members of the commission representing employers, refused to give serious consideration to such a proposal. They expressed surprise at the action of Mr. Walsh in advocating such radical Socialistic propaganda when he had been appointed to the commission as an impartial representative of the general public. Despite the ardent condemnation of the majority members of the commission, Chairman Walsh insisted upon the confiscation plank, and it has been incorporated in the minority report.

Another ground of irreconcilable difference was that after the whole commission had agreed to recommend the establishment of a permanent Bureau of Industrial Relations, the Walsh wing of the commission wanted to put the Bureau under the Federal Department of Labor. The majority took the stand that this would destroy the very purpose of the Bureau because capital would have no confidence in arbiters controlled by labor.

To the commission Chairman Walsh presented the Manley report containing these and other recommendations for the signature of the nine members. According to Mr. Weinstock "the Manley report's pro-labor bias was so pronounced as to make it a partial and unfair statement." The employer members and Prof. Commons and Mrs. Harriman declared flatly they would never sign it, and Professor Commons, who is Professor of Economics of the University of Wisconsin, drafted another report. This was signed by Mrs. Harriman, Professor Commons and R. H. Aishton, J. T. Ballard and Mr. Weinstock, the last three representing the employers. The Manley report was signed by Chairman Walsh and John Garretson, James O'Connell and John B. Lennon, the last three representing organized labor.

Colleagues Bitter Against Walsh.

Mr. Walsh was appointed to the commission as one of the three impartial members representing the general public. His colleagues are bitter against him because of his pro-labor attitude, his socialistic propaganda and his efforts to damage the case of the employer. Mr. Weinstock yesterday pointed to the report on the oil strike at Bayonne, N. J., issued last Sunday by Chairman Walsh, in which officials of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and specifically John D. Rockefeller, were bitterly arraigned.

"The impression has gone out over the country," said Mr. Weinstock, "that this report was a report of the Industrial Relations Commission. It was nothing of the sort. The commission never considered the report. As a member of the commission, I wish to say I did not sign it and never passed on it. At the instance of the New York Call, Mr. Walsh at the eleventh hour sent two investigators to probe the strike and then made public their report on his own initiative and responsibility. I deem it eminently fair and just that the people of the United States know the truth about the Bayonne report. It was not a report of the Commission on Industrial Relations, as it was made to appear to be."

Mr. Weinstock then explained why he wished to issue a statement for the majority of the commission before the publication of the report.

"This commission has taken two years of work and spent $500,000 of the people's money and the people have a right to know why we are quarreling among ourselves and cannot agree," he said. "I had earnestly hoped that we could present a unanimous report, but the stand some members of the commission have taken on social questions makes that impossible.

"For instance, we all agreed that there should be a permanent Bureau of Industrial Relations. The labor men and Mr. Walsh wanted this under the direction of the Department of Labor. It is easy to see that such a bureau would be absolutely useless. No employer would trust the arbitration of industrial disputes to a body dominated and controlled by the opposition, for the bureau would certainly be dominated by labor. We want the Industrial Relations Bureau to be absolutely independent and constituted in a tri-partisan manner just as was the commission—representatives of capital, representatives of labor and representatives of the general public. This insures fairness.

"The machinery of the commission was used by Mr. Walsh for the drafting of a report we could not sign. It con-

Continued on Page 6.

FRANK LYNCHED AFTER 100-MILE RIDE; HIS FACE MUTILATED BY SECOND MOB; GOVERNOR PROMISES PROMPT ACTION

Prison Commission Witnessed Kidnapping; Chairman Exonerates State Farm Officials

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Aug. 17.—Prison officials here are held to be blameless in connection with the kidnapping of Leo M. Frank from the State Prison Farm in a statement given out tonight by R. E. Davidson, Chairman of the State Prison Commission. Mr. Davidson, with Commissioners Rainey and Patterson, was here to inspect the penitentiary when Frank was seized.

Mr. Davidson's statement said that the band worked so quickly and was so well organized, and immediately upon its arrival at the prison so completely controlled the situation, that "no responsibility rested upon either the commission or anybody at the farm." Commissioners Rainey and Patterson voiced the same view.

Some comment was heard here today as to why the lynchers had to deal with only five men—the Warden, the Superintendent, two guards, and a "trusty" in charge at the gate.

That Warden J. F. Smith and Superintendent J. M. Burke were powerless with the facilities they had at hand when the band arrived is not questioned here. Burke says the mob completed its work in five minutes; Smith says five or six minutes. First, all wires were cut at the prison. Then Warden Smith was made prisoner while another squad handcuffed Burke and led him to the gate they wished to enter. A command to the "trusty" to open the gate was demurred to, but a threat to kill him quickly gave the gang easy access to the inside. As the gate was opened a guard came up, but he was overpowered, as was the second one encountered. Frank was seized by five men, according to most reports, hurried outside, and thrust into an automobile, along with a long rope that dangled before his eyes.

He did not utter a word, and what he said, if anything, during the long ride from Milledgeville to the outskirts of Marietta probably never will be generally known.

GEORGIA PRESS CONDEMNS ACT

Lynching of Frank the State's Shame, Says The Atlanta Constitution.

'GEORGIA HANGS HER HEAD'

Lone Paper, Published at Scene of Lynching, Defends It as Act of Justice.

With the exception of a newspaper published at Marietta, Mary Phagan's home town, the press of Georgia, so far as comment was obtainable last night, was practically unanimous in condemning the lynching of Leo M. Frank. In response to a request sent to the principal newspapers of the State for extracts from their editorial opinions THE TIMES *received the following:*

Calls It "Georgia's Shame."

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—Under the caption "Georgia's Shame," The Atlanta Constitution will say tomorrow:

"Leo M. Frank, a life prisoner in the State penitentiary, where he was sent by conjoint decree of the courts and the Executive clemency power, has been taken from the State prison farm, carried more than 150 miles through the country, and lynched by a mob, which left his body hanging to a tree near Marietta.

"In that act the sovereignty of the State of Georgia has been assaulted, desecrated, raped. No word in the language is too strong to apply to the deliberate and carefully conspired deed of the mob. The assault of the lowest criminal upon the life, person, or property of another affects directly but two persons, the assailant and his victim; that act of the mob which lynched Leo Frank has put a stain upon the escutcheon of a State, which more than 2,500,000 people are trying to preserve untarnished.

"Every man, woman, and child in Georgia will feel the ultimate effect of that act of the law-defying mob which went to Milledgeville and lynched, not Leo Frank, who is only a detail in the awful story, but the State itself. It is Georgia, Georgia law and justice, that was hanged upon that Cobb County tree. The strangest part about it all is that it occurred at all.

"There is not a man, woman, or child of reasonable age in Georgia but could have predicted the possibility of this wantonly unlawful tragedy. Most of all, those State authorities responsible for prison safety should have known the attempt would probably be made. In the well-known state of public feeling, emphasized by repeated threats and rumors of violence to the prisoner, and further incited by a murderous assault upon the particular prisoner by an inmate of the same penitentiary camp, it was the duty of those State authorities, their sworn duty, to go to every necessary extent to prevent that act of violence in which Georgia's shame is now indelibly written.

"They owed it not only to the prisoner, but to the State; they owed it to Georgia, the sanctity of whose law has been the one real issue and now the thing most wantonly violated. And yet that mob of twenty-five men secured a prisoner whom the State was obliged to protect, carried him away and lynched him, took him without the necessity of breaking a lock or firing a shot.

"Georgia cannot retrieve the act for which, through failure of her officials, responsibility rests upon her. There is but one even approximately adequate answer she can make, and that is punishment of the offenders, punishment of the slayers of a State's prisoner, of the assailants of the sovereignty of a State. It matters not how the decrees of a court or courts may be modified through legal process; it is the duty,

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MOB HAD PLOTTED CRIME FOR WEEKS

Had Perfect Organization, with a Leader Whose Word Was Law.

SENT SCOUTS IN ADVANCE

Studied Prison Surroundings and Planned Lynching "Like a Business Undertaking."

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—How the lynching of Leo M. Frank was planned and executed was frankly revealed this afternoon by a business man of Marietta, who branded the act as a piece of justice tardily but efficiently administered. He said:

"The public will never know the identity of the twenty-five brave and loyal men who took into their own hands the execution of a law that had been stripped from them by Governor Slaton. I would not advise inquisitive authorities or persons to try to reavel them. They are as zealously banded together now and as relentless as at the moment they invaded the State Prison."

This man knew of the movements of the lynching clansmen, of their organization, of their plans and of their painstaking system of advance preparations. He would neither admit nor deny that he was a member of the mob.

"The men who hanged Leo Frank," he continued, "did not go about it with a spirit of lawlessness or vindictiveness. They felt it a duty, a duty to their State and Commonwealth, a duty to the memory of Mary Phagan, whom all Cobb County loved and whose memory is cherished in every household in the hills you see over there to the west.

"They would have lynched him more than a month ago if some one hadn't got careless and permitted a 'leak.' Governor Harris was apprised of the plans and ordered the militia to be in readiness. That was the day when the county police were scouting in the edge of Fulton and Cobb Counties, on the lookout for automobiles from Marietta. Governor Harris and the military authorities no doubt received widespread censure for this apparently unnecessary action, but if the truth were known it gave Leo Frank at least one month of grace he would not have received from the hands of the men who were about to go to Milledgeville for him.

Lynching Long Contemplated.

"Ever since the day Governor Slaton commuted the sentence of Frank this morning's work has been under consideration. Minute and definite plans were drawn, and there was not a missing thread from the fabric of the perfected scheme when the twenty-five men set out early last night on their journey to Milledgeville.

"Meetings were held in a spot so conspicuous that you would be astonished to hear its name called. A leader was chosen, a man who bears as reputable a name as you would ever hear in a lawful community. He was a man respected and honored.

"The chosen twenty-five, (although this wasn't the entire number available,) were men whose worth was known collectively and individually. I doubt whether you would find anywhere a body of patriots more loyal, faithful, obedient, and determined. They were received to bear whatever burdens arose as though it fell upon individual shoulders and to go through with their plans at any cost. They were business-like as well as determined.

"As in business ventures, they would not go into it without first knowing every lay of the ground and every detail so far as could be foreseen. The business of getting the men was the first undertaking. There was a great deal of sifting and weeding.

"I have learned from my father's lips, and from those of my various kin who served in the reconstruction days, the modes and methods of the Ku Klux, but even that noble institution, for perfection of organization, determination, and daring could not equal this modern exploit, done in the interest of a justice of which we had been denied by the man we put in office.

"In the first place, the organization of the body who lynched Frank was more open than mysterious. It was more on the order of a plain, open-and-shut business proposition. The purpose of the Ku Klux was more to overawe and frighten than anything else.

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FULL INQUIRY IS ORDERED

Body Saved from Burning at Hands of an Angry Throng.

RUSHED TO SAFETY IN AUTO

Thousands in Atlanta View Corpse After It Has Been Prepared for Burial.

SENT TO BROOKLYN HOME

Crime the Outcome of Careful Plans That Made Work and Escape Easy.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—Dangling in a grove within a stone's throw of the hillside birthplace of Many Phagan, the body of Leo M. Frank, lynched by a mob perfect in its precision and organization, was cut down at Marietta this morning while threats to burn it were being made by the big crowd that gathered after the lynchers had departed.

Hurried to the village square—two miles distant—in an undertaker's dead wagon, the body was then transferred to an automobile, resting lengthwise across the tonneau in a wicker basket, and rushed to Atlanta, followed by a trail of automobilists.

Attempts were made by telephone to intercept the car, but without success, and an undertaker's ambulance met the machine at the outskirts of the city and conveyed the body in safety to Greenburg & Bond's undertaking establishment in Atlanta. It was there embalmed after being viewed by thousands, and about midnight, under a heavy police guard, was placed aboard a Southern Railway train to be taken to Brooklyn, N. Y., for burial. The funeral party, including Mrs. Frank and several Atlanta friends of the family, who will accompany the body to Brooklyn, was guarded carefully by the police until the train left the terminal station.

Friends and relatives had planned to hold a private funeral at 11 o'clock tonight. Mrs. Frank, who arrived from Milledgeville tonight and was taken to the home of Herbert Haas, objected, however, and the plan was abandoned.

Mrs. Frank appeared at the train unassisted and showed no serious effects of her ordeal. Several policemen surrounded Mrs. Frank and her friends and refused to allow any one close enough to converse with them.

No violence other than strangulation was committed upon the body by the lynchers. Despite reports that it had been riddled with bullets, not a mark except upon the throat was visible when it was cut down.

As it fell to the ground the foot of a frenzied onlooker was ground into the face, badly distorting the features, and adding to the discoloration caused by blood congelation.

Governor Harris Promises Action.

No arrests have been made. Governor Harris has instructed officials of Cobb County to exert every effort to find the lynchers, but no State or county reward has been offered. It was said at the Governor's office late this afternoon that no application for the offer of a reward had been made. The Governor himself, however, in a statement to THE TIMES correspondent, pledged himself to do evrything in his power to bring about the arrest and punishment of the lynchers.

Governor Harris, who had gone to Fitzgerald early today to attend the annual reunion of Confederate Veterans, started back to Atlanta tonight to aid the Prison Commision in an investigation of the lynching.

"The people are entitled to all the facts in the case," said the Governor, "and I propose to see that they shall have them."

The Governor had been awakened this morning to be told of the action of the mob. "I am greatly shocked and aggrieved," he declared then, "and I do not believe that the people of Georgia will at all approve of this action. I am sure that it will hurt Georgia greatly everywhere, and I am extremely sorry that it occurred.

"It can be taken for granted that I will use my every power to see to it that the members of this mob receive fitting punishment for their crime. I will see to it that the authorities of the County in which this crime occurred receive every help at the disposal of the State."

Lynching Planned for Weeks.

The lynching of Frank was the outcome of weeks of deliberate study and planning. It was carried out with clocklike precision. The living victim, fully conscious and aware of his impending fate, was transported more than 100 miles.

As told in long-distance telephone messages to THE NEW YORK TIMES early this morning, Frank was taken from the State Prison farm at Milledgeville shortly after 10 o'clock on Monday night, after the prison authorities had been overpowered, was thrown into an automobile and rushed over the country

roads with so little disturbance that even in Marietta no one knew of the crime until a voice over the telephone to Deputy Sheriff L. Hicks said:

"Leo Frank's hanging to a limb down here in the Frey gin neighborhood. Retribution."

The Deputy Sheriff hastily donned his clothes and, in a buggy, traveled to the spot. He had been preceded by a score of others, one of whom, William Frey, owner and operator of the gin, had seen the procession of lynchers file along the road. They were standing in a circle beneath the body, which swung in the light breeze, still warm.

The story of how Frank passed his last hours and the incidents attending the hanging none but the self-appointed executioners know.

It was the first automobile lynching which Georgia has experienced, and it was carried out with reckless boldness. But few of the twenty-five men who drove up to the State Prison Farm in five automobiles wore masks. The prison was protected by a Warden, a Superintendent, and a score of armed guards, but apparently there was no opportunity given them to resist.

Just before midnight Superintendent J. E. Burke was summoned to the door of his house and handcuffs were placed on him. Two men with shotguns guarded him, and he was told that it was useless to remonstrate, that the men were after Frank and would get him.

A trusty on guard at the penitentiary gate was overpowered and the men rushed up the stairs to Frank's room. Four men seized the prisoner by his arms and legs, a fifth grasped him by the hair. He fought and groaned with pain from the wound which was inflicted on him a month ago when another convict attempted to assassinate him while he was in the dormitory by cutting his throat. His captors paid no heed to his protests, but dragged him roughly down the stairs. They even put shackles on his wrists.

There were enough men in the lynching party to awe the guards who were aroused and those who had entered the building for Frank were unmolested as they dragged him across the yard and put him in one of the automobiles. Telephone and telegraph wires were cut so that an early warning was impossible and the automobiles started on their way.

The Superintendent said that he did not recognize any of the men, who were believed to be citizens of Marietta, the one time home of Mary Phagan.

SAVE BODY FROM MOB; HEELS MUTILATE FACE

Frenzied Man Makes Attack—Women and Babies View Hanging Corpse.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—Leo M. Frank was found at 8 o'clock this morning, his body still warm, hanging by the neck to a tree near W. J. Frey's cotton gin, two miles from Marietta, on the Roswell Road, and almost 100 miles from the prison where he was siezed last night.

The gin house is fifty yards off the Roswell Road, but not visible from the highway. The nearest farmhouse is 200 yards away. The place is just a mile and a half from the National Cemetery.

Frank on his death ride was not even clothed. He was sleeping when the lynchers seized him, and when the throng from Marietta arrived the hanging corpse was clad only in a silk nightrobe, with the initials "L. M. F." embroidered over the heart. His feet and legs were bare.

Frank's eyes were bandaged. His hands were cuffed behind him. A coarse sack had been tied about his hips. His feet were dangling about four feet above the ground. An oak tree was the gallows.

Not a shot had been fired, and there was no sign of mutilation. The wound inflicted by William Creen, a fellow-convict, a few months ago, had been opened up on the left side of the throat by the contact with the grass rope that brought death.

At the instance of Newt A. Morris, formerly Judge of the Blue Ridge Circuit and a prominent Marietta citizen the body was cut down and hauled to Marietta in an undertaker's wagon, but not until a frenzied man in the crowd at the tree had mutilated the face with his heel.

At the outskirts of Marietta Judge Morris overtook the undertaker's wagon in an automobile, lifted the body in a long basket from the wagon to the automobile and started with it to Atlanta at top speed.

Body Safe in Atlanta.

At the outskirts of Atlanta the body was met by an undertaker in an automobile ambulance and was again transferred and hurried to a secret spot, where it would be safe from either the curious or the vicious.

The final scene of the most notable tragedy that Georgia, the South or the nation has known was enacted soon after 7 o'clock near the isolated gin. So quietly was the work done that people in Marietta did not know of it for more than an hour. When the news reached the town, which is the county seat of Cobb County, a throng hurried to the gin where the body was still hanging to the tree.

The bringing of the body to Cobb County, where Mary Phagan was born and reared, was a demonstration of the purpose of the mob. As the leaders left the prison officials bound and handcuffed, they told Superintendent J. N. Burke that Frank's body would be found near the grave of Mary Phagan. To carry out this design without interruption by officers of the law, every telegraph and telephone wire out of Milledgeville had been cut, save one. This one wire, communicating with Augusta, flashed the news to the world in the early morning that Leo Frank was at last in the hands of men of whose vengeance he has been living in dread since the day he was arrested on a charge of murder.

Lynchers Warned.

That wire and the news it told prevented the lynchers from hanging their captive in Marietta. Every Sheriff in Georgia had been ordered to keep a vigilant watch on all automobiles, for it was reported that the lynchers and their victim were in eight cars, so long before daylight the Sheriffs had men guarding all roads.

The lynchers were evidently warned of this fact, for when they reached the swampy banks of Little River it was decided to run no risk of being balked by a rescue party. It was realized that to take their prisoner to the Marietta cemetery would be to invite a battle with law officers, so Frey's gin was selected for the execution.

About 7 o'clock W. J. Frey, a former Sheriff of Cobb County, who lives two and one-half miles east of Marietta on the Roswell Road, saw four automobiles pass his house, going like the wind. In the second or third car he recalls seeing a man of Frank's description wedged between two men in the back seat.

Half an hour later Mr. Frey drove into Marietta, and there learned that Frank's body had been found hanged to a tree in a grove two miles east. In company with Gus Benson, a Marietta citizen, and W. W. Yaun, a travelling man from Augusta, Ga., Mr. Frey drove back and found the body in a grove of young trees on land owned by himself, and within a stone's throw of his gin-house.

A number of persons had already arrived and were viewing the body. The news of the discovery spread rapidly, and soon the road was full of people coming from both directions.

It appears from the facts known, that Frank was hanged between 7 o'clock and 7:30. From the road the body was screened by the trees.

Scene Grows in Horror.

A horrible sight met the eyes of the first arrivals at the grove, and still more horrible was the spectacle that greeted later arrivals, who found not only the body swaying in the wind, with the gaping red wound in the throat, but surging around it a closely packed mass of men all but mad with excitement and hate.

A brown grass rope about half an inch thick had been thrown over the limb of an oak tree, near the trunk. One end of this rope was thrown around the neck of Leo M. Frank, tied with a hangman's noose, and the other was tied to the base of a sapling twenty feet away.

Frank hung with the top of his head near the limb, his feet about four feet above the ground. A white handkerchief was over his face, the corners knotted at the back of his head. The hangman's knot lay against his right jaw. The wound in his throat, where William Creen attempted to kill him at the State farm a few weeks ago, was torn open. The rope was above the wound, but toward the front of his throat, where the wound ranged upward, the rope lay in the wound.

Frank's body from the waist up was clothed in a thin white pajama jacket. Worked in the jacket on the left side of the chest were the letters "L. M. F." in red thread. The sleeves of the jacket had been clipped away with pocket-knives by souvenir hunters until both sleeves were gone as far as the elbows.

The arms, thus exposed, hung straight, with the wrists handcuffed in front. The arms, hands and fingers were blue, while the left thumb showed the healing cut where Frank had defended himself from Creen's knife-attack at the State farm.

The body, from the waist down, was wrapped in a dirty piece of brown cloth that looked like khaki, stretched across the front like a skirt drawn tight, and tied by the corners behind. The edges of the cloth barely meeting on the left side.

Viewed by Women With Babies.

Around the ankles had been a piece of grass rope, but this rope was cut away by souvenir hunters soon after the crowd gathered.

Before 8:30 o'clock the crowd at the scene had reached great proportions, considering the isolated neighborhood, and more than 1,000 persons were there, including a number of women, several of whom carried babies in arms. Automobiles came careening, recklessly disregarding life and limb of occupants. Horse-drawn vehicles came at a gallop. Pedestrians came running.

The sight made some women sick. They would shriek or groan and turn their heads away. Other women walked up to the packed mass of men and pushed their way to look at the body without the quiver of an eyelash.

As the crowd grew the excitement increased. One of the early arrivals was a man in a frenzy of passion. He was bareheaded, coatless, his eyes blazing like those of a maniac. He ran to the tree, threw up his hands, clinched his fists, and shook them at the body. His hands would open and his fingers would writhe; his fists would close again and he would shake them at the body.

"Now we've got you," he screamed. "You won't murder any more little, innocent girls. We've got you now. We've got you now."

His voice would rise to a shrill note, then become hoarse, as he chanted his words in sing-song, one imprecation after another.

Crowd All But Mad.

When he paused for breath some man in the crowd would yell and the throng would join and the shriek would grow and rise higher and higher till it filled the little grove. These demonstrations seemed to fan the fury of the man by the body. His gestures became more violent, his raving words came faster and faster, pouring out like a torrent.

"They won't put any monument over you," he cried. "They are not going to get you. They are not going to get a piece of you as big as a cigar."

The crowd screamed in frenzy and packed closer.

With this demonstration at its height a short, thickset man, with blue eyes gleaming, ran into the crowd, jostled his way through, and pushed up to a place beside the man who was cursing the body. He stood on tiptoes to be seen. "Men, hear me," he said.

It was Newt A. Morris, former Judge of the Blue Ridge Circuit, who had just come in an automobile to Marietta with Attorney John Wood of Canton. They were attending Alpharetta Court, heard the news early, and came at top speed to the scene.

"Hear me men!" cried Judge Morris. The crowd became silent out for the undertone mumbling of the man beside the body.

"Citizens of Cobb County, listen to me, will you?" said Judge Morris. They gave a murmur of assent.

"Whoever did this thing——"

The man beside the body broke in with a shout: "God bless him, whoever he was!"

Judge Morris laid his hand on the man's shoulder and asked him please to be quiet for a few minutes.

"Whoever did this thing," said Judge Morris, "did a thorough job."

The crowd applauded. "They shore' did," came in chorus.

"Whoever did this thing," said Judge Morris, "left nothing more for us to do. Little Mary Phagan is avenged. Her foul murder is avenged. Now I ask you, I appeal to you as citizens of Cobb County, in the good name of our county, not to do more. I appeal to you to let the undertaker take it."

Plea for Father and Mother.

The man by the body broke in again. "We are not going to let the undertaker have it!" he shrieked. "We are not going to let 'em erect a monument over that thing! We are not going to let 'em have a piece of it as big as a cigar, we are going to burn it. That's what we are going to do, we are going to burn it. Come on boys, lets burn the dirty thing."

Judge Morris raised his voice. "Men, I appeal to you!" he shouted. "Don't do anything to this body. Let the undertaker have it. This man has a father and a mother, and whatever we think of him, they're entitled to have the body of their son. Men, men, I appeal to you for the good name of our county. Let all who favor giving this body over to the undertaker say 'aye.'" There was a chorus of "Ayes."

"Now let all who oppose it say 'no,'" said Judge Morris. The man beside the body, at the top of his voice, yelled "No!" "Let all who favor giving this body to the undertaker raise their hands," said Judge Morris. The hands of the mob went up. "Let all who oppose it give the same sign," said Judge Morris. The hand of the man beside the body was raised aloft, trembling.

Judge Morris got down and ran back through the crowd and called for an undertaker. While he was calling, somebody laid a knife to the rope and Frank's body dropped to the ground with a thud, and the crowd packed around it in a solid mass, with the excited man standing at the head.

A negro ran up to Judge Morris. "Here I am, Judge," he said, "here's the wagon."

Judge Morris gave orders, and two negroes opened the back of the wagon and pulled out a long undertaker's basket, and started toward the body.

"Bring the body on, men," shouted Judge Morris, "Bring it on. Quick, for God's sake."

Grinds Heel Into Face.

But none of them would pick it up, and Judge Morris, beckoning to the negroes, wedged in and worked his way toward the body, until the negroes finally got it and started toward the wagon.

The man who voted "No" reached out and struck at the body, and the negroes dropped it. When it was on the ground the man stamped upon the face, and ground his heel into the dead flesh and stamped again and again, until the crowd, stricken silent and motionless by the horror of the sight, could hear the blows.

Again and again, as a man grinds the head of a snake under his heel, did the man in frenzy drive his heel into the face of Leo M. Frank, grinding the black hair into the black earth.

"Stop him. For God's sake, stop him!" cried Judge Morris, and ran up to the man and begged him to stop.

While the Judge begged and pleaded, the negroes at an order from the undertaker seized the body again and ran with it to the basket, and then to the wagon, snapped down the door, leaped to the seat and drove toward Marietta, with the big horse on a dead run.

Judge Morris and Attorney Wood ran for their automobile and started after the undertaker's wagon. Several cars quicker than theirs got ahead of them, but they were soon passed with the crowd swarming along the road in the dust raised by the undertaker's wagon.

At the entrance to the National Cemetery, just inside the town of Marrietta, Judge Morris caught up with the wagon, got out of his car, ordered one of the negroes to take his place and then climbed up himself to the driver's seat. Riding for a few blocks, with Attorney Wood driving the automobile ahead, the Judge seized the first favorable opportunity and jerked the long basket out of the undertaker's wagon and laid it across the cushion seat of Wood's car. Then, jumping in beside the attorney, Judge Morris said: "Now, John, drive like hell to Atlanta."

Race to Atlanta.

Thus the body was taken from the crowd, and thus began the automobile ride to Atlanta, the like of which was never seen before.

Opening wide the throttle, Wood poured into his motor everything it would hold. By his side, with drawn face and gleaming eyes, Judge Morris strained forward, peering through the dust, waving his arms and shouting for automobiles to make way.

Crosswise of the tonneau, the end projecting a foot or more on each side, jostled and swayed the undertaker's long basket with the body inside. On the running board stood another man, hanging to the car with one hand, holding the basket with the other.

Down the road toward Atlanta sped the car, and up the road toward Marietta sped automobiles loaded with men going like mad to the ginhouse to see the body.

The car with the body gave the cars with the sightseers just room enough for the end of the basket to miss a collision, and the cars with the sightseers gave equally little room.

Low over the road hung an endless roll of dust, and through this dust the three men in the death car would dimly see cars coming one after another, a procession of them, all speeding like racers, and the death car would swerve a little to the right to pass, which made the basket jostle and sway, while the sightseers, flashing past, would wave their hands and shout, their wild eyes gleaming for an instant as they raced northward to Marietta, expecting to see the body hanging in the grove.

Undertakers Called.

At Smyrna the death car slowed down and the man on the running board jumped off and ran into a telephone booth and notified Greenberg & Bond, Atlanta undertakers, to meet the death car with their automobile ambulance, which they did at Ashby and Marietta Streets.

In haste the basket was shoved into the undertakers' funeral car and driven with all speed into the city, while down the road behind it came a racing procession of automobiles from Marietta and up the road toward Marietta went a racing procession of sightseers, never suspecting that one by one they were whizzing past the object of their curiosity.

Crowds of people sought the chapel of Greenberg & Bord, thinking the body had been taken there, but when they arrived they found it wide open to inspection, but vacant.

Edward Bond informed inquirers that the body had been taken elsewhere, and declined to disclose its whereabouts.

Meanwhile Coroner John A. Boone of Cobb County impaneled a jury at Marietta in the undertaking establishment of J. W. Black for the purpose of investigating the lynching. After two witnesses had been examined the jury took a recess until next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The witnesses were Clarence Kirby, a grocer of Marietta, and Deputy Sheriff George Hicks of Cobb County, who swore they had positively identified the body hanging in the grove as that of Leo M. Frank.

PRISON HEAD, IN IRONS, SAW MOB SEIZE FRANK

Capt. Burke Handcuffed and Taken to Hospital to See Lynchers at Work.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Aug. 17.—Captain J. M. Burke, Superintendent of the State Prison Farm, gives the following account of the seizure of Leo M. Frank.

"I was called to the door just as I was preparing to retire, and following my usual custom I walked out. When I passed the threshold two strong men grabbed me and in an instant snapped handcuffs upon my wrists. Four others stood guard over me, two with shot guns and two with heavy revolvers. I remonstrated and they declared it was no use for me to squirm, as they had come for Leo Frank and were going to get him. I told them that Frank was not at my house and they said they knew that, but they were going to take me where they knew Frank was quartered.

"I was marched up to the penitentiary building by a guard, which was redoubled as we proceeded. When we reached the building a demand was made for the gate to be opened and one of the men began cutting the wires and informed me that the prisoner would be killed as soon as an entrance was effected.

"The gate was unlocked and Night Guard S. Hester came forward, but he was immediately covered and ordered to throw up his hands. Half way up the steps I was halted while half a dozen men rushed by me and made a dash for Frank's room. One of the prisoners who witnessed this scene declared that four men seized Frank by his arms and legs, while a fifth grabbed him by the hair and that way up the steps I was halted while half a dozen men rushed by me and made a dash for Frank's room. One of the prisoners who witnessed this scene declared that four men seized Frank by his arms and legs, while a fifth grabbed him by the hair and he was dragged out of the hospital and bumped down the stone steps with me looking on.

"Frank never uttered a word, but apparently he was suffering intensely and groaned as from pain inflicted in handling him in his wounded condition.

"The crowd informed me that they did not intend to harm anybody except Leo Frank and told me not to have any fear. The affair was completed within the space of five minutes, it seemed to me, and almost before we realized the enormity of the occurrence it was a written chapter.

"During the entire performance I was handcuffed and under guard. When the crowd brought Frank down and started off I asked the fellow who had snapped the handcuffs to unlock them, but he laughed and said that if I would accompany them they would take off the irons. I retorted that I'd be damned if I'd go anywhere with them.

"The whole procedure was a well-timed and a well-ordered and methodical proposition and only a few words were spoken, it evidently being agreed for a leader to do the talking. Only two of the men were masked, but I did not recognize any of them. Then in less time than it takes to tell it, they were off and I could see the lights flashing as they went over the hill toward Meriwether, the road that leads to Atlanta.

The Warden's Story.

Warden James E. Smith of the State penitentiary system, described the attack as a very carefully planned affair. He said:

I was spending the night at my home adjacent to the main building, as I usually do under normal conditions. I had just gone in when I was called from the front. I inquired who it was, and then some name was given in a conciliatory tone which I did not understand. But as my name was called familiarly I went to the door with a lantern in one hand and my other hand on my pistol.

When I opened the door half a dozen men confronted me with pistols and guns thrust into my face. They commanded me to throw up my hands, and there was nothing else to do. At this juncture my wife rushed up and fell swooning in my arms, and the men ordered me to come on and go to the camp.

My wife interposed and they told her they were my friends and her friends and for her not to be afraid, but she kept clinging to me. Then one of the men told them to go on, but he reconsidered and said one or two more of them had better remain with me. They kept me covered for probably five or six minutes, then took my pistol, jumped into an automobile passing by and were gone. The affair was finished so quickly it is hard to say how it was carried out and I am completely at my wits' ends in the matter.

MORBID THRONGS VIEW BODY.

Thousands File Past Casket After Police Give Way to Mob Threat.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—Bent on viewing the body of Leo Frank to satisfy themselves that he was surely dead, several hundred men, when they discovered that it had been secreted in the automobile garage of Greenberg & Bond, the undertakers, in Piedmont Avenue, at Ellis Street, gathered and threatened to break down the doors unless permitted to enter.

When a window was broken by the mob plain clothes policemen under command of Captain L. S. Dobbs, who was in charge of the police squad that first visited the pencil factory to view the body of Mary Phagan, realized the danger that threatened. Accordingly, an ambulance hearse was summoned and, escorted by Captain Dobbs and the entire squad of mounted police, Frank's body, in the wicker basket, was removed from the garage to Greenberg & Bord's chapel, at Houston and Ivy Streets, and from 2:30 P. M. until 7 tonight thousands of persons filed through the chapel.

At 7 o'clock Chief of Police W. M. Mayo, to permit the undertakers to prepare Frank's body for shipment at midnight to Brooklyn, N. Y., doubled the cordon of police on guard and closed the front door.

During the five hours that the crowds were allowed to view Frank's body thousands, including many women, girls in short skirts, boys yet in knee breeches, and barefoot lads, streamed in single file on either side of the casket. In the crush many women fainted.

HOPE FOR VINDICATION FRANK'S PRISON SOLACE

"It Cannot Last for Always," He Wrote in Letter to Attorney Declaring Innocence.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—L. Z. Rosser, who was leading counsel for Leo M. Frank, had no statement to make today in reference to the lynching of Frank, but said he wanted to give to the public the last letter he received from Frank and his own reply to that letter. The letters follow:

State Farm, Milledgeville, Ga., July 1, 1915.
Hon. L. Z. Rosser, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Rosser: You will, I know, pardon my not having written to you sooner. Letters which I had written to others of counsel were meant for you to share.

At this writing my health is much better, my cold having nearly left me. I am sleeping fine, and my appetite is good.

The Warden and his staff are very kind and solicitous. Will you please send me J. M. Slaton's present mail address? I would like to write to him. I would also like to have the present address of Colonel M. J. Yeomans.

I have been given some "chores" in and about the prison building commensurate with my present physical condition. I go to bed at 8:30 P. M. and rise at about 4 A. M. I work continuous about five to seven hours a day. Of course, I must be ready to do any other work besides the routine work on call. Even at that, I have several hours a day for reading, writing or any reasonable form of exercise and diversion. The sunshine and atmosphere here are great. I have plenty of opportunity to view plant life, and my field observation in the crimino-psychological field is practically limitless.

Still, "stripes" and the environment of a penal institution, while interesting in their way, pall upon the vision of an innocent man. Physically, I am part of it; spiritually I am totally foreign. Yet, as the old saw has it, "ad astra per aspera," it cannot last for always, even though for the present I am designated as a "lifer."

I want to assure you how deep is my respect for you as a man and attorney. I am not in this predicament because of anything you did or did not do. My misfortune is the result of a "system," coupled with ignorance and chicanery.

Won't you kindly remember me to all inquiring friends, and with every good wish, I am, Cordially yours,
LEO M. FRANK.

P. S.—My dear mother delivered your message to me. "Sapienti sat."

Mr. Rosser's Reply.

Atlanta, Ga., July 3, 1915.
Mr. Leo M. Frank, care State Farm, Milledgeville, Ga.

Dear Mr. Frank: I have received your letter of the 1st inst. I have been intending to write you for quite a while, but the excitement here in Atlanta since your commutation has prevented me. Prior to your commutation I had meant often to visit you, but your situation so distressed me and so oppressed me with my lack of power to help you, that I could not summon the courage to visit you as often as I would have wished.

You know that I have given you the best work of my life; it did you no good, but I hardly think it was my fault. I do not believe that any one could have aided you. The merest tyro could have convicted you, and the ablest lawyer in the South could have done you no good. This, not because you are guilty, for I believe in your innocence as profoundly as I believe in anything. During the months passed you never lied to me once, and never uttered to me an unworthy sentiment.

I know that it is not needful for me to do so, but I urge upon you patience and resignation to your present situation. I profoundly believe that no external circumstances can make a man unhappy if he is clean within.

Clean within, as I believe you to be, there is no reason why you should not be happy even on the prison farm. Buoyed up by a sense of innocence, you can be happy anywhere, and no man or set of circumstances can made you unhappy as long as you know that you are innocent.

You do not need for me to urge upon you to enter upon your present life cheerfully, willingly and obediently. I know that you will abide by every rule of the institution, and that you will so conduct yourself that the officers and inmates of the institution will be your friends; and that you will be helpful to the inmates, who so much need help and sympathy.

The present animosity against you cannot last always. The people of this State are, for the most part, high-minded and generous people. They have been misled by the many false accusations made against you, and they now hate you because they do not know the truth. The truth will, in the end, be vindicated, and the people of this State will finalaly, in my profound conviction, come to see the true light, and their animosity and prejudice against you will disappear. For the coming of that day you must wait patiently, and with prudence and courage.

God grant that the brighter day herein predicted may come speedily, but if it lingers long your courage must never fail, and your gentleness and kindness must never wane.

Fate may be such that you may never be vindicated, but fate cannot destroy you unless your are willing to be destroyed.

Very sincerely yours,
L. Z. ROSSER.

It is understood that these letters were not meant for publication, and that they would not have been given out if Frank had not been lynched.

Dr. M. J. Clurman of 969 Simpson Street, the Bronx, who was a classmate of Leo M. Frank at Cornell University, and his intimate friend for years, last night gave THE TIMES the text of a letter he received from him, which is dated July 1, and was posted at the Milledgeville prison.

After acknowledging the receipt of Dr. Clurman's last letter, Frank wrote:

"The Warden and his staff here are very kind to me. I know I shall get along nicely with them. I am eating plenty of eggs and buttermilk, as we have a dairy here, and I believe I have already put on some weight. I have been assigned to some tasks in the prison building which won't impair my physical condition. I am sleeping well.

"Governor Slaton showed himself a man of courage and wisdom. The future will render this patent, and instead of mobs and hisses he will get at the hand of Georgians all the honor they can heap upon him.

"As you may well suppose, my mail here is particularly heavy, so I cannot write you a longer letter now. Best wishes to you and yours.

"LEO M. FRANK."

NEWS OVERCOMES FRANK'S PARENTS

Aged Father in a Serious Condition—Mother Stands the Shock Better.

WIFE BEARING UP WELL

Receives Message of Husband's Death as if Mob's Act Was Not Unexpected.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Frank, the parents of Leo M. Frank, were overcome with grief at their home, 152 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, on hearing that their son was the victim of a Georgia mob. Early yesterday morning they received the news of his death from newspaper men. The shock prostrated both of them. With the aged parents live their daughter, Mrs. Otto Stern, her husband, and their two children.

Otto Stern said last night that no arrangements had been made yet for Frank's funeral, nor would any be made until after the body had reached Brooklyn. No word had been received from the authorities in Atlanta as to when the body would be shipped. Mr. Stern said Mrs. Frank, recovering from the first shock, was bearing up well, but he feared the effect on Mr. Frank because of his age. He is 72 years old, some fifteen years older than his wife.

"The family has no statement to make at this time," said Mr. Stern. "But we are preparing one and we shall have something to say after the funeral. I know my brother-in-law was innocent and you can depend on it he did not flinch even when they dragged him out of jail. He was as calm as you are, you may feel sure, even when they put the rope around his neck. He was a good, religious boy and he did not fear to face his Maker."

For several hours after the first word of the lynching reached the Frank home, the parents anxiously awaited official information from the Georgia authorities in the vain hope that their fears for the worst might not be true. It was shortly before 11 o'clock that Mr. Frank and Mr. Stern were seen leaving the house.

The two men were immediately surrounded by newspaper men. Both plainly showed the effects of their grief, and the father of Frank was evidently struggling to bear the ordeal. Leaning on the arm of his son-in-law, he tried to walk away from the reporters.

"I can't talk, I can't talk," he said when he was asked if he had anything to say. "Please, please don't ask me anything," he begged, and he began to weep.

"My poor boy, my poor murdered Leo," he murmured.

"But not for God," he remarked and he suddenly straightened. His face assumed a determined look, and in a voice broken with emotion he said:

"If there is any force left in the laws of this land, these men will be brought to justice."

As Mr. Frank and his son-in-law started to walk away, some of the reporters stepped behind them, and Mr. Stern, turning to them, pleaded:

"Please don't follow us, boys. We are on our way to the telegraph office to make arrangements."

Another effort was made to see one of the members of the family, and this time, Mrs. Frank, the mother of Leo, came to the door. Her eyes were red from weeping, and she begged to be excused when she was told that it was true that her son was dead.

"Is it true? Is it true that Leo is dead?" and her voice shook.

"I can't say anything. I can't. It's terrible," she exclaimed when told that there was no hope of hearing anything to the contrary. "There is nothing I can say."

It was learned that when Mrs. Frank became resigned to the truth of the report of her son's death, she said:

"Thank God, he is dead, and through with his troubles. If he had lived, his life would have been a torture to him, and they might have killed him in a worse way."

Mrs. Otto Stern, the sister of Leo, who answered most of the inquiries at the Frank home, has been the chief consoler of her parents in their sorrow. She was annoyed by the repeated inquiries early in the morning at the Frank home about news of the death of Leo. She became indignant after some reporters had stayed near the door of the house for several hours.

"They got us out of bed about 4 o'clock this morning to tell us of this horror," she said, "and since then we have lived in the fear of hearing the worst. Not a soul has been able to leave the house because of those reporters waiting in front. And to make things worse we are being called on the phone repeatedly and asked to say something.

"What is there for us to say? Mother is half dead from the shock, and father is prostrated and in the care of a physician. The only thing that enables me to bear up is that some one of us must remain calm."

Rabbi Alexander Lyons of the Eighth Avenue Temple, in Brooklyn, said, when he heard of the lynching:

"This tragedy fills me with painful horror. I knew Frank for years. The crime with which he was charged was as foreign to his nature as sin is to saintliness. In the name of the highest Americanism I call upon all self-respecting Americans to hold Georgia to account and to see to it that nothing is left undone to discover and punish the perpetrators of this dastardly tragedy."

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Aug. 17.—Mrs. Leo Frank received the news that her husband had been lynched in a manner that led those present to believe that she had been expecting it.

She was preparing to go to an uncle's home at Athens, Ga., when she was told what had occurred.

She is reported bearing up well.

BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

KILLING UPHELD LAW, SAYS MARIETTA PAPER

Contends Lynching Was Merely Carrying Out Sentence Illegally Deferred.

Special to The New York Times.

MARIETTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—The following is part of an editorial in The Marietta Journal, the leading paper of Marietta for forty-nine years:

We regard the hanging of Leo M. Frank in Cobb County as an act of law-abiding citizens. Our reasons for this view are as follows:

A little fourteen-year-old girl, Mary Phagan, was found in the basement of an Atlanta factory with evidence tending to show murder of the foulest character.

Leo M. Frank and Jim Conley, a negro, were arrested on suspicion Each was given a trial according to law and the former found guilty by a jury of twelve men sworn to render a verdict according to the evidence without prejudice. This they did and the law-abiding citizens of Georgia waited patiently for the sentence of the court to be carried out. The attorneys for the condemned man appealed to every court of jurisdiction in the land and to the Prison Commission of Georgia and no fault was found with the trial, verdict, or sentence. And then Governor John M. Slaton, a member of the law firm defending the condemned man, took upon himself the responsibility of reversing every court in the land by commuting Frank's sentence to life imprisonment.

The people of Georgia had waited more than two years for justice and then in the last few hours of his power John M. Slaton commuted his sentence. Justice was cheated. The law-abiding citizens of Georgia then determined that the sentence of the courts should be carried out, whether the offender was white or black, Jew or Gentile. And the law-abiding citizens of Georgia carried out that determination to the letter of the law. "That he shall hang by the neck until dead." Nothing else was done. That is all any one desired—life for life.

We have no apology to make or regrets to express.

The people demanded that the verdict of the court be carried out and saw to it that it was. We insist they were, and are, law-abiding citizens of Georgia because they came from somewhere within our boundaries, we presume, whether from Cobb County we do not know.

MARIETTA CITIZENS LAUD MOB'S WORK

But Mayor Denies That Officials Knew That Crime Had Been Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

MARIETTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—Mayor E. P. Dobbs today denounced a report that some local officials had advance knowledge of the plot to lynch Frank. The Mayor sent this statement to The Atlanta Journal:

"In your article today purporting to come from Marietta concerning the lynching of Leo M. Frank, you intimate that the Marietta and Cobb County officials knew that several automobiles had left Marietta last night on this mission.

"I desire in the interest of justice and truth to say that the Marietta and county officials had no knowledge of any automobiles leaving Marietta well loaded last night, nor were they apprised of the return of any machines today.

"None of the officials had any intimation of such an undertaking until the body was found about two miles from the city this morning.

"E. P. DOBBS, Mayor."

Many citizens commented publicly on the lynching today. The Rev. Randolph R. Claiborne, rector of St. James Church, was almost alone in denouncing the mob. He said:

"Nothing could have been more horrible. Lynching will hardly wipe out the stain. The responsibility for the stain on Georgia's honor rests upon the men whose consciences led them to defy her courts."

The views of other citizens on the lynching follow:

Dr. Charles A. Wikle, ex-City Councilman of Atlanta:

"The people of Marietta and Cobb County are a law-abiding people, a people who hold the purity and chastity of women above everything else, and that man, be he white or black, who violates the chastity of our women may be sure of swift and certain punishment. The manner in which our officials handle offenders makes lynch law possible. The Frank case is not dissimilar to others."

E. L. Law, a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church:

"The citizens simply executed, in a quiet businesslike way, the sentence of the courts which the officers of the law were unable to do on account of the ruling of Governor Slaton."

M. Hodges, a leading druggist:

"Inasmuch as Governor Slaton disregarded the sentence of all our State courts, the people have carried out the original sentence as passed on Leo M. Frank by the original trial jury."

R. A. Hill, President of the Merchants and Farmers Bank:

"Leo Frank was convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan by a fair and impartial trial and Governor Slaton refused to let justice prevail, and the people have carried out the law."

SLATON, IN ADDRESS, DENOUNCES LYNCHING

Ex-Governor Declares He Will Return to Georgia to Condemn Frank Mob's Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—In an address today to the San Francisco centre of the California Civic League, former Governor John M. Slaton of Georgia who commuted the sentence of Leo M. Frank from death to life imprisonment, devoted himself almost entirely to the Frank case and the lynching. In his audience were a majority of members of the California Supreme Court and other prominent persons, members of the league. In his address, Mr. Slaton said:

"I would prefer Frank to be lynched by a mob rather than that he be hanged by judicial mistake. One attacks the soul of civilization; the other merely reaches the body. This has been such a lesson to Georgia that I hope it will never again occur in our civilization.

"There are conditions about the Frank case which constitute a tribute to the state of Georgia. No wonder it is difficult to open the ears of Georgians to reason. They forget the identity of the offender in the magnitude of the offense.

"There were many good people—as good as I—who disagreed with me because, they said, I set aside the verdict of a jury and interfered with the functions of a duly exercised court of law. But when these people find out the truth of the Frank case their general condemnation of me will turn to general approval, and they will know that I saved the State from a stain which never could have been eradicated.

"The act was a consummate outrage, and every man engaged in the lynching should be hanged, for he is an assassin," continued the ex-Governor. "Such an act is contrary to the civilization of Georgia, and one which every good citizen will condemn. The English language is not strong enough, or broad enough, to describe this outrage. The men who would do this sort of thing are of the sort that kill women and children and men from behind fences.

"No language is too condemnatory for this case, and the words that I speak here I shall speak when I get home. I repeat that every good man and good woman in Georgia will resent this outrage, and will demand the speedy punishment of those who have perpetrated it.

"I believe the Governor of Georgia will use all the power of the State to punish the malefactors who disgraced the civilization of Georgia. I am shocked and horrified beyond expression. Any man who approves of this action of the mob of murderers is unworthy to be a Georgian. Any man or newspaper which condones this offense ought to be driven out of the State.

"Frank was well guarded, but the attack was made at a time least expected. Only twenty-six miles away there was a company of militia in readiness to protect Frank, but the plot was too deeply laid and too quickly executed to be circumvented."

Mr. and Mrs. Slaton will go to San Diego in about a week to visit the Panama-California Exposition, and afterward will return to their home in Georgia.

"Of course I'm not afraid to return to Georgia," Mr. Slaton said. "This act of lynching Leo Frank is not that of the good people of my State. It's the act of a few criminals. I'm going to spend the rest of my life in Georgia. I'll be back home by the middle of September."

MAYOR OF ATLANTA DEFENDS MOB'S WORK

Woodward Also, in Address in West, Warns Slaton Not to Return to Georgia.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—In an impassioned speech at a public banquet here tonight, J. G. Woodward, Mayor of Atlanta, Ga., who came West to attend the Dixie Day celebration at the exposition, startled his hearers by rushing to the defense of the lynching of Leo M. Frank. In his address he sounded a warning to ex-Governor John M. Slaton against returning to Georgia.

"I am going to make a few statements of the events that have put Georgia on the map in a very undesirable light," he said. "I am going to endeavor to put you right. People throughout the United States have obtained their ideas of the Frank case from a poisoned and subsidized press and press reports. Common decency prevents me from telling you of the revolting truths of the murder of Mary Phagan.

"While we people of Georgia deplore this deed of Monday night, we know what is behind the feeling that prompted it, and I want it understood that it is simply emphasizing the fact that when it comes to woman's honor there is no limit to which we will not go to avenge and protect it. I know that there is not a member of the jury that tried Leo Frank who from the day they rendered the verdict to this had any idea that they would change their decision if put to the test again.

"Seventy-five per cent of the people of Georgia are convinced that the man lynched Monday night committed the deed, and they are on the ground and ought to know. I want to put my city and State in the right light and I have the nerve to do it. I will be home in less than a week and I can go back feeling I have done my duty.

"I know Jack Slaton, have known his for thirty years, ever since he was a young man. I have been friends with him, and while I hate to say it, I would not advise him to return to Georgia for a year, if ever. The bulk of the people may understand him, and may realize and believe he did what he thought was right, but I am afraid there are some who will resent his acts throughout all the years to come."

MOB HAD PLOTTED CRIME FOR WEEKS

Continued from Page 1.

The determination of the men who brought retribution to the memory of Mary Phagan was of grim vindication even if at extreme peril.

Scouts Studied the Ground.

When the business of organization was finished the next object was to acquaint themselves fully with conditions and contingencies in Milledgeville, the first seat of action. Advance men were sent to the scene. They went in automobiles that they might familiarize themselves with the roads and drew maps of them. In

SAYS TOM WATSON IS FRANK'S SLAYER

Louis Marshall Brands the Populist Editor as Responsible for the Lynching.

CITES MOB LAW EDITORIALS

Frank's Former Counsel Demands Indictment of the Writer for First-Degree Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—Louis Marshall, who argued the Frank case before the United States Supreme Court, said tonight that Tom Watson, editor of The Jeffersonian and at one time candidate for President on the Populist ticket, was responsible for the lynching of Leo M. Frank.

"Tom Watson is the murderer of Leo Frank," said Mr. Marshall. "The State of Georgia ought to regard Tom Watson as a principal in the murder of this innocent man who was taken from the very sanctuary of the law and rushed to his death at the hands of a mob of assassins. If the Georgia authorities fail to apprehend those directly responsible for the killing of Frank, they ought to take Tom Watson, indict him, and try him for murder in the first degree. That is the only way they can begin to wipe out this foulest blot on our modern civilization."

Mr. Marshall had in his possession some issues of The Jeffersonian, the weekly edited by Watson at Thomson, Ga. To the extent of many columns the publication indulges in accusations against Frank and ex-Governor Slaton, who commuted Frank's sentence, of such a character as to preclude their reproduction in any respectable newspaper. In one paragraph in the issue of Aug. 5, The Jeffersonian calls upon the people of Georgia to give "the same reception to ex-Governor Slaton, should he ever return, that the Colonial patriots would have given to Benedict Arnold."

"The United States Government ought to go after Tom Watson," Mr. Marshall went on. "He is the scoundrel who stirred up the agitation of which Frank was the victim for nearly three years before his death. The Jeffersonian bristles with vulgar lies and the basest kind of misrepresentation, designed to excite an ignorant populace into committing murder. It should be remembered that Frank was lynched, not in the heat of excitement attending his trial, but two and one half years after his conviction.

"One instance of how far Tom Watson has carried his campaign of lying and slander is presented in his report of the execution of Becker, which appears in The Jeffersonian under this headline:

"'Gentile put to death on the evidence of a negro for killing a Jew; a Jew virtually pardoned, after conviction on evidence of white witnesses, of killing a beautiful girl.'

"In the same issue he published a cartoon representing a Jew stabbing a woman's figure, symbolic of the State of Georgia."

"What do you think the Federal Government should do about it?" Mr. Marshall was asked.

"The Federal Government has the power to bar his paper from the United States mails as obscene literature—literature that has incited to crime; the crime of murder.

"It seems incredible," Mr. Marshall went on, "that in any civilized community it can be possible for such recrudescence of savagery and brutal lawlessness to manifest itself. It is a stain upon our country and an ineffaceable blot upon the fame of Georgia. Here was a man of whose innocence every fair-minded, unprejudiced thinker who had occasion to study the facts was unqualifiedly convinced. Frank had been hounded by prejudice aroused by unreasoning agitators. His conviction followed not because of any evidence worthy of the name, but solely in consequence of the outcries of a mob maddened by the falsehoods upon which it had been fed.

"Governor Slaton, in the exercise of his constitutional powers, after a careful review of the facts, commuted his sentence from that of death to life imprisonment. The official statement of reasons, which is the only gleam of light in this dark history, demonstrated the guiltlessness of this unfortunate man. He was not pardoned, as he should have been, but consigned to incarceration for the remainder of his days. Scarcely had he entered upon this sentence when a murderous attempt was made upon him. While still in the hospital, a mob has been enabled to seize him, to remove him from one of the prisons of the State, to deprive him of the protection of the laws and to murder him in cold blood.

"His sufferings and martyrdom are at an end, but he has not lived in vain. His sad fate may direct the eyes of the world to conditions which cry to Heaven for relief. It demonstrates that he was convicted by a mob, and not by due process of law. It verifies the prophecy which I uttered before the Supreme Court of the United States. Frank is no longer on trial. In fact, he never had a trial. But Georgia is now on trial in the forum of civilization. Will she vindicate her laws? Will she permit the miscreants who committed the murder and that most shameful of beings who instigated it to go unwhipped of justice? Upon her action depends her rehabilitation in the good opinion of those who in the past admired and lover her."

SOUTHERNERS DENOUNCE THE FRANK LYNCHING

Editor of the Augusta Chronicle and Former Georgians Express Their Horror.

The lynching of Leo M. Frank, who was serving a life term in the State Prison Farm at Milledgeville, Ga., for the killing of Mary Phagan, was condemned in the most bitter terms yesterday by representative men in this city. Among those questioned by a TIMES reporter were former residents of the South, and one Southerner, Thomas W. Loyless, President and editor of the Augusta Chronicle, which has criticised other Georgia newspapers for their policy in keeping up the agitation about the Frank case. Mr. Loyless had come to New York on a business trip. All expressed the belief that those who killed Frank should be apprehended without delap, to save the honor of Georgia, and tried for murder.

Mr. Loyless and Nathan Straus, who, as he expressed it, was "raised in Georgia," and was deeply interested in the Frank case, joined in censuring Tom Watson, editor of The Jeffersonian, a weekly publication circulated in Georgia. Watson has been bitter in his denunciation of Frank and of Governor Slaton, who commuted Frank's sentence.

"I believe Mr. Watson was as much to blame as anything else for what has occurred," said Mr. Straus.

P. C. Magnus, President of the Georgia Society of New York, said that he felt the mob's action was a reflection on the good name of the State.

Augusta Editor's Statement.

This statement was given to THE TIMES by Mr. Loyless:

"What can any Georgian say about this latest—I wish I might say last—crime against his State and against civilization? For the time being he can only hang his head in shame and hope for the dawn of a brighter day. As for myself, I am not only horrified, but almost disheartened. I would like to say surprised as well, but the simple truth is something like this was to be expected. For the past two months, almost to a day, our State has been aflame with incendiary appeals to mob violence. This cuiminated a few eweks ago in a murderous assault on Leo Frank by another life prisoner at the State farm. His act was openly approved by a certain class of people, whose voices seemed almost to drown out the protests and appeals to reason that went up from other sources.

"The leader in all this agitation against Frank and against the Jews generally, is Tom Watson, former Populist candidate for President, who has degenerated into the firebrand publisher of an incendiary weekly paper which has an enormous circulation throughout Georgia, particularly in the rural districts and among the working classes.

"He has a perfect genius for arousing race hatred and religious prejudice; the other string to his bow being his fight on Catholics. It is charitable to assume that he is crazy, but the venom of his nature overshadows all else. He has openly and persistently advocated the lynching of Leo Frank and death for ex-Governor Slaton. Up to date the latter would not be safe in Georgia should he return; and now, I suppose, it is even worse.

"There may, however, be an immediate reaction since this blood-madness has been, in a measure, appeased. Certainly the intelligence and character of our State must, and probably will, come together at once and assert itself—unless Georgia is to be forever damned. The Augusta Chronicle has been contending for this all along, and I have been gratified at the responses to its appeal.

"Only ten days ago I rejected a communication from ex-Governor Joseph M. Brown, which made a deliberate appeal to mob in connection with this Frank case, and my action was approved throughout the State. There was said to be a movement on foot to make a State political issue of the Frank case. His death has, at least, spared us this horror.

"Perhaps in time, we will be able to wipe out the stain of this murder; for whether Frank was guilty or innocent, it was none the less a murder, and a cowardly and brutal murder at that. But the crime against the individual is of less importance and consequence than the crime committed against the State and against civilization."

Denounced by Nathan Straus.

Aside from his assertion about Tom Watson, Nathan Straus made this statement on the lynching:

"The lynching has brought disgrace to Georgia and to the whole country. There is but one way for Georgia to redeem itself. The State must leave no stone unturned until the culprits are caught and placed on trial. I myself was raised in Georgia, and I know how the people of that State feel. As a whole, they are law-abiding and law-respecting people and would be the last to countenance this outrage. But they have permitted a few good-for-nothings to run things with a free hand. The whole State has long been ruled by this small mob element.

"I fully believe the lynching of Frank will awaken Georgia and that the State will redeem itself by prompt action. This whole trouble is the work of a few mischief-makers. It is time they were attended to. The authorities are not to blame for failing to prevent the lynching. What could a few jailers do against thirty armed men?

"But now that the wrong has been done, Georgia must see that the guilty ones are caught and punished. It must go further and see that the small mob element that has had things its own way for so long is once and for all put down. Thus out of this frightful affair some real and lasting good may come—but at what a terrible price! This man Frank was innocent—absolutely innocent. I knew the whole case, and I was never more sure of anything than I am today of the innocence of Leo Frank. The men who are responsible for his death should be captured and tried for murder without delay."

Magnus "Ashamed of His State."

Mr. Magnus, the President of the Georgia Society in this city, said that he was "ashamed of his State." He added that all Georgians with whom he had discussed the lynching were harsh in their denunciation of the act. He had carefully read the evidence of the Frank case, he said, and did not believe that th verdict of the jury was warranted.

"I deplore mob rule at all times," said Mr. Magnus, "and do not believe that the lynching is the outcome of the feeling of the upper-class Georgians."

General Roger A. Pryor of 3 West Sixty-ninth Street, now 88 years old, who was a General in the Confederate Army and spent many years in the South, spoke of the lynching in words of the severest condemnation.

"I have nothing but absolute condemnation and detestation for the infamous act," he said. "That the lynching was the work of the lower element in the population of Georgia there is no doubt. No man of learning or refinement could have a part in such a detestable act. I don't think I can select words which will express my feelings with more force."

HOW THE JEFFERSONIAN FANNED RACE HATRED

Watson's Parallel Between Frank and Becker Cases—Attacks on Ex-Gov. Slaton.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Aug. 17.—On the first page of The Jeffersonian, a weekly paper edited by Thomas E. Watson, which was issued tonight, appears the following:

"A Vigilance Committee redeems Georgia and carries out the sentence of the law on the Jew who raped and murdered the little Gentile girl, Mary Phagan.

"Slaton was Frank's lawyer, and the commutation was void.

"In putting the murderer to death the Vigilance Committee has done what the Sheriff would have done if Slaton had not been of the same mold as Benedict Arnold.

"Let Jew libertines take notice.

"Georgia is not for sale to rich criminals."

Ever since the sentence of Frank was commuted by Governor Slaton, Watson has been conducting a bitter anti-Frank and anti-Slaton campaign. His paper, The Jeffersonian, has a large circulation and many openly assert that Watson's violent words have had much to do with keeping alive the resentment which culminated in the lynching.

It is but fair to say, however, that a large majority of the people of Georgia were angry when Governor Slaton commuted Frank's sentence, and that Watson's incitement to violence fell on fertile soil. The people were not so resentful against Frank as against what they termed the "outside influences" which operated in Frank's behalf. They believed that a propaganda had been organized to save Frank from the gallows, and when the death sentence was commuted they took the view that "outside influences" operating on Governor Slaton had succeeded in overthrowing the courts of Georgia.

Watson knew that this feeling existed, and he has catered to it to the utmost in his paper. Every week he has had violent articles against Slaton, Frank and the Jews. Watson has always had a considerable following in Georgia, and this following increased greatly during his anti-Frank and anti-Slaton campaign.

In the issues of the Jeffersonian published on Aug. 5 and 12 Tom Watson devoted about half of his column to inflammatory articles and editorials concerning the Frank case. He scornfully accused ex-Governor Slaton of misusing his office in commuting Leo M. Frank's sentence to life imprisonment. One article is headed "The Commutation of Frank's Sentence Is Null and Void."

"If John M. Slaton had been of counsel for Leo Frank, but had ceased to be so when he became Governor," the article read, "it would have been illegal had he retried the case and reversed the courts. But since he actually was of counsel for Frank, his commutation was not only a base betrayal of his trust, but his decision is a nullity."

That is but one of many assertions in the issue of Aug. 12. The attack upon ex-Governor Slaton is couched in the most inflammatory language. Here are some of the charges Watson made:

"1—Do you know that the Atlanta dailies—after Mary Phagan was murdered and Rosser employed to defend her—announced the formation of a partnership between Governor-elect Slaton and Leo Frank's leading attorney?

"2—As Slaton was scheduled for inauguration in June and would be unable to practice law for two years, why did Frank's lawyer need him as a partner?

"3—As Slaton was scheduled to be Governor for two years and would be unable to practice during that period, what use did he have for a partnership with Frank's leading lawyer?

"4—Do you know that Governor-elect Slaton was assigned his own private office, by his firm, after he became Rosser's partner, and that John M. Slaton's name appeared on the front of the door of this private office?

"5—Do you know that the files of the Jeffersonian will show that I called Slaton's attention to the fact that his private office was being used by C. W. Burke, the detective of the Slaton-Rosser firm; and that in this private office of John M. Slaton vigorous and criminal efforts were being made by Burke to bribe some of the witnesses against Frank and to scare others into changing their evidence?"

In the issue of Aug. 5, appeared one of the articles which it is charged by Mr. Loyless, Editor of the Augusta Chronicle, were employed to excite race hatred. In part it read:

"The Becker case and the Frank case should be considered together; they were contemporaneous in point of time, and they illustrate the difference between New York and Georgia; also the difference between an honest Governor and a rotten one.

"As all the world knows, Police Lieutenant Becker had been a power in New York and he was accused of procuring the assassination of a Jew gambler, Rosenthal, to prevent the exposure of systematized connivance at crime on the part of Becker.

"Rosenthal was shot on the street, and his slayers made off in an automobile; but they were afterward traced, identified, arrested, tried, and executed.

"They were Jews, but of no aristocratic connection, no B'nai B'rith influence, and no Haas Finance Committee resources. Rich Jews did not concern themselves in the case, and the virtuous activities of the Burns Detective Agency were not enlisted. Besides, the man they had murdered was a Jew.

"Becker came to trial in due course, and the fatal link in the chain of evidence against him was supplied by a negro witness, James Marshall.

"Did THE NEW YORK TIMES express horror at the idea of putting Becker to death on the testimony of a negro? No.

"Did The New York World? No.

"Did the Hearst papers go into agonies over Becker, the victim of negro testimony? No.

"Did millionaire Jewish bankers insist that the Governor of Minnesota tell the Governor of New York what to do? No."

Here is another sample of Watson's inflammatory articles:

"Iron the white dress, little girl. Iron it out smooth and see yourself wearing it in the Sunday school tomorrow. Spread it out on the bed and leave it there till you come home. Fate and the Jew have other plans for you, my child!

"Some day, some day we'll understand. Perhaps. We certainly do not understand it now.

"But if the man who inflicted this eternal infamy upon us is allowed to come back to Georgia and resume his way of practicing law with a hardened scoundrel who practices law as Rosser does, we will deserve every bit of the abuse which the rich Jews and misled gentiles have heaped upon us.

"If Jack Slaton ever puts his foot in this State again, he ought to be given the same reception that the Colonial patriots would have given to Benedict Arnold."

In another part of the paper Watson draws the picture vividly of the murdered girl and of Frank basking "in the favors of Warden Smith at the State Farm."

GEORGIA PRESS CONDEMNS ACT

Continued from Page 1.

the sworn duty, of those officers charged by law with their execution to uphold them."

Loyless Bids Georgians Choose.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—Thomas W. Loyless, editor of The Chronicle, who is in New York, telegraphs his paper the following editorial, under the caption "Law or Anarchy, Which?"

"There can be but one answer to this latest assault on the authority and integrity of Georgia.

"The decency and civilization of our State must at last assert itself, or else pull up stakes and quit. It is a straight-out issue between law and anarchy; let Georgians choose for themselves. This climax was inevitable as long as we permitted incendiary publications to set Georgia aflame. Tom Watson has cost Georgia more than 10,000 good and true men can rebuild in twenty years. But the latter must begin now with a courage and determination born only in crisis, unless they wish to see the situation grow even worse. It is no longer a question of Leo Frank's guilt or innocence, or of his life or death, but solely a question of Georgia's honor and good name.

"The war in Europe is horrible enough, anarchy is worse.

"Those who are disposed to temporize with this situation further will be as guilty of Georgia's disgrace and retrogression as the mob itself; only worse than either of these is the man who has so persistently sown these seeds of hate and violence and anarchy throughout Georgia.

"God may be able to forgive him, but Georgia will never be able to forget him and his hellish work."

"Georgia Hangs Her Head."

Special to The New York Times.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Aug. 17.—The Brunswick News will say in the morning:

"Georgia hangs her head. Is the proud commonwealth of Georgia vying with bloody Mexico in the outlawry business? Have we reached that stage of brutality where every man becomes a law unto himself and, banding with his infuriated neighbors, takes through the land to assassinate law and order and bring ignominy upon the head of our once proud old State? Does not the spectacle of lynching Leo M. Frank offer to the sober-minded people in Georgia the most serious food for reflection that has been brought to them in half a century?

"Leo M. Frank was but a single atom in this great world of ours. He had but one life to give and yet in the giving of it a magnificent commonwealth has been shrouded in a shame that a quarter of a century ot time will not eradicate and in the years to come this ghost of a ghastly deed, like some skeleton consealed in the darkest or recesses, will rise to smite the Georgian yet unborn, as it will bring the blush of shame to the cheek of the one grown old tottering in the evening shades of his life.

"The reason? Aye, that is the question, the reason. It is because we have been ruled by weaklings. Because we have allowed false doctrines to be taught to the youth of the State. Because we have failed to enforce the law of the land and to impress upon the people of the State the proper respect for its dignity. With the criminally bent a permit means a license, and in every county in Georgia for months we have been permitting man to kill man and escape the punishment of his act.

"Those who perpetrated this disgrace; who trampled law and order and decency under foot, should be brought to justice or else we should trail in the dust forever our beloved ensign, 'Wisdom, Justice and Moderation.'"

TOOK FRANK'S LIFE IN "RESENTMENT"

Nation's Interference with "State's Business" Cause of Lynching, Macon Newspaper Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 17.—Under the title "Finis," The Macon Daily Telegraph, in an editorial article which will appear tomorrow morning, treats of the lynching of Leo M. Frank. The editorial, in part, follows:

"The Frank case has come to an end—climatic, catastrophical, stunning in its conclusiveness, its absolute finality. There are, of course, to be investigations, the usual thing, presumably. The shocking ease with which a score of men raped the State penitentiary, the Warden of which had boasted that 'Only von Kluck and his forty-two centimeter' would ever take that bastile, demands instant and vigorous attention."

Concerning the lynchers, the writer says: "Doubtless they can be apprehended, doubtful they will," and then continues:

"The fact that Frank was convicted of a terrible crime and 'cheated the gallows through Executive commutation' is the apparent reason for his falling into the hands of a real Ku Klux band, but what reason is only partly influential that could now inflame a great division of a people and impel such an act two years after the crime had been committed. Not alone.

"Four publications in particular, several Governors, not a few Northern delegations invading Georgia, many editorials in prominent publications outside the State by editors who were not informed, initiated the feeling of resentment in Georgia, a righteous resentment, and kept it up with such vicious energy that defense of the State was demanded.

"The Macon Telegraph and The Augusta Chronicle pronounced alone of the Georgia dailies, against these onslaughts on the Georgia courts, some time, however, before the case was through the various judicial channels it might traverse under the law and Constitution, declaring that if under the laws of Georgia or the nation there was any door for Frank to go through it would open in the end.

"One did open and we expressed ourselves content. But in the meantime a more fiery, a far bitter fight was on, with Thomas E. Watson, through the medium of his monthly and weekly publications, widely read in Georgia, vigorously contending that the jury was right and that Frank was guilty, that he should hang.

"Attacks were made on him by the outside press, notably by Puck, and because THE NEW YORK TIMES and The New York World, Jewish owned also, made such a tremendous fight for Frank, aided by Collier's Weekly, attacking the State and declaring Frank was convicted because of anti-Semitic feeling rather than the evidence, Watson accepted the Semitic challenge thus thrown down and in a very few weeks the State was seething.

"The Burns escapades and operations in Atlanta, by no means creditable to that organization, the reported dimensions of the funds raised by Jews to aid Frank in his fight for life were dwelt upon at length, the contention being set up that the rich Jew or the Jew with rich connections would never be punished if money could do anything in any way to prevent it. Watson made the issue of one law for the rich and another for the poor, the big issue with the anti-Semitic issue, first raised in this State by critics outside our borders, continually quoting his journalistic critics in the metropolis and all over the nation whenever they attacked Georgia or Georgians. Thus cleverly he used the other side of the controversy to supply fresh and the most combustible fuel for his utterances and appeals, until the climax came near Marietta just at daybreak Tuesday.

"The men who did the work were firmly convinced Frank was guilty, honestly convinced, of that there can be no doubt. All they could see was the body of the murdered girl, the pitiful little corpse, the picture of which has made all Georgia see red. That Frank's commutation was secured by the use of money, and money alone, the majority of the people of Georgia believe. These things in their minds, the thirty-five Cobb County men who lynched Leo Frank went ahead with their work with clear consciences. This is the truth. The Telegraph knows it is, and so should Governor Slaton, despite his assertion that the were all 'cowardly assassins.' They really believed they were avenging angels."

After further reference to the Watson propaganda The Telegraph continues:

"THE TIMES and The World kept up their equally unreasoning fight for Frank, and in the meantime the people of Georgia were growing hotter and hotter because of two fires—one that they believed to be an onslaught on the finality and sovereignty of their jury system by the use of unlimited money to save the life of a man they believed to be absolutely guilty, and the other their intense resentment against the newspaper propaganda, the messages from legislators, the deputations from other sections headed by Governors, and so on, all openly and ignorantly lashing and scoring the people of Georgia, the laws of Georgia, and everything else Georgian, all because most Georgians believed Frank guilty, and, because of the nature of the crime, wanted him hanged for it. The commutation by Governor Slaton was condemned by 90 per cent. of the people of Georgia bitterly and angrily. Some of these think he made a mistake; others think he was in some way purchased, either by the pressure of his law partner or more direct means.

"Thus was Leo Frank caught between the upper and nether millstones—the foolish, calamitous propaganda by alleged friends and the natural and justified resentment in Georgia against this outside interference, allied with the propaganda of Watson, and his life was taken—he was killed as an unclean thing is killed and left for the buzzards.

"Such a thing can never happen again in Georgia. It would never have happened had the rest of the nation left this State to mind its own business, which would have been infinitely better for Frank, better for Georgia, better for the Jewish race in this State. We have spoken and spoken the last word we shall utter on the Frank case."

CHICAGO VOICES INDIGNATION.

Southern Residents Join in Denunciation of Lynching.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Branding the hanging of Leo M. Frank by a Georgia mob a disgrace to the State and declaring that commonwealth would never be able to erase the stain from her record, Chicagoans today expressed their indignation in bitter denunciation of the mob responsible for his murder.

Daughters of the Confederacy, members of the Southern Women's clubs and the Southern Club joined with their Northern friends in voicing their outraged feelings.

Thousands of persons here signed petitions for commutation for Frank, which were carried to Atlanta by a committee consisting of Judge John M. O'Connor, Harlow N. Higinbotham and Mrs. Mary Delany Fisher.

"This act was either due to lax methods of the prison officials or else—" said Attorney Bauer. "These things should not happen in this century. Where people cannot rise above prejudice and bigotry, it is time for the Federal Government to take a hand in the situation. Georgia will never be able to blot this disgrace from the pages of her history."

Julius Rosenwald, in discussing the hanging, said: "It is almost beyond belief that such a crime as that committed in Georgia should be possible within the borders of a great nation like ours. It indicates that with all our boasted freedom, our civilization is not complete, and that there are communities and people in them to whom due process of law, for which the English-speaking nations have so earnestly striven, means nothing."

The Chicago Herald will print as a cartoon tomorrow the original State Seal of Georgia showing the arch and the scrolls entwining the pillars inscribed "Wisdom, Justice, Moderation." With this appears a fac simile of the State Seal of Georgia, but swinging from the arch is the effigy of a man hanged, and the scrolls around the pillars bear the inscription "Lynch Law. Mob Rule."

CALLED BLOT ON STATE BY JOSEPHUS DANIELS

Will Be Denounced Most Sincerely in the South, Secretary of Navy Declares.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels tonight issued a formal statement denouncing the lynching of Leo M. Frank as the worst blot on the name of Georgia and declaring that it would be more sincerely condemned in the South than in any other part of the Republic.

The statement follows:

"I am shocked beyond expression at the lawlessness of the Georgia mob. It is the worst blot upon the name of the State. Every good citizen must deplore it. It will be denounced more sincerely in the South than in any other part of the Republic. The great bulk of Southern people know that such instances, perpetrated by the few and indorsed by a small minority, work injury to their section.

"There is never any excuse anywhere for lynch law. In this case there were thousands of the best men in Georgia and elsewhere who doubted the guilt of Frank. There were many in Georgia who believed he was guilty. If guilty, he ought to have paid the penalty of the heinous crime, the worst that man can commit. The Governor, after long deliberation, decided to commute the sentence to life imprisonment. Those who thought the Governor should have let the sentence stand cannot even advance the poor plea that Frank had escaped punishment. The Governor's action changed the sentence from death to imprisonment for life. The punishment of life imprisonment is the most serious sentence that can be imposed, short of execution. If guilty, Frank would be duly punished for his crime, for life imprisonment is a living death.

"No man is safe when a mob takes the law in its own hands. I have no doubt the Governor of Georgia will employ every possible agency to discover the mob murderers and bring them to trial and punishment. The honor and fair name of Georgia demand this. The case has become one of nation-wide interest, and the eyes of all the civilized world, standing aghast at the crime of the mob, will look to Georgia to punish the criminals who, under the cover of night, have committed a crime that cries aloud for severest punishment."

COMMENT OF COUNTRY'S PRESS

Killing of Frank Generally Condemned as a Blot on Georgia.

Here are comments by the newspapers of New York City and of principal newspapers in other cities outside of Georgia on the lynching:

People Will Watch Governor.

From The Sun.

Governor Harris promises to use all his powers to "see to it that the members of the mob receive fitting punishment for their crime." The people of the country will judge him by his performance. There are some features of the case that should make detection no great triumph of police skill. Most of the lynchers who invaded the State farm were not masked, and made no mystery of their purpose. Identifications should not be difficult.

Sees One Gleam of Light.

From The World.

The mob did not "take the law into their own hands." They trampled on the law. They lynched the honor of a State. In the dark prospect that faces the State there is one gleam of light. It is the declaration of the gallant ex-Governor Slaton that every man concerned in "an act contrary to the civilization of Georgia should be hanged, for he is an assassin." It is the pledge of Governor Harris to use all his power to "see to it that the members of this mob receive fitting punishment for their crime." This is the word for future action.

"No Refuge for Butchers."

From The American.

For this outrage there can be no foloration, North or South, East or West. To allow the murderers to go unpunished would be to abandon justice and set anarchy up in its stead. If the offering of a reward for the apprehension of the butchers will facilitate their capture, it should be offered. There can be no condoning any lynching. A lynching of this daring and atrocious character is an insult not only to the people of Georgia, but to the people of the whole United States. There must be no refuge for these butchers. To give them aid or comfort, to offer them opportunity for concealment is a criminal act and should be punished as such.

"What Will Georgia Do About It?"

From The New York Herald.

What is Georgia going to do about it? Is there manhood enough in the law-respecting citizenry of that great State, is there strength enough in its Government to see that prompt and condign punishment is meted out to the murderers of Leo M. Frank?

Frank was in the custody of the responsible authority of Georgia and should have had, at any cost, every protection that the power of its Government can exercise. His murder is a crime against the State. On the surface it looks very much as if the Government of Georgia cannot be absolved of direct responsibility for the crime.

"The Red Hand of Anarchy."

From The Tribune.

How deeply the poison of this mob spirit extends into the body politic may be gauged by the sincerity of the efforts that are put forth in running down and capturing the lynchers and in ridding the State prison system of men and measures which make a mockery of protection. Let the inhabitants of Georgia understand that the assassination of Leo Frank is a powerful blow at that fabric of laws which guarantees to the humblest of them the sanctuary of the State. The red hand of anarchy is dangling Frank's noose under every Georgian's nose.

"What Can Be Done About It?"

From The Evening Post.

There is no need to put words to the rack in order to seek to express the full horror and shame of the lynching of Leo Frank in Georgia. The crime was committed, as it were, in full sight of the nation. The victim, whether innocent or guilty of the act with which he was originally charged, had come to be a public figure of tragedy. The awful spectacle speaks for itself. We can only turn away from it with a shudder to ask what it all means and what can be done about it. We fear that the Georgia authorities cannot be acquitted of negligence. Let a society be founded—give it what name you will—State-wide at first, later nation-wide, with the specific aim of stamping out lynching.

Hounded by People of Georgia.

From The Evening Sun.

Frank was hounded from the day of his arrest to the last tragic moment of his life by a massed sentiment of prejudice against which fact, logic, humanity, the temperate counsels of well-approved leaders of public opinion were vain and impotent. Georgia condemned Frank unheard, disregarding the principles of law or the demands of equity. As an organic force the people have been against him at every turn, and their enmity was the inspiration behind the black deed of which only a few were the instrument. Let us now see whether anything like the same heat will be shown in pursuing these criminals that was displayed in the undoing of Frank.

Mob Wanted Only His Death.

From The Evening Globe.

In defiance of a nation-wide public sentiment, in spite of the fact that authorities and Judges who reviewed the case clearly indicated their grave doubt, many Georgians made a shameful spectacle of the State by their fury when the Governor changed Frank's sentence to life imprisonment, so that he might have a chance to prove his innocence. The mob did not want him to have such a chance. With all the fury of a wild beast it wanted only his death. The State of Georgia cannot remove this blot of shame. But it can prove to all that effective government exists in that State by punishing every one of those murderers to the full extent of the law.

A Recrudescence of Race Prejudice.

From The Evening Mail.

America, the melting pot of the nations, in which the blood of all Aryan Europe has been fused during the past two centuries, is witnessing a recrudescence of national and race prejudices in most menacing forms. These racial lines of cleavage threaten to split our people, which had almost been fused into a homogeneous unit inspired by the American ideal, into a mixed conglomerate of nationalities and races upon which no great civilization can be built up.

State, or Nest of Outlaws?

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Either Georgia is a State in which law is dominant, or she is a nest of outlaws, undeserving the name of civilization. In which category she will rank depends upon her punishment of this crime—a crime not only against a prisoner in her penitentiary, but against her own government and her own civil institutions. There are thousands of upright and law-abiding Georgians who have been proud of their State in the past and to whom the sentence of outlawry upon it by the rest of the country will seem cruel and unjust. But to avert that sentence those law-respecting Georgians must organize and assert their supremacy over the mob of barbarians who have brought their civilization to a standstill.

Trial Called a Prolonged Lynching.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—The Public Ledger will say tomorrow:

"It is usually puerile to indict a whole State, but if ever the majority of the people of a Commonwealth was responsible for a murder the majority of the adults of Georgia participated in the murder of Leo Frank. The legal treatment of Frank, with the exception of the courageous act of Governor Slaton, was a prolonged lynching. The mobs which threatened Frank were not, to be sure, composed of 'the best people' of Georgia, but the mobs and the criminal who cut his throat in jail had the silent assent of 'the best people.'"

"Slain by Pack of Wolves."

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 17.—The Richmond Times-Dispatch says:

"With the hideous murder of Leo M. Frank, a crime against an individual has been merged in a crime against the nation. Regardless of the guilt or innocence of the man so cruelly and so foully slain by a pack of wolves of the night, his lynching constitutes the most vicious blow that has been struck at organized government in a century, and the South, in particular, must suffer its effect."

"Spirit of the Vendetta."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The Chicago Tribune will say tomorrow:

"Frank was murdered by men controlled by the spirit of the vendetta. The South is backward. It shames the United States by illiteracy and incompetence."

"Would Shame a Barbary Pirate."

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 17.—The Plain Dealer says:

"American annals of crime contain no more ghastly outrage than the murder of Leo M. Frank by a Georgia mob. The civilized world is sickened by an offense that would put a Barbary pirate to shame. Georgia is on trial before the court of civilization for this crime at Milledgeville."

NEGRO LYNCHED IN GEORGIA.

Elderly Assailant of Woman Put to Death by Bainbridge Mob.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., Aug. 17.—John Riggins, a Negro, 63 years old, was lynched here late today by a posse.

He was accused of assaulting a woman, who identified him as her assailant.

RAMESES
The Aristocrat of Cigarettes
Also in Week End Tins

This Clothing NOT on Sale Until Thursday

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Will Close Out THURSDAY

The Remainder of
Men's Summer Clothing

237 Men's Sack Suits
33 TO 46 CHEST
Two, three or four button soft roll front models, of Glen Urquhart plaids, hairline Overplaids, English tweed, checked or pencil striped Cassimere or Worsted.
10.00 *Heretofore $18.50 to $24.50*

133 Men's Palm Beach Suits
Sack or Norfolk models, coat and trousers; Also a number of flannel suits. 33 to 46 chest.
5.00 *Heretofore $8.50 to $10.50*

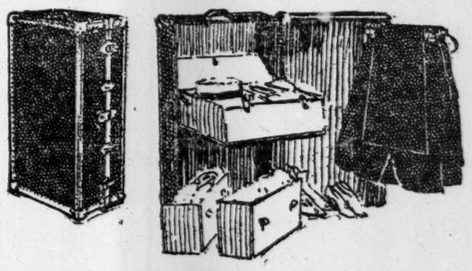
84 Men's Silk Pongee Suits
Sack or Norfolk models, coat and trousers of genuine silk pongee, also a number of white flannel suits; 33 to 46 chest.
10.00 *Heretofore $16.50 to $18.50*

89 Men's Separate Coats
Of shepherd check, blue serge, or English tweed, stitched belted back; many with silk lined sleeves; 33 to 44 chest.
5.00 *Heretofore $9.75 and $12.50*

No Alterations.

345 White Striped English Serge or White Flannel Trousers
Hand tailored—27 to 42 waist.
3.00
Regular Prices $5.75 to $7.50

The Wardrobe Trunk at a Suit Case Price



The "NEVERBREAK" No. 100 Wardrobe Trunk, Price $15.
For Metropolitan Men and Women.

HERE is a compact, commodius, thoroughbred wardrobe trunk, for man or woman, AT THE PRICE OF A GOOD SUIT CASE.

★ ★

In everyday parlance, it's a pippin. Holds five to six suits or ten to twelve dresses—plenty of hats, boots, linens and lingerie—can't be packed so it will exceed the baggage limit.

Handsome — fibre-covered — tough as steel — with staunch basswood box and substantial hardware.

★ ★

HAS IMPROVED REMOVABLE GARMENT RACK, which lifts out bodily, to hang in closet. In every way a RECORD BREAKING trunk.

★ ★

Registered against loss—guaranteed for five years.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

MEDAL OF HONOR
AWARDED
ROB'T. BURNS
THE MILD 10¢ CIGAR
by the
PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
THE ROB'T BURNS CIGAR IS THUS DISTINGUISHED BY WINNING IN ITS CLASS, THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE HONOR THE EXPOSITION COULD GRANT
LITTLE BOBBIE
THE MILD LITTLE 5¢ CIGAR
WON IN ITS CLASS, THE COVETED
GOLD MEDAL

ALLIES MAY SUPPORT THE COTTON MARKET

Broad Plans to Keep Up Prices Are Believed to be Under Consideration.

DECLARATION THIS WEEK

Delay of Contraband Order Due to England's Wish to Gain Allies' Assent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The decision of the Allies to declare cotton contraband was assumed as certain today in the highest official quarters, though a formal statement on the subject is withheld until official notification is received from London and Paris.

It is learned that in a day or two some official statement will be forthcoming detailing the reasons of the Allies for declaring cotton contraband. This, it is understood, will set forth that, animated by a desire to avoid inflicting any injury upon the cotton planters of the South, whose welfare must be a matter of concern for the European nations that depend upon the great American staple for the bulk of the clothing of the population, measures are to be concerted between the allied Governments that will prevent the price of cotton from going below the point of profitable production.

Just how this is to be done has not been clearly indicated, but it is known that there is in contemplation a project to stand behind the market, when necessary, to prevent undue depression. The allied Governments, in this plan, would not appear openly in the transaction, but would designate private interests to undertake the task. This would involve, perhaps, the accumulation of stocks of cotton in warehouses in the United States, to be drawn upon from Europe when prices ranged high here.

President Wilson today assured Chairman Lever of the House Agricultural Committee that definite steps would soon be taken to better the cotton situation in the South. The first step will be the forthcoming note to Great Britain protesting against interference with neutral commerce.

The President is also considering whether to support the movement to send an unofficial commission of cotton growers to England to discuss the situation with the British Government and the cotton spinners. Mr. Lever favored that step in his talk with the President.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 18.—The declaration of the allied Governments on the subject of cotton, will be made public this week.

The Daily Chronicle says editorially:

"The British Government has at last decided to declare raw cotton contraband of war. There is ample precedent for it, and American opinion knows perfectly well that cotton is an important element in the manufacture of propelant explosives. Cotton will still be an innocent cargo to Scandinavian ports, but the percolation of cotton through Sweden to Germany will be checked by applying the principle of continuous voyage, under which goods with a belligerent destination can be seized, though consigned in the first instance to neutral territory. Cotton, of course, must be taken that Sweden and other northern countries obtain cotton for their own normal requirements.

"There is good reason to hope that the United States will view in a favorable light the action of the British Government in declaring cotton contraband. It removes the taint of illegality which American opinion, rightly sensitive on the subject, attached to some of our actions under the Order in Council of last March.

"There remains the problem of dealing with the powerful cotton interest in the Southern States. If the British Government can devise any means of preventing injury to cotton growers, whether by a scheme of purchasing cotton supplies that but for the war would have gone to Germany or by some other method, its efforts will be keenly appreciated in the United States. We attach high value to unofficial America's sympathy for us in this war. That sympathy has been a moral asset of inestimable worth to our cause. Nothing must be done to estrange it."

LONDON, Aug. 17.—It is believed in official circles that the Cabinet at its meeting tomorrow will make a final decision declaring cotton contraband of war. It is no longer denied that the Government has intended to take such a step, and the delay is attributed to its desire to obtain the formal consent of Great Britain's allies, as this nation intends that the full burden of the responsibility for making the declaration shall not fall on her shoulders, which it is felt here have been compelled to bear more than their share of the blame for interference with neutral shipping.

Another significant indication that the declaration is forthcoming was the postponement of a mass meeting set for today calling upon the Government to make cotton contraband.

BRITISH PRIZE COURT CASES

Four Ships with American Cargoes Have Been Held Up.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Danish steamer Dania, from New York for Copenhagen, after being released by the British authorities, went ashore on the Island of Eday, one of the Orkneys, where she remained, fast aground.

The Norwegian steamer Talisman is discharging the cotton oil, lard and machinery which she has on board, for adjudication in a prize court.

The Swedish steamer Narvik, with a cargo of American coal, has been detained.

The steamer Sirius has been released.

The steamer Dania sailed July 28, from New York for Copenhagen. The Talisman sailed July 17, from New York for Gothenburg, and arived at Leith, Aug. 14. The Narvil, a Swedish steamer, sailed from Philadelphia July 29 for Stockholm and was reported as having arrived at Kirkwall Aug. 16. The Sirius, a Danish craft, sailed from Baltimore July 21 for Aalborg, Denmark, and was taken into Kirkwald Aug. 13.

REPEL ITALIAN ATTACKS.

Vienna Reports Failure of Invaders' Artillery and Infantry.

VIENNA, Aug. 17, (Via London.)—The latest operations on the Italian front are reported in the following official bulletin given out to night:

The fire of the Italian heavy artillery against our Tyrolean defense works continues feeble. Hostile infantry detachments advancing on Val Sugana to Garzano, northeast of Borgo, have been beaten back across the Maso Brook.

In the coatal region the Italians continued their attacks with strong forces against our positions between Kern and Tolmein, but they were repulsed everywhere. Yesterday afternoon the Doberdo plateau again was under a rather violent gunfire.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 18.—The Italians, according to telegrams from Rome, have commenced another general offensive against the Austrians.

WANTS AMERICANS ONLY.

Daniels Will Not Appoint Foreigners to Advisory Board.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Only American citizens will be appointed by Secretary Daniels to membership on the Navy's Advisory Board of Inventors and Scientists which is being organized with Thomas A. Edison as Chairman.

Mr. Daniels said today that he had rejected one of the men named by scientific societies invited to nominate members of the new board on the ground that he was not a citizen of the United States and has made no application for naturalization.

The names of the men who will cooperate with Mr. Edison will be announced in two or three weeks, or as soon as all of the societies called upon have made their nominations.

FRENCH WIN IN VOSGES, LOSE IN ARGONNE

Minor Successes Are Recorded After a Day's Cannonading Along the Front.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Today's French and German official communiqués chronicle only minor local successes on the western front—the winning of a trench from the Germans in the Vosges and the evacuation by the French of one in the Argonne. A British aeroplane also fell into the hands of the Germans. Cannonading was general, but without marked results.

The French War Office's night report is as follows:

Artillery fighting in which there were no notable incidents has occurred on the larger part of the front. In the Vosges we violently shelled the German positions in the region from Linge to Reichackerkopf and on the ridge between Gondernach and Landersbach.

On the latter point our infantry made an attack and secured a footing on the ridge, where they intrenched themselves. A German counter attack failed.

Following is the afternoon report from Paris:

Last night saw fairly spirited cannonading at various points on the front, notably at Boesinghe and at Quennevières, and in Lorraine, in the vicinity of Arracourt and Leintry.

There was fighting with hand grenades in the Argonne, at Fontaine-aux-Charmes and at Haute Chevauchée. At this latter place the Germans came out from their trenches yesterday evening to deliver an attack, but our fire drove them back to their lines.

The text of the Berlin official statement follows:

At Ostend our coast artillery batteries drove off two enemy destroyers.

In the Eastern Argonne a French trench near La Fille Morte was evacuated. At Bapaume a British aeroplane fell into our hands. The occupants, two officers, were taken prisoners.

SAYS MEN AT FRONT FAVOR CONSCRIPTION

Colonel Arthur Lee, M. P., Tells His Constituents Nothing Less Can Bring Victory.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Colonel Arthur Lee, member of Parliament for the Fareham Division of Hants, who is home on a short leave, told his constituents at a meeting this afternoon that nothing less than compulsory service would solve the difficulties which Great Britain is facing. This conviction, he said, had been burned in by his experiences at the front, and was shared by nearly all who had been in contact with the realities of war.

"We need compulsory national service," he continued, "because nothing else can solve our difficulties with regard to men, money, munitions and exports. We need it to hearten our soldiers serving abroad. The present freedom to shirk and stay home, while others give their lives to defend us, and to turn a deaf ear to the urgent call of one's country is not what we understand by British freedom."

Colonel Lee said he never wavered in the certainty that Great Britain could win against Germany, "but only if we exert ourselves to the uttermost and throw into the scale everything we've got."

"If we don't do that," he added, "we don't deserve to win and the best we can possibly hope for is a patched-up degrading peace, which will be merely the prelude to another war wherein the whole power and pent-up hatred of Germany would be turned upon us alone."

DRIVE TURKS FROM VAN.

Russians Reoccupy City—Gain Villages After Stubborn Fight.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 17, (via London, Wednesday Aug. 18.)—An official statement issued tonight at the headquarters of the Army of the Caucasus says:

"The City of Van has been reoccupied by a detachment of our troops, who drove out the Turks.

"South of Kara Derbent we gained the villages of Seignan and Audark after a stubborn fight."

A Turkish official statement issued Monday stated that Turkish troops had occupied Van, the capital of the Vilayet of Van in Turkish Armenia, which was evacuated by the Russians on Aug. 11.

DR. DERNBURG OPPOSES ANNEXATION POLICIES

With 81 Other Prominent Germans He Signs a Petition to the Chancellor.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—L'Humanité prints the text of the anti-annexationist petition addressed to the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, on July 9, and signed by eighty-two prominent Germans, including Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, Professor Adolf Harnack, Clemens Delbrueck, and Prince von Hatzfeldt. This document, which was framed in answer to annexationist manifestos, begins as follows:

"Germany did not enter the war with the intention of making conquests, but to preserve her existence against the threatened coalition of her enemies.

"We declare ourselves," the petition continues, "partisans of the principle that incorporation or annexation of peoples politically autonomous or accustomed to autonomy must be condemned. The German Empire sprang from the idea of national unity and homogeneity. It would only assimilate elements racially foreign slowly and incompletely."

The danger that territories that Germany would have to evacuate as a condition of peace, continues the document, might become ramparts for her enemies could easily be provided against.

The manifesto concludes with an affirmation of confidence in Germany's complete final victory.

EMDEN OFFICER ESCAPES.

Executive Officer Who Fled From Singapore, Reaches San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—Lieut. Commander J. Lauterbach, Executive Officer of the German commerce destroyer Emden, which was sunk in the Indian Ocean by the Australian cruiser Sydney, arrived here today on the steamer Mongolia.

According to passengers on the vessel, Lauterbach and his companions on the Emden played an important part in creating the disaffection which ended in an Indian uprising at Singapore, where the Germans were imprisoned.

Lauterbach is said to have told his fellow passengers that he, with three natives, took to sea in a canoe from Singapore, reaching Sumatra after seven days' voyage. Thence, he said, he made his way to Java, Manila, and Shanghai, where he took passage on the Mongolia under the name of H. W. Johnson.

Federal officials here expressed the belief that Lauterbach was now liable to internment by this Government.

PAISH URGES BIGGER CREDITS FOR ALLIES

Sees in Them Solution of Exchange Problem and More Trade for Us.

MAY REACH 2-BILLION MARK

Editor of The Statist Thinks America Will Improve Her "Unparalleled Opportunity."

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Sir George Paish, editor of The Statist, gave to The Associated Press today a statement concerning the present abnormal rate of exchange and the proposals for rectifying the situation by establishing a large credit in the United States. Sir George is a recognized authority on international credit operations and was sent by the British Government to the United States last Autumn to adjust the disturbed credit conditions then existing. Concerning the present situation he said:

"The fall in American exchange on London to a discount of about 4 per cent. is due simply to the great purchases of American products by the peoples of Europe. In normal years Europe pays the United States for goods purchased largely by means of sums spent in Europe by American tourists. This years there have naturally been few tourists visiting Europe from the United States, and Europe's means of paying for a normal amount of goods bought from the United States have therefore been greatly reduced.

"Moreover, Europe this year is buying from the United States much greater quantities of goods than normally, American exports to all the world in June having been no less than 70 per cent. greater than normally, while her imports from the rest of the world were smaller than usual. Thus the trade balance in favor of the United States is quite exceptional, in consequence of reduced imports, increased exports and practically no American tourist expenditures abroad.

"For the six months ending with June America's imports were reduced some $115,000,000. Her exports expanded $654,000,000. Her tourist expenditures, which normally are at least $200,000,000 a year, were practically nothing. Thus America had a balance in her favor amounting to in the neighborhood of $900,000,000 more than she had in the first six months of 1914.

"Last year, however, she was borrowing money from Britain and Europe, whereas this year she has been buying securities back from Europe. After allowing for all outgoings, the trade balance in favor of the American people in the first half of 1915 was nearly $700,000,000, and these took payment of this vast sum in about $120,000,000 in gold and the balance in securities and credits.

May Have $1,700,000,000 Trade Balance

"But in the June half of the year America's exports were much smaller than they will be in the December half of the year, and in the next six months to Christmas the balance of exports over imports in favor of the United States, after making allowances for all outgoings, for interest and service, probably will be $1,000,000,000; it conceivably may reach a still greater figure.

"The amount of exports from the United States in the current half year depends upon the American people themselves. If they wish to sell their goods they will have no difficulty in doing so.

"Obviously it is quite impossible for Europe to buy upward of $2,000,000,000 of goods from the United States in a single year unless the American people are willing to do what the British people always have done—take payments for goods in securities. American exports will be limited in the current half year only by the ability of European and other nations to pay for goods: first, by shipment of their own products to the United States; second, by shipment of gold; third, by sale of securities, and fourth, by means of credits. If the American people are dubious about giving credit, then it is obvious the amount of goods they sell must be the amount foreign nations can pay for by other means.

"In England, as well as on the Continent, an active campaign is being conducted to induce every one to become more economical. Probably the most efficacious way of enforcing this economy and preventing Europe from buying American and other goods that will be the refusal of the American people to sell products against credit. There are a great many people on this side who think a wise course for Great Britain to take is to introduce drastic economies and settle the adverse trade balance by purchasing practically nothing abroad. But obviously a nation with accumulated wealth, unimpaired by war, of some $85,000,000,000 and an income of $12,000,000,000 is reluctant to enforce drastic economies upon great masses of poor people until such a course is essential. Whether it will become essential will depend in large measure upon the attitude of American bankers and investors in granting credits to Europe and thus enabling European nations to buy food, raw materials, and other goods which America possesses in such abundance, and which European nations are not in position to pay for unless they are granted credit facilities, partly because the usual stream of American tourists is not giving them the means of buying goods which they normally buy from the United States, and partly because they need to buy more than usual at the present time.

Greater Credit Facilities Needed.

"As the American people are desirous of extending their foreign trade and wish to make the United States a great international money market, I have no doubt they will, when they know what is needed, gladly provide all credit facilities necessary to enable European and other nations to buy their wheat, corn, cotton, fruits, and many other products of agriculture and manufacture, not only to a normal extent but the abnormal and vast quantities essential at this time of the war.

"None can question the present unparalleled opportunity for America to extend her trade and commerce, as well as to add to her reputation as a great money market, and no one who knows the American people can doubt they will rise to the occasion and by granting necessary facilities sell a greater quantity of products than they ever expected to sell in foreign markets, and at the same time rectify the foreign exchanges."

The Daily Telegraph's financial editor, discussing the rate of exchange question, says:

"It is hoped that as a result of yesterday's conference with representatives of the leading banks the Chancellor of the Exchequer will realize the urgent necessity of dealing with the situation on broad lines, while it is suggested that both Russia and France, with ourselves, should send further substantial amounts of gold to the States, were, by the way it is not wanted, most promptly.

"If not, the only solution is the arrangement of a big loan on terms acceptable to American creditors. Those well informed in the City are convinced that a loan carrying 4½ to 5 per cent., free of income tax, would be readily taken in the United States, and that as much as $500,000,000 might be placed on such terms. If this were so, a big step toward the restoration of the exchange would have been taken, and we would be able to face the usual Autumn payments for cereals and cotton with less anxiety."

URGES A $500,000,000 LOAN.

London Chronicle Favors a Huge Issue of Short-Term Bonds Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 18.—The Daily Chronicle's financial expert, discussing the American exchange crisis and its possible solution, says that the course which will probably be adopted will be to borrow heavily in America.

"To be of any use whatever," it remarks, "it would appear that we must borrow at least £100,000,000, [$500,000,000.] We shall have to attract the American investor, and so must give him liberal terms. The deal will probably cost us 5½ per cent. per annum in interest, and the bonds no doubt will be of short-term character and free of income tax. The details have, of course, yet to be finally settled. Possibly further shipments of gold may be made to supplement the credit operation. That remains to be seen, but the sooner the matter is settled the better."

PEACE TALK PERSISTS IN VATICAN CIRCLES

Germany and Austria Draw Attention to Religious Aspect of Victory Over Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 19.—Although all reports hinting at the possibility of peace or even at the intention of any belligerent country to suggest it are promptly and emphatically denied, there is no doubt that steps in that direction are being made in different quarters.

The Austrians and Germans have not omitted to impress on the Vatican the great importance of their victory over Russia from a religious point of view, since it means the removal of the greater part of Poland from Russian anti-Catholic persecution.

Both Germany and Austria have promised complete support of the Catholic faith throughout Poland, which country they intend to form a barrier against Pan-Slavism and Orthodoxy.

MASSED GERMANS SLAIN AT DIXMUDE

Belgians Hold a Position That Has Already Cost 3,000 German Lives.

CLOSE FORMATION FATAL

Guns Mow Attackers Down—French Take a Trench in the Vosges, Lose One in Argonne.

FURNES, Belgium, Aug. 17, (via Paris.)—The famous bridgehead at Dixmude, thrice lost and thrice retaken by the Belgians, remained in their hands this morning after a desperate assault by the Germans had been repulsed.

The bridgehead is a fragment of the right bank of the Yser, beyond the Dixmude Bridge. The Germans hold all the adjoining ground, but the Belgians have clung to the position approached by the bridge since October, warding off incessant German attacks and enduring a daily shelling. The Germans, attracted by the exposed Belgian position, frequently have attacked in mass formation, and it is estimated that they lost 3,000 men there from October to Aug. 1.

After three attempts the Germans had abandoned direct efforts to occupy the trenches, but kept up a fire from three sides. Every evening at the hour of relief German field guns and gatlings played on the position and the communicating trenches; every evening a few Belgians fell, in coming or going, and remained on the ground until a convenient opportunity came to remove them. The position was useless in the absence of a general attack, but it had cost so much that the Belgians held on. Machine guns were posted on the left bank, with several batteries of three-inchers behind them.

At the hour of relief last evening no relief was sent, but the occupying detachment evacuated the trenches under the protection of artillery and machine guns. Then the gunners waited for the attack which came in the early morning. The Germans were permitted to advance four deep without molestation until they came within range of the machine guns, which then opened fire, supported by the three-inchers. Most of the attacking force fell before they reached the trench of the bridgehead, and the Belgian guns had the range so well that those who got into the trenches were obliged to abandon them.

Mme. Poincare Visits Sick Canadians

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Mme. Poincaré, wife of the President of France, today visited the Canadian Hospital, maintained by the people of Montreal and other cities. She spent an hour and a half talking to the wounded and to the nurses, making small gifts to the soldiers.

Reichsbank Gold Gain Lower.

BERLIN, Aug. 17 (via London.)—The weekly statement of the Reichsbank shows an increase in gold supply of 1,683,000 marks ($420,750), instead of 47,802,000 marks as given last night.

SAYS SWISS MAY SOON JOIN THE TEUTONS

American Minister at Berne Reports Receiving an Intimation to That Effect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—In a report sent by mail to the State Department, Pleasant A. Stovall, the American Minister at Berne, Switzerland, indicates that he has received a strong intimation from official sources that the Swiss Government is preparing to take sides in the European war with the Germanic allies, because of resentment over alleged interference with Swiss trade by the Governments of the Quadruple Alliance.

Minister Stovall's report deals with conditions in Switzerland, with particular reference to the effect of the war on trade and commerce. He says that on account of the blockade instituted by Great Britain and her allies, Swiss trade has been largely cut off and there has been a shortage of food, with consequent suffering.

Because of its bearing on trade conditions, the report was sent by the State Department to the Department of Commerce. Officials of both departments declined to give out its contents. The report was marked "confidential," and is supposed to have been sent by mail instead of by cable on account of its length.

Officials are understood to have been surprised by Mr. Stovall's statement that Switzerland was preparing to enter the war.

The most recent letters that have been received in the city from Switzerland, even from the German-speaking Cantons, show a growing adhesion of the public to the cause of the Allies. A letter from Neuchatel, dated July 18, says:

"Apart from one risk, (that Germany may attack Italy through her) the position of Switzerland is in no way affected by the intervention of Italy. The problem of her stock of provisions will be no more difficult than it has been. It will even be easier. As it is, she gets all the extra food that she wants chiefly through Marseilles and Genoa. These ports will still be open to her, and it is probable that some of the provisions which Italy sent to Germany before the former entered the war will continue to come to Switzerland, but not through it."

Two subjects have lately been a matter of dispute between Berne and Berlin. One refers to the fact that on the Rhine a Swiss power house supplies the energy to a German ammunition factory and to work the guns in a German fort. Berlin has tried to have the Swiss increase the motor plant, but without success. The other refers to the action of German motor boats on the Lake of Constance where the infringement of Swiss fishing rights has been a constant cause of complaint.

SAYS GERMANY IS SOUND.

Tageblatt Declares Economic Strength Equals Military.

BERLIN, Aug. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—An editorial article in the Tageblatt, written by Arthur Norden, is quoted as follows by the Overseas News Agency:

"Germany shows signs of strength rather than weakness. Our enemies believe Germany's economic life will surely collapse after the war against overwhelming odds, but there are no signs of exhaustion.

THE VITAL THING

The vital thing which faces an Owner who undertakes a building enterprise is to secure a Contractor who will and can so conduct the work as to contribute to the value of the investment.

This a competent and conscientious contractor can very often do, by being alert to and taking advantage of price opportunities, and by so facilitating the progress of the work as to put the building on an earning basis at the earliest possible moment.

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SELL POLISH DOLLS FOR WAR SUFFERERS

Mme. Paderewski Places 31, Made by Native Artists, on Exhibition Here.

$200 IS OFFERED FOR ONE

They Are of the Rag Baby Type, and the Faces Have Been Painted by Noted Illustrators.

Mme. Paderewski's Polish dolls were placed on exhibition yesterday in the rooms of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund, in the Aeolian Building, 33 West Forty-second Street. They are the work of Polish artists, painters, sculptors, and women skilled in fine needlework who, stranded by the war in Paris, turned their talents to the designing and making of dolls that would be artistic and durable. The dolls are clothed in the multi-colored holiday costumes of the peasants in the various provinces of Poland. There are thirty-one of these "homeless friends" of the wife of the pianist, and it is expected that every one of them and thousands of their sisters and brothers will find homes in the United States.

The Polish Victims' Relief Fund will sell the dolls and the money received will go to help the homeless, the suffering, and the unfortunate of Poland. Already orders are coming in fast and the fund has enlarged the capacity of the Polish Artists' Mutual Help Society by assisting other artists to obtain permission to leave their native land and join the colony of workers in Paris. It is expected that 1,000 dolls a month can be disposed of here. One woman, socially prominent, has offered $200 for first choice of a doll, and a Marblehead, Mass., woman, who has a collection of 400 dolls, has offered to take over the entire collection.

The dolls are of the rag baby type and unbreakable. The faces are painted by portrait painters and illustrators. The two most popular of the collections are Jan, the boy gardener, and Halka, his little friend. Edward R. Lyman, Secretary of the Fund, and Miss A. M. C. Phillips, who introduced the dolls, retold the story of Jan and Halka many times in the course of the afternoon.

"Such good times Jan and Halka had out in the beautiful garden where the flowers, fruits, and vegetables grew," said Mr. Lyman. "Jan had his little hoe and Halka a tiny spade and a watering pot. Side by side they worked in their small garden while Jan's father, the head gardener, started for them close by the rose-covered cottage at the edge of the big estate. The flowers were blooming nicely and the berries were getting ripe when the war man came. Halka started to run home one day, but just as she and Jan got to the top of the hill noises came booming up from the valley and Halka's house was blown all to pieces. War made them orphans, and now they are here."

Each doll has a "make-believe" history that will please the children. There is Gretchen, a peasant woman from Posen, with her two flaxen braids; Jarek, a mountain guide, in all the glory of bright clothes; Stas, the tinsmith, his wife, and their little son, Jasio. In the centre of the group there is Johnnie, from Cracow, who is leading Jane, his bride, by the hand. Jane comes from Sieraz, and the costumes of both are said to be correct in all details. Johnnie looks very proudly at Jane, who wears a costume of moiré silk skirt and a flowered apron.

There is also a water nymph, the "boogie-man" of Poland, Kasia, a housewife of Cracow; Sophia, the flaxen-haired from Galicia; Helen, from Lodz, and others of their sisters, their cousins, and their aunts, all in very brave array. Indeed, it is said that their presence has inspired a well-known composer to compose a Doll Minuet in their honor.

The original collection is not to be sold. It will be used for exhibition purposes and the taking of orders. Jan and Halka are easily the most charming of the group, and they are to be commercialized as they have been selected as being particularly pleasing to children.

The dolls will be shown at Bar Harbor, Newport, and later in the Berkshires by Mme. Paderewski.

8 FOOD SHIPS FOR BELGIUM.

Three Are Loading and Five More Have Been Chartered.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium announced yesterday that it had chartered five vessels in addition to the three ships it acquired recently to transport food and supplies to the Belgians. The first three vessels—Zuiderdijk, Elfland, and Overdale—are being loaded. The new ships, all larger type freighters, are the Andreas and Crios, Greek ships; Mohacsfield, British; Oostdijk, Dutch, and the Otto Sverdrup, Norwegian.

The Andreas, sailing from Piraeus on Aug. 5, is due to make her 4,500-mile voyage to Delaware Breakwater by Aug. 23. Then the vessel will come to New York for a general cargo. The Crios left Penarth on Aug. 6 and is due at Delaware Breakwater Aug. 21. Her loading port has not yet been designated. The Oostdijk will sail from Rotterdam for Key West on Aug. 25. She will load at some Gulf port, and will sail during the latter part of September. The Otto Sverdrup will sail from Christiania, Norway, for Montreal, where she is due about the middle of September.

With the new ships under charter it is apparent that the Commission for Relief in Belgium anticipates an early demand for a large increase in its food ships and greater need than ever on the part of the Belgians.

PRESS GERMANY ABOUT SHIPS.

Her Purpose Asked as to the Seized Pass of Balmaha.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The American tanker Petrolite, seized by the British and taken to Kirkwall, has been released with her cargo, the State Department today was advised. The Brindilla, another oil ship, bound for Malmo, Sweden, from Baton Rouge, is still held at Kirkwall.

The American cotton ship Pass of Balmaha, captured by a German submarine with a British prize crew on board, has been unloaded and sent to the prize court at Hamburg. On receipt of this news today the State Department instructed Ambassador Gerard to ask the intentions of the German Government in regard to the ship. A similar inquiry in regard to the American ship Dunsyre, still held at Swinemunde, but also condemned to the prize court, has brought no response thus far.

SCORPION SHIFTED ANEW.

Turks Order the American Gunboat to Anchor in the Golden Horn.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Sofia to Reuter's Telegram Company says the Turkish authorities at Constantinople have ordered the American gunboat Scorpion, which has been in those waters for some time, to take up her moorings in the inner part of the Golden Horn. Ambassador Morgenthau's protests were unavailing, the dispatch says, but he was able to utilize the occasion to settle some minor questions which have been pending.

The shortage of coal in Constantinople is expected to result in a few days in discontinuance of the electric lighting and street car services.

Several months ago the Scorpion was requested to remove from her accustomed anchorage and took up her moorings in the Bosporous, off the hill occupied by Robert College. Ambassador Morgenthau's protest against the second removal may have been due to his unwillingness to leave this American school without protection.

RUSSIANS LOSE FORTS AT KOVNO

Continued from Page 1.

General von Eicnorn, under the leadership of General Litsmann, took the forts of Kovno, situated between the Niemen and Gesia (2½ miles south of Kovno). More than 4,500 Russians were taken prisoners, and more than 240 cannon and numerous other materials were captured.

The armies of General von Scholz and General von Gallwitz by dint of continuous fighting drove their opponents further back in an easterly direction, and 1,880 Russians, including eleven officers, were taken prisoners, and one cannon and ten machine guns were captured.

On the northeastern front of Novo Georgievsk a large fort and two intermediary fortifications were taken by storm. On the other front we succeeded almost everywhere in forcing the enemy further back. We captured 2,400 prisoners, together with nineteen cannon and other materials.

Army groups of Prince Leopold and Field Marshal von Mackensen: These army groups are continuing further their victorious progress.

In their official communication of August 16 the Russian army authorities asserted that the advanced guards of the Russians had captured two lines of German trenches on August 13 on the Zlota Lipa and had annihilated their defenders. Our troops fighting in this locality know of only one operation. It was an assault by a Russian patrol during the night of Aug. 12-13, which failed completely and resulted in the enemy's leaving four killed and two injured in front of our positions. No losses were inflicted on us.

Russians Admit Kovno Losses.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 17.—This official statement was issued tonight by the General Staff:

In the region of Riga and in the direction of Jacobstadt there has been no particular change. In the course of Sunday and Monday attempts of the enemy to progress failed.

In the direction of Dvinsk stubborn fights continue, but all German attacks have been repulsed.

At Kovno there has been fighting of the most desperate character. Sunday and Monday the enemy, having made careful preparations by the use of heavy artillery of all calibres up to sixteen inches, launched a series of violent attacks in full strength with the object of storming the fortifications on the left bank of the Niemen. Toward Monday evening he succeeded in carrying a small fort which had been greatly damaged by artillery fire and in breaking into intervening spaces between some of the other forts in the northern sector. The fighting continues.

On the left bank of the upper Narew we repulsed on Sunday a series of fierce German attacks in the direction of Bialystock and Bielsk. The enemy's offensive between the River Nurstry and the Bug has been successfully contained. The enemy has suffered heavy losses.

On the Bug above the village of Janow there has been skirmishing between outposts.

In the Vlodavo region the enemy is endeavoring to establish himself on the right bank of the river.

In the Novo Georgievsk region there has been severe artillery firing and the enemy has brought up guns of the largest calibre. During Sunday night the Germans delivered a series of attacks, principally against the fortifications between the Narew and the left bank of the River Wkra.

Austrians Near Brest-Litovsk.

VIENNA, Aug. 7, (via London.)—The following official bulletin was issued by the War Office tonight:

The Austro-Hungarian troops are sharply pursuing the enemy, who is continuously retreating. The pursuing troops, under Field Marshal von Arz, have advanced to Dobrynka, twenty kilometers southwest of Brest-Litovsk. The Russian rearguard, taking up positions near Piszag, were beaten back by the Hungarian Landwehr.

The forces under command of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand are advancing on Janow, (about twenty miles northwest of Brest-Litovsk.) General von Koeyess has beaten the enemy back across the Bug in the region of Konstanynow.

North of the Lower Bug the German and Austrian cavalry are fighting together. On the front near Vladimir-Volynskyi and in East Galicia the situation is quiet.

GERMAN LOSS 3,620,000, RUSSIAN EXPERT SAYS

Six Corps Said to Have Been Withdrawn from East for Service Elsewhere.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A Russian expert points out that the German lists of losses showing 1,616,765 casualties do not include twenty-six Bavarian, 174 Saxon, and 228 Württemberg lists, nor forty lists of losses of the German fleet. These make the total 3,500,000, to which must now be added 120,000 losses suffered by the Prussians during the last battles.

These figures, the expert states, so stunned the German Staff that besides recognizing the frustration of its plan of envelopment of the Russian Army it was compelled to withdraw six corps from the fighting line. These were then used to form new reserves of about two corps, amounting in strength to only two regiments, which have been sent against Serbia or to assist Austria against Italy.

It is considered here that absence of fighting along the left bank of the Bug is due to the Russian Army having successfully established connection with the garrison of Brest-Litovsk.

A Russian General who left Novo Georgievsk, which is now completely invested, declares that the fortress is abundantly supplied with victuals and munitions sufficient to last a year. The fortress has been prepared to withstand a siege. The garrison is at its necessary strength and there are no unnecessary mouths to feed, all civilians having been expelled in time.

The batteries and forts are similar to those of Ossowetz, which has been holding out against the strongest German artillery for many months. The sanitary conditions of Novo Georgievsk are excellent.

43,972 German Officers Lost.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The Popolo d'Italia of Rome, according to the Havas News Agency, prints the following dispatch from Basle, Switzerland:

"Germany has lost 43,972 officers since the war began, according to figures from German official sources. The dead total 13,803; the wounded 26,827; the missing 2,349, while 993 are numbered as prisoners. Included in the total are 123 Generals."

1,000 LOST WITH BRITISH TRANSPORT

Continued from Page 1.

the original Franco-English expeditionary force was conveyed to the Dardanelles.

Details regarding the service, movements and identity of transports have been withheld and the nature of the methods employed to guard them has not been disclosed, although it is said that gigantic wire nets are stretched across the British Channel, forming a lane in which the ships with their soldier freight may cross in safety.

The Royal Edward was a triple-screw turbine steel steamer of 11,117 gross tonnage, owned by the Canadian Northern Steamship Company. Prior to the war she traded, with her sistership, the Royal George, between Montreal and Quebec and Avonmouth, England. She was 526 feet 1 inch long, and had a beam 60 feet 2 inches. Her depth of hold was 26 feet 8 inches.

The Royal Edward was built at Glasgow in 1908, under the name of the Heliopolis, to inaugurate a new express service between Marseilles and Alexandria, Egypt. After the Egyptian company failed through bad management the Heliopolis and her sistership, then called the Cairo, were bought by the Canadian Northern Steamship Company. They were the fastest liners in the Canadian trade.

The Royal Edward may be said to have begun her war career on Aug. 11, 1914, when she sailed from Montreal with 500 French reservists on board. A dispatch from Montreal at that time said that she would probably be taken over by the Government when that eastern voyage had been completed. This was done, for the last mention of the ship in the Maritime Records announces her arrival at Avonmouth, England, from Montreal, on Oct. 18, 1914.

As far as can be officially ascertained in Montreal there was not a single Canadian soldier on board the ill-fated ship, although advices from that city say that it is possible that some Canadians were among the members of the Army Medical Corps who were lost. It is known that several Canadian medical units have proceeded to the Dardanelles.

REPORT THE MERION SUNK.

Passengers on Dominion Heard Troop Ship Was Destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Reports brought by arrivals on the American Line ship Dominion, which reached this port yesterday from Liverpool, stated that the American Line ship Merion, requisitioned by the British Admiralty as a troop ship, was sunk by the fire of Turkish batteries at the Dardanelles.

The Merion took out from Liverpool for the Dardanelles a general cargo of food supplies and many soldiers. She was in charge of Captain Hickson of the British Naval Reserve, who succeeded Captain Hill, her former commander.

The Merion, like her sister ship, the Haverford, had been running in the American Line service between Philadelphia and Liverpool several years. She was built on the Clyde in 1902, and was registered in the name of the International Navigation Company. She had accommodations for 2,000 soldiers.

TURKS' IMMENSE LOSSES.

Reported to Have Been 27,000 in Latest Gallipoli Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I learn from an authoritative Turkish source that the Turkish losses in the latest Gallipoli battle reach a total of 27,000, and that 600 men were drowned in the sinking of the Hairedin Barbarossa.

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Continuing To-day, To-morrow and Friday,
The End-of-Season Clearing Sale of
Men's Sack Suits
at $12.50 and 19.50
Former prices were up to $35.00
This season's smartest models; made of serges, plain and striped worsteds, cassimeres, cheviots and desirable mixtures; sizes 34 to 46 chest measure.
Also a very fortunate purchase of
Shantung and Courtauld Silk Suits, $12.50
Regularly $22.50 and 25.00
Men's Outing Trousers at $2.25, 3.25, 3.50
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The "Chicago Limited." Takes you through the mountains in daylight. Leaves West 23rd Street 7.50 a.m., foot of Liberty Street 8.00 a.m.
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Secure a copy of "See America" from Ticket Offices—1276 and 379 Broadway, 7 Cortlandt Street, 245, 598, 1328, 1354, 2174, 2081 Broadway, 225 Fifth Avenue, 4 West 125th

GOMPERS CONFIRMS FOREIGN TAMPERING

Efforts to Call Strikes to Check Munitions Output Have Been Going On for Months.

HE WAS GREATLY PESTERED

Labor Leader Suggests That an Inquiry Into These Efforts Ought to be Made.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, confirmed in sweeping language today the published reports of far-reaching efforts by foreign influences to stir up labor troubles in this country that would impede the shipment of supplies to the Allies. In the statement he dictated, Mr. Gompers did not mention Germany or Austria by name, but the inference is plain that only those powers, and perhaps Turkey, would be interested in preventing the export of arms by the United States.

Mr. Gompers laid stress on the efforts of the agents of foreign Governments to bribe labor men and in other ways procure strikes of longshoremen and seamen to prevent the departure of supplies for European ports. An inquiry, directed into the efforts corruptly to induce labor men to call strikes among the longshoremen and seamen, said Mr. Gompers, would prove fruitful. At times during several months, he said he was scarcely able to avoid persons who wanted to call upon him to force strikes for the purpose of affecting the European situation.

Some comment was occasioned by Mr. Gompers's direct reference to efforts to influence strikes affecting shipping and his failure to mention similar efforts among workers in munition factories. In a statement issued on July 22 Mr. Gompers said he had authentic information as to the efforts to corrupt longshoremen and seamen, adding that he did not doubt that the same influences were at work "elsewhere."

Mr. Gompers's Statement.

Mr. Gompers in response to a query dictated the following staement:

"Yes, I have read the exposé in The New York World of Sunday and Monday, and while I am interested in the first installment, I am particularly interested in the second, because it deals with the situation to which it was necessary for me to refer a few weeks ago.

"If the inquiry were directed to what I pointed out, that is, in so far as the efforts to corruptly induce labor men to call strikes among longshoremen and seamen, it would be fruitful of results. For several months, at times I could scarcely avoid having people try to come in contact with me upon the scheme to call strikes which would affect the situation regarding the handling of products intended for European countries. In my opinion a diligent inquiry should be made into this entire matter.

"Without regard of any sympathy for the one or the other side of the nations involved in the war, had it not been for the honesty of the men at the head of some of these organizations primarily in interest, there would have been great strikes inaugurated at the instance of the agents of foreign Governments.

"All my life I have tried and will continue to try to secure the very best possible conditions of wages and hours for the workers of our country. If these cannot be accomplished without strikes, I have no hesitancy in encouraging strikes for their attainment, but such strikes will have to be undertaken for these specific, direct purposes, and not for any ulterior purposes, and an improper purpose, and particularly, when undertaken by corrupt or other means in the interests of one nation as against the interests of another. Ours is an American labor movement, and will be conducted by the rank and file and the officers of the American labor movement."

Mr. Gompers's attention was called to the fact that his statement seemed to advise an investigation of attempts to corrupt labor leaders, and he was asked whether, if such an investigation was begun, he would supply the investigators with the names of the persons who had sought to influence him. He smiled at the question, but said he would add nothing to his statement.

Report of Activity in Philippines.

A published statement that discovery had been made of the existence of a German plot to stir up sedition in the Philippines was not confirmed in official quarters, but it served to bring out the fact that an investigation was made some time ago concerning reports that German agents in this country and the Philippines were trying to ship arms and ammunition into India for the use of natives among whom rebellion against the British Government was being fomented.

The first information received in connection with this matter was that a German firm was shipping war munitions into Mexico, presumably for the use of one of the Mexican factions. Investigation showed that the cargo under suspicion was intended for India, and agents of the British Government became active to learn whether the shipment could be stopped under the United States neutrality laws. Subsequently evidence was obtained that German agents here who were concerned in the shipments were acting in conjunction with persons in the Philippines. A vessel supposed to have munitions on board was placed under surveillance while hovering off a Philippine port, but it is understood that it was not shown that she contemplated delivery of her cargo to any Filipinos of insurgent tendencies.

The British Embassy here notified the State Department that it had information of cooperation between German agents in India and the Philippines, and an inquiry was made, with the result, it is understood, of ascertaining that the munitions shipments were intended for the use of the natives of India, whom the Germans were encouraging to revolt. As far as could be ascertained today, the Government did not discover anything that would show that the neutrality laws were being violated. Its investigation developed, however, that the munitions shipments had no connection with any revolutionary plot in the Philippines.

It was reported today that a wireless station had been discovered on the roof of a dwelling occupied by a German in the northwest section of Washington and that radio messages were being picked up from the naval station at Arlington. The story had it that the Secretary of the Navy was making an investigation, but Mr. Daniels said he had never heard of the case.

HOW GERMANY MADE ILL-WILL FOR ENGLAND

World Charges Trade Expert with Holding Back Our Dyes to Encourage Blockade Protests.

In its continued publication of documents concerning the German propaganda in this country since the beginning of the war The World today states that $2,000,000 a week has been spent by Germany to further her ends here. One payment alone of $1,100,000 through the Deutscher Bank of Berlin to the credit of the German Ambassador is alleged to have been used to pay the members of the German secret service operating throughout this country. These agents are divided into groups that act independently of one another, and in many cases do not know of the existence of other groups in the service.

Herr G. D. Waetzoldt, a German trade expert, who arrived here several months ago, it is asserted, was sent here to increase American ill-feeling against the British Orders in Council, which prevented the United States receiving from Germany goods, such as dye stuffs and others which were necessary to American industry. The trade expert did not let it be known that he was trying to inspire Americans with dislike for England, but pretended that he was encouraging the protests against England holding up the German exports and was doing everything in his power to break the British blockade.

In his reports to the German Chancellor, Herr Waetzoldt, advised that pressure might be brought on the United States Government by the interruption of the delivery of goods from Germany, even if the British Government permitted them to be shipped. He further advised that the goods most required here and the lack of which would be felt the most, were chemicals used in dyeing, and those things used in the fine arts.

Referring to the Bridgeport Projectile Company, The World states that Joseph H. Hoadley of the International Power Company told the President of the Aetna Explosives Company that he was building and would control the Bridgeport Projectile Company and assured him that the millions of pounds of smokeless powder which the Projectile Company wished to obtain from the Aetna Company would only be used in filling contracts with the United States and the allied Governments. George W. Hoadley and Joseph H. Hoadley informed C. H. Sallade that the Bridgeport Projectile Company was a branch of the American-British Manufacturing Company, owned by Josep W. Hoadley. J. H. Hoadley also told Sallade that Carl Neynen, agent of the Hamburg-American Line in Mexico, was an Englishman and personally vouched for his sympathy with the British.

Germans Got Shell Plant.

Correspondence from the files of agents of the German Government which was printed by The New York World yesterday tended to show that the German Government through Hugo Schmidt, the Western agent of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, had financed the Bridgeport Projectile Company, and that through Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, a German-American chemist, it made a contract to obtain from the American Oil and Supply Company of Newark 1,212,000 pounds of phenol, the base of picric acid, which was being manufactured by Thomas A. Edison.

The contract of Schmidt with the Bridgeport Projectile Company, engaging to take the entire output of the plant, had attached to it a memorandum saying the contract had been approved by Capt. von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy; N. R. Lindheim, a legal representative of the embassy, and Dr. H. F. Albrt, the Chief Grman Financial Agent in this country.

The plant of the Bridgeport Company has been extended so that it covers two full blocks and is in a position to turn out enormous quantities of war material. The correspondence as published shows that the expansion of the plant has been made possible by German money and that the company, to disguise its status as a German Government plant, has entered into contracts with the Russian and French governments, which contain no penalty clause and which are to be repudiated, as is specifically set forth in letters.

Other letters and reports show that one of the purposes of building the plant, when there is little chance of exporting to Germany, was to obtain quantities of powder and of machinery for making shells, so that these materials should not fall into the hands of factories making munitions for the Allies. The Bridgeport Projectile Company had contracts for powder supplies from the Aetna Explosives Company, which was formed after the beginning of the war to manufacture for the Allies, and of which the President is an Englishman.

This correspondence emphasizes the great importance of Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, the German official at 45 Broadway. It was Dr. Albert to whom George Sylvester Viereck, editor of The Fatherland, applied for an allowance of $1,750 a month from the German Government. Nearly all of the letters of Dr. Albert, so declared, reported directly to him. Captain von Papen submitted his proposals to the supervision of Dr. Albert, and Ambassador Bernstorff turned over to him communications from the German Chancellor. One of the letters is from Hugo Schmidt, asking Dr. Albert to authorize the Guarantee Trust Company of this city to guarantee $140,000 to the Bridgeport Projectile Company. Schmidt addresses Dr. Albert as "Mr. Privy Councillor."

Another part of the correspondence shows how Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, coldly proclaiming that he was working in the interests of the German Government, acquired the contract of the American Oil and Supply Company for Edison's output of phenol. That a deception was practiced upon Thomas A. Edison in this transaction would appear from the statement of William H. Meadowcroft, representing Mr. Edison, that the inventor had been assured the carbolic acid, or phenol, which he produced, would be used for the making of medicine and not for explosives.

Dr. Hugo Schweitzer has in public speeches attacked President Wilson in violent language for "unneutrality," and he recently announced that this Fall he would begin the publication in this city of a great "neutral" daily paper in the English language.

ACCUSES WIRELESS OFFICIAL.

The Providence Journal Charges Dr. Frank with Various Activities.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 17.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow:

"At the request of President Wilson The Providence Journal has presented to Secretary Daniels and the members of the Neutrality Board, at a special meeting held in Washington in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, a series of acts that prove the existence of German propaganda in this country and the activities of the German spy system for several years before the beginning of the present war.

"At the meeting in Washington there were present, in addition to the representatives of the Journal, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Dr. James Brown Scott, Chairman of the Neutrality Board, and Captain James H. Oliver, U. S. N., another member of the Neutrality Board."

The Journal then goes on to recite certain alleged facts which it presented, including these:

"That Dr. K. G. Frank, the present executive head of the Sayville Wireless Station, sought to obtain access, through an intermediary, to parts of an American battleship not open to visitors at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on January 19, 1909, for the purpose of stealing one of the few secrets the United States Navy has left—the details of its fire control system.

"That Dr. Frank is really the head in the United States of what is known in Berlin as an information bureau and that much of his activity consists in obtaining in various underhand ways similar secret information, and also confidential data concerning apparatus and methods developed by American manufacturers of great business.

"That the Telefunken Company of Berlin, under instructions from the German Foreign Office, attempted in May, 1911, to submit a bid to the United States Government for the supplying and installation of a large number of wireless stations in the Philippines, which were to be located, if possible, at the sites indicated on a special map supplied to the Telefunken Company by the German Foreign Office. This marked map, together with a list, was also placed by the Telefunken Company of Berlin in the possession of its branch house in Manila, with full instructions and orders to treat the matter as strictly confidential, and particularly the marked map from the German Foreign Office.

"That before the Sayville Station was constructed, the Telefunken Company of Berlin, in September, 1910, suggested in order to hide the real ownership of the station, that the necessary land be purchased in the name of William S. Hulse, an American citizen, and one of its confidential representatives in New York, who was then to transfer the title over to them. Special stress was laid by Berlin, on the fact that Hulse was an American citizen. The land, however, was finally purchased by Paul F. Pichon of the Telefunken Company of Berlin in the name of Stollwerck Brothers, a member of which firm is a Director and stockholder in the Telefunken Company.

"That in November, 1911, the Manager of the Atlantic Communication Company in New York received a communication from the Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie, which stated that Germany was greatly interested in obtaining permanent land stations in the neighborhood of Nicaragua because they would be of great value if the Panama Canal were fortified."

"On January 19, 1909, Dr. K. G. Frank called on the then manager of the Atlantic Communication Company, in control of Sayville, Mr. Richard Pfund, and asked Mr. Pfund to accompany him to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

"Mr. Pfund's testimony as presented to the meeting was as follows:

"'I told him that I would go with him if he wished me to, but that if he wanted to see a battleship it was not necessary for me to go, that anybody could go aboard a battleship.'

"Dr. Frank replied, 'Oh, yes, but I want to examine the fire control system'; as I knew this to be something that the navy wished to keep strictly secret and confidential, I told Dr. Frank that I would take him to Julius Martin, electrical expert of the navy yard. I took this action because I knew very well that Mr. Martin would not allow Dr. Frank or anybody else to examine the fire control system on our ships. When Dr. Frank went to Mr. Martin he got scant satisfaction. Dr. Frank was acting in this matter, of course, in behalf of the German Government, and whatever information he would have been able to secure in the Brooklyn Navy Yard he would have transferred at once to his Government.

"Several times Dr. Frank has attempted to secure secrets from various electrical concerns to be turned over to the German Government, and one of his original letters asking that certain parties secure under false pretenses an electrical contrivance which its owner desired to keep secret was presented to the Secretary of the Navy."

"The Journal was able to place in the possession of the Navy Department a map of the Philippines, which had been prepared in the German Foreign Office, and on which various locations had been picked out by the Foreign Office as points where it had decided the United States should build wireless stations when any work of this kind was done.

A concern known as German & Co. of Hamburg, which has a branch in Manila and acts as agents of the Telefunken Company and also as commercial agent of the German Government in the Philippines, received the following communication on May 23, 1911, from the Telefunken Company of Berlin:

Acknowledging your valued favors of March 8, 30, and May 9, we hand you by special post a completely worked out project in accordance with the maps supplied us in confidence by the Foreign Office. We also beg you to treat as confidential the list and cost estimate of stations and particularly the map.

This data is not intended to be passed along. The entire data is intended to cover a large project. As we have received the basis for the project from the Foreign Office as a confidential communication, we cannot furnish the complete project.

Three days later the Telefunken Company of Berlin sent to the Atlantic Communication Company the following letter:

Inclosed, we hand you copies of letters to the firm of German & Co. of Hamburg, in reference to the large Manila project. We have worked out this project on the basis of confidential advices from the German Consulate and beg you to treat the estimates and list and data as confidential. The project for the time only intended as a basis or guide for inquires addressed to you from our Manila representative.

"Accompanying this letter was a long list of places at which it was proposed by the German Foreign Office to locate stations in the Philippines. This list was in exact accordance with the map referred to.

It was also state that when Telefunken officials were asked by Mr. Pfund what the scheme was, they replied:

"'Why, when we take possession of the Philippines, the wireless stations will be where we want them.'

"Evidence was presented to the Secretary of the Navy at this meeting that a civilian, still employed in the electrical service of the Navy Department, is in the pay of Germany, and in proof of this statement it was shown that two years ago, when the Government desired a special report on conditions at Daysville, the report was in the possession of the German Government before it reached the United States Government.

"At the close of the session, which lasted several hours, the Journal presented to the officials a series of letters proving the charges made, including all the correspondence preliminary to the establishment of the Sayville wireless station."

Dr. Karl George Frank said at his residence at Maplewood, N. J., last night that there was no truth in the charges which concerned him. When he was asked specifically about his alleged visit with Richard Pfund to the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1909, he said:

"There is no truth in the statement that I attempted to obtain fire control secrets or secrets of any other kind."

Dr. Frank added that he did not remember anything about making the visit with Mr. Pfund. He also denied emphatically that he was connected with a German information service of any kind or that he had ever been associated with attempts to get secrets of American manufacturers.

DR. ALBERT'S ACTIVITIES.

"Commercial Adviser" of German Embassy—Fuehr an Attache.

In connection with the charges about secret German propaganda, the name of Dr. Heinrich Friedrich Albert has been in the forefront, and that of Herr Fuehr has been mentioned less prominently. Something about the past activities of these men for their Government was learned last night from a New York man familiar with their careers anterior to the present secret manipulations.

Dr. Albert, Privy Counsellor, has been one of the assistants of Dr. Otto F. T. Lewald, head of the First Division of the German Interior Department. In American parlance Albert might be described as one of numerous Assistant Secretaries of the Interior. Germany sent Lewald as its Commissioner to both the Chicago World's Fair and the St. Louis World's Fair, and at St. Louis Albert was his Assistant Commissioner. Of late, as has been stated, Albert has been connected in one way or another with the Germany Embassy, ostensibly as a "commercial adviser."

Herr Fuehr was secretary of the German Embassy at Tokio under Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, but had to leave there, of course, when the war began. He came to America and has been helping Ambassador von Bernstorff.

CHANDLER & CO. DENY CHARGES

Bankers Say $10,000,000 German Loan Was Not a Propaganda Fund.

One report bearing on the alleged German propaganda in this country which was circulated yesterday was that the proceeds of a recent issue of $10,000,000 Imperial German Government short-term Treasury notes had been used to aid in the machinations of the propagandists. It was recalled that Chandler Bros. & Co. had offered these notes to investors.

A representative of this firm, when his attention was called to the published reports, said:

"It is not true that a dollar of the money raised from the sale of the German notes was used to further or aid any German propaganda. I do not know of any such propaganda, but I do know that the money which was raised was used wholly for commercial purposes, to buy goods in this country for civilians in Germany. The notes were purchased for the greater part by banks, the short-time investment at 5 per cent. interest being regarded as a good investment."

HITCHCOCK DENIES AID TO PROPAGANDA

Favors Arms Embargo, But Will Confine His Efforts to the Halls of Congress.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 17.—I know nothing whatever of the movement described by The New York World and have never heard of the men mentioned as engineering it.

I am in favor of an embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition. Last December I introduced in the Senate a bill to prohibit the trade. I later offered my bill as an amendment to the Shipping bill, and it received the votes of thirty-seven Senators. On that occasion I made a speech in support of my bill. It is the only occasion I have spoken on the subject, and I am not now under any engagement to speak in Chicago or elsewhere.

At the approaching session of Congress I expect to reintroduce my bill and to advocate it as an American measure in the interests of the American people.

GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK,
United States Senator.

FRYE NOTE ASKS BERLIN'S POLICY

Accepts Plan for Fixing Damages, but Asks About Future Conduct Toward Our Ships.

ARBITRATION ON TREATY

Disputed Provisions to be Referred to The Hague for Formal Adjudication.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The text of the latest note to Germany, on the case of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, which was sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, was made public.

In accepting payment for the loss of the Frye, this Government stipulates that it shall be understood that the payment shall be "without prejudice to the contention of the Government of the United States, that the sinking of the Frye was without legal justification." And that an arrangement can be agreed upon for the "immediate" submission to arbitration of the question of legal justification for the sinking, "in so far as it involves the interpretation of existing treaty stipulations."

In a note dated July 30, the German Government suggested an agreement, providing that each Government designate an expert, and the two experts fix the amount of indemnity to be paid for the Frye's loss. As an alternative proposition, Germany suggested that the differences between the two Governments over the Frye be referred to arbitration.

The United States accepts both propositions, subject to German agreement, and requests that the question of treaty interpretation be submitted forthwith for arbitration, pursuant to Article 38 of The Hague Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

The United States further says that it will be necessary to determine, pending the decision of the arbitrators, whether the German Government shall conduct its naval operations in accordance with its interpretation or in accordance with the interpretation maintained by the United States. This means that the United States desires to have settled during the progress of the European war the question whether a German warship has the right to sink an American merchant ship carrying contraband. An expression of the views of the German Government is invited on this point.

The Text of the Note.

This is the text of the note:

Department of State,
Washington, Aug. 16, 1915.

The Secretary of State to the American Ambassador at Berlin:

You are instructed to present the following note to the German Minister for Foreign Affairs:

Under instructions from my Government, I have the honor to inform your Excellency, in reply to your note of July 30 in regard to the claim for reparation for the sinking of the William P. Frye, that the Government of the United States learns with regret that the objections urged have it against the submission of this case to the prize court for decision have not commended themselves to the Imperial German Government, and it equally regrets that the reasons presented by the Imperial German Government for submitting this case to the prize court have failed to remove the objections of the Government of the United States to the adoption of that course. As this disagreement has been reached after the full presentation of the views of both Governments in our previous correspondence, a further exchange of views on the question would probably doubtless be unprofitable, and the Government of the United States therefore welcomes your Excellency's suggestion that some other way should be found for settling this case.

The two methods of settlement proposed as alternative suggestions in your Excellency's note have been given careful consideration, and it is believed that if they can be combined so that they may both be adopted they will furnish a satisfactory basis for the solution of the questions at issue.

The Government of the United States has already expressed its desire that the question of the amount of indemnity to be paid by the Imperial German Government under its admitted liability for the losses of the owners and Captain on account of the destruction of the Frye should be settled by diplomatic negotiation, and it entirely concurs with the suggestion of the Imperial German Government that the simplest way would be to agree, as proposed in your note, "that each of the two Governments designate an expert and that the two experts jointly fix the amount of indemnity for the vessel and any American property which may have been sunk with her," to be paid by the Imperial German Government when ascertained as stated in your note. It is assumed that the arrangement will include some provision for calling in an umpire in case the experts fail to agree.

The Government of the United States notes that your suggestion is made with the express reservation that a payment under this arrangement would not constitute an admission that American treaty rights had been violated, but would be regarded by the Imperial German Government merely as fulfilling a duty or policy founded on existing treaty stipulations. A payment made on this understanding would be entirely acceptable to the Government of the United States, provided that the acceptance of such payment should likewise be understood to be without prejudice to the contention of the Government of the United States that the sinking of the Frye was without legal justification, and provided also that an arrangement can be agreed upon for the immediate submission to arbitration of the question of legal justification, in so far as it involves the interpretation of existing treaty stipulations.

There can be no difference of opinion between the two Governments as to the desirability of having this question of the true intent and meaning of their treaty stipulations determined without delay, and to that end the Government of the United States proposes that the alternative suggestion of the Imperial German Government also be adopted, so that this question of treaty interpretation can be submitted forthwith to arbitration, pursuant to Article XXXVIII. of The Hague convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

In this way both the question of indemnity and the question of treaty interpretation can promptly be settled, and it will be observed that the only change made in the plan proposed by the Imperial German Government is that instead of eliminating either one of its alternative suggestions, they are both given effect, in order that both of the questions under discussion may be dealt with at the same time.

If this proposal proves acceptable to the Imperial German Government, it will be necessary also to determine whether, pending the arbitral award, the Imperial German Government shall govern its naval operations in accordance with its own interpretation, or in accordance with the interpretation maintained by the United States, as to the obligations imposed by their treaty stipulations, and the Government of the United States would be glad to have an expression of the views of the Imperial German Government on this point. LANSING.

MORE BELGIAN PAPERS PRINTED IN GERMANY

Called Documentary Proof That England Desired to Provoke War Over Morocco.

BERLIN, Aug. 17, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Publication is made by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of further secret reports said to have been prepared by Belgian Ministers at European capitals prior to the outbreak of the present war and found by the German authorities in Brussels. The documents have to do with the Moroccan crisis. Reviewing them, the official Overseas News Agency says:

"The Belgian Minister at Berlin gave one more illustration of the spirit which animated the British foreign policy, as shown in his report made on Dec. 6, 1911, concerning the plan for African compensation which Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, indirectly offered to Germany.

"'Are these, perhaps, our possessions which he wants to huckster, according to the principles of the new international law practiced in London, and unfortunately in other places—Morocco, Tripoli, and Persia?' the Minister wrote. He recalls the strange overtures made by Colonel Barnardiston, then British Military Attaché at Brussels, to the Belgian General Demearme, to which the Minister apparently attached much more importance than do the British and Belgian Governments in their recent publications.

"The publication of these Belgian reports is causing a growing sensation, because they furnish documentary proof that England, under King Edward's leadership, followed a determined and ambitious foreign policy, as told already, in 1911 to provoke war, while the German Government made peace possible by yielding in the face of clear violations of treaty rights by France.

"Furthermore, these documents emphasize the fact that in 1911 England had decided to participate in a war between France and Germany, without mentioning in any way the pretext concerning Belgian neutrality. At the same time, the Belgian reports prove that the Belgian Government considered British overtures concerning the landing of forces on the Continent and marching them through Belgium as extremely strange and serious."

CELEBRATION TODAY FOR FRANCIS JOSEPH

Emperor's 85th Birthday to be Marked by Gifts to the Soldiers.

BERLIN, Aug. 17, (via London, Aug. 18.)—Austrians living in the city will celebrate tomorrow (Wednesday) the eighty-fifth birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph, and the Germans will honor the ruler of their ally by a display of flags.

The ceremonies will begin with a solemn service at St. Hedwig's Church, followed by a reception at the Austro-Hungarian Embassy. A huge demonstration has been arranged for the evening by the combined Austro-Hungarian organization of the city.

Every Austrian soldier in the field will be reminded of the Emperor's birthday by receiving an individual gift. To purchase the presents, the Bureau of War Support at Vienna recently appropriated several hundred thousand kronen, and this fund has been augmented by enormous private contributions. Thirteen freight cars loaded with gifts already are on their way to the front.

"MUST TAKE VERDUN," CROWN PRINCE'S ORDER

He Is Said to Have Predicted That Peace Would Follow in December.

GENEVA, Aug. 17, (via Paris.)—The correspondent of La Suisse of Geneva, at the front in the Vosges, says that in an army order recently issued by the German Crown Prince and found on prisoners taken by the French occur the following words:

"We shall take, we must take, Verdun. Then the war will be finished by December at the latest."

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KEPPLER NOW URGES A NATIONAL STRIKE

Machinist Leader Says Talk of German Influence Has Decided Him.

MUNITION PLANTS FIRST

Declares Metal Trades Association Has Defied Workers' Demand for an Eight-Hour Day.

Vice-President J. J. Keppler of the International Association of Machinists, who is in charge of the campaign for an eight-hour day, said last night before leaving for Washington that at a meeting of the Executive Board of the association in the capital today he will urge a national strike immediately in all arms and munitions plants which have refused to grant the eight-hour day to the metal workers. Keppler said he had been forced into the decision for a big strike, because of the necessity of making a determined stand against the Metal Trades Association, which he said had defied the demand of the machinists for an eight-hour day.

He said also that the association was going out of it way to prevent the consummation of private settlements between the unions and employers who are willing to grant the eight-hour day and an increase in pay rather than face an industrial war with the metal workers.

"Many of the firms that have consented to make agreements with us," said Keppler, "are afraid to have their names made public for fear they will be persecuted by the National Metal Trades Association. These firms will eventually sever connection with the association rather than have war with the machinists.

"I have also been hurried into this decision for a national strike because of the insinuations that German influences are back of us. That is just a propaganda to hurt our cause and we will show that such insinuations cannot stop us. The machinists will allow nothing to stand in the way of their eight-hour movement.

"The Metal Trades Association has taken the stand that it has nothing to confer about. The same stand was taken by the Bridgeport firms at the beginning of the strike here, but they soon changed their tune, and conferences followed which resulted in an end of the strike. It is hard to understand the arrogance of the Metal Trades Association, inasmuch as the United States Government has always been ready to confer with the machinists upon their grievances.

"The association will find that the Morgan firm's contracts are going to plants which have made peace with the machinists because Mr. Morgan wants his contracts filled.

"I regret to say that the time opportune for a national strike in all plants which have refused our demands, and think the machinists are throwing away the greatest chance in their history if they longer delay a national strike. If I had had my way I would have called a national strike in the beginning, whether people called it a German move or not. Now we have been driven to call a big strike. We won't be balked by what we have discovered to be a skillful propaganda against us.

"Ninety per cent. of the people working in munition plants would obey a general strike order if it were issued tomorrow. I know this to be a fact from having gone over the ground myself. I will use my best influence now to have the national strike begun not only in all arms and ammunition plants, but in all other machine shops where the eight-hour day and higher wages have not been granted.

"I will ask officially for a national strike on the ground that the convention of machinists empowered the International Executive Board to start such a strike. I strongly advocated a national strike of the machinists in my report of July 1.

"You may call it German influence if you like, but the next move of the machinists is a national strike against all plants which refuse them."

Threats of the leaders of the machinists to extend the scope of the strike against shops of the Metal Trades Association early in the week did not materialize yesterday. The strike leaders said Saturday a strike would be called in a few days at the plant of the Standard Motor Company in Jersey City.

The Garvin Machine Company's plant, which has been crippled for more than two weeks by a machinists' strike, reported yesterday that 26 more of the strikers had returned to work. There are said to be 173 men now at work in the factory; 700 went on strike. Henry C. Hunter, counsel for the Metal Trades Association, said he expected the Garvin Company to have its full quota of men at work in a few days. The machinists' officials declared no men at work were not union machinists, and that the plant could not resume work until the eight-hour day had been granted the metal workers.

NO BIG STRIKE PLANNED YET.

Machinists' President Says It's Contrary to Policy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Executive Board of the International Association of Machinists in session here today decided to begin immediately a general movement to bring about improved working conditions for machinists. It was agreed that the first movement would be directed against munition plants and other large establishments profiting from the unprecedented demand of European countries for war supplies.

In announcing the decision, President W. H. Johnston of the International Union said it was not the policy of the board to bring about a general strike, but to deal with conditions as they exist locally. A demand will be made for an eight-hour working day and for increased wages in all cases where the men are being paid below the standard wage scale.

Authorization for the employment of additional organizers was made. Mr. Johnston said that the demand for organizers to start unions among the machinists had exceeded the supply, and that fifteen or twenty additional men soon would take the field. With these, he said, there would be a force of approximately 100 actively engaged in organization work.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 17.—Notices were posted in the factory of Smith & Wesson, manufacturers of revolvers, today announcing that beginning Sept. 1 the workers for one year would receive a bonus amounting to 5 per cent. of their wages, and payable quarterly.

ARMENIANS ARE SENT TO PERISH IN DESERT

Turks Accused of Plan to Exterminate Whole Population—People of Karahissar Massacred.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 18.—The Daily News has received from Aneurin Williams, M. P., a copy of a letter from Constantinople, dated July 13, describing the terrible plight of the Armenians in Turkey. The letter says:

"We now know with certainty from a reliable source that the Armenians have been deported in a body from all the towns and villages in Cilicia to the desert regions south of Aleppo. The refugees will have to traverse on foot a distance, requiring marches of from one to two or even more months.

"We learn, besides, that the roads and the Euphrates are strewn with corpses of exiles, and those who survive are doomed to certain death, since they will find neither house, work, nor food in the desert. It is a plan to exterminate the whole Armenian people.

"Courts-martial operate everywhere without cessation. Twelve Armenians were hanged at Caesarea on a charge of having obeyed instructions which they had received from a meeting secretly held at Bucharest by the Trocohak and Hunchak societies. Many have fallen from blows from clubs. Thirteen Armenians were killed in this way at Diarbekr and six at Caesarea. Thirteen others were killed on their way from Chabine-Karahissar to Sivas. The people of the village of Kurk with their five companions suffered the same fate on the road to Sou-Chehrkeiras, although they had their hands bound.

"Hundreds of women and young girls and even children groan in prisons. Churches and convents have been pillaged, defiled, and destroyed. The villages around Van and Bitlis have been pillaged and the inhabitants put to the sword.

"At the beginning of this month all the inhabitants of Karahissar were pitilessly massacred, with the exception of a few children."

ANTI-AMERICAN TALK SPREADS IN GERMANY

"Discipline" Taking the Place of "Kultur" in Discussions of the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 18.—A neutral correspondent writes to The London Times:

"Americans in Germany have repeatedly asked me if I can divine the cause of the German aggressive hostility toward the United States. No American that I met there has ever been able to give any satisfactory answer to that question. The fact remains that an unceasing and violent anti-American propaganda proceeds daily in the newspapers, picture theatres, and variety halls. Sane Germans who at the outbreak of the war realized that Germany would have to trade with her neighbors and should therefore be on her good behavior, have entirely abandoned that attitude.

"Lissauer, I observe, has sent out an official regret for his 'Hymn of Hate,' yet his hymn sung with dramatic action can be heard in any town in Germany where young soldiers are being trained. The more violent and obscene anti-British postal cards have been stopped by the Government and India rubber stamps of Gott Strafe England used for marking letters to neutral countries are being abolished chiefly because the Dutch, many of whom are friendly to England, wrote sharp reprimands to their German correspondents.

"The Germans who at the beginning of the war were inclined to be very critical of their Government and especially of the Foreign Minister now seem entirely united around it. A German who was discussing the American notes with an American in my presence asked the American what could be expected of a Government like his which did not know its own mind. 'If a Bryan should arise in Germany today we should have a short way with him,' he said. He remarked that the more thoughtful Germans discuss with relish the differences between what they call discipline and democracy. Discipline seems to have taken the place of Kultur. 'Our discipline,' they say, 'foresees everything, and does everything. Our Government thinks and acts, we work. The British and American Governments do nothing until the people kick them into action.'"

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WARNS OF GERMAN MENACE.

George Gordon Moore Tells of Possible Reserve Army Here.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 17.—George Gordon Moore, a local capitalist who became conspicuous as a long-time guest of Sir John French on the battle front in Europe, sounded a warning tonight against what he called "The German Menace," in an address before the annual convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

An army of German reservists here, 2,500,000 strong, sworn to loyalty to the Kaiser, was pictured by Mr. Moore, who added that Germany was having manufactured for her in the United States more war munitions than was the United States itself. He said further that German "cunning and diplomacy" had so enmeshed American life that it was difficult to tell how unprepared the United States was for war at the present time.

In part he said:

"This gathering tonight of men who have served America already in the field, is the nucleus from which the remedy must spring to cope with the dangers that now threaten us. A year of warfare has seen American-owned ships, flying the stars and stripes and manned by American seaman, sunk by German guns—a nation with which we are at peace—and more than a hundred American lives on board the Lusitania have already paid the price of their faith that German humanitarian instincts would not permit the sinking of an unarmed passenger ship. These acts of violence have culminated in a note from this Government to Germany containing language stronger than any ever written by this Government since we became a nation, less than an ultimatum, and has carried us almost to the brink of war.

"Such a crisis calls for a calm examination of our military position. When the civil war closed, fifty years ago, with less than one-third our present population, the armies of the North and the South contained 4,000,000 soldiers. Because we saw on this continent no people capable of waging any war against us, and any possible enemies separated from us by thousands of miles of ocean, we have drifted into a deplorable state of unpreparedness. Such is our helpless state that we have barely 200,000 men in our regular army and militia, and more than half of these are poorly trained State militia, and I doubt if there is sufficient ammunition in the possession of our army adequate for one hour of modern battle.

"Ninety per cent. of our munition plants are within 150 miles of New York. Two hundred thousand trained soldiers could be landed from Europe and in thirty days might deal this country its deadly blow by seizing these plants, because modern war calls for highly trained officers, artillery, machine guns, and abundance of ammunition.

"While we stand today on the brink of war with Germany, a graver peril menaces, and that is the peril from the enemy within the gates. A dispatch in the evening paper from Washington stated that there were 2,500,000 German and Austrian reservists within this country, not naturalized and subject to the Kaiser's orders. These men are in every State of the Union, and every German and Austrian Consulate is an army post to which they report regularly and by whom they can be mobilized at any time within a week.

"The war has already disclosed that Germany has prepared her bid for world empire with an efficiency and thoroughness that command an admiration only equaled by the horror inspired by the ruthless cruelty with which it has waged this war. You may rely upon it that nothing that patience, care, and foresight can provide for is left undone by the Germans in preparing for a war against us."

HORN DENIES 'CONFESSION.'

Accusation Against German Military Attache Called False.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Daniel T. O'Connell of the law firm of which ex-Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell is the senior member, attorneys for Werner Horn, issued today a denial of The Providence Journal report that Horn had made a confession to secret service agents involving Captain Franz von Papen, military attaché of the German Embassy. The statement says in part:

"I carefully read the article as published in The Providence Journal, also extracts as published in New York and Boston papers, and then conferred with Lieutenant Horn at the East Cambridge jail. My client authorized me to say that the accusation against Captain von Papen is unqualifiedly false and the alleged 'confession' is a sensational fake. It was a comparatively easy matter for the editors of The Providence Journal to have asked me for a verification or denial of the story, yet nothing was done in that direction."

Broadway and 33d Street GIMBELS Store Opens 8:30; Closes 5:30

A Sale of 42,000 Pairs of Men's & Women's Hose

"Seconds" of a make that is FAMOUS

Women's $1 Silk Stockings, 39c

GALVESTON HAVOC TOLD BY WIRELESS

City Is Still Cut Off, but Water, Which Was Five Feet Deep in Streets, Is Subsiding.

GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY

Transport Carried Half a Mile Ashore—Storm Moves Inland Over Houston, Taylor, and Waco.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 17.—Wireless messages from Galveston tonight gave the only direct news from that storm-stricken city. No definite news of loss of life has been reported, but the desperate situation in which the citizens of Galveston found themselves was indicated vaguely by the statement in a late afternoon radiogram that boats were taking people from buildings on the main streets to the United States transport Buford.

The tropical hurricane which swept down upon the island city yesterday extended its devastation inland today, and tonight wire communication was impossible beyond Waco, that town being absolutely cut off from the coast country. Beaumont, Houston, Taylor, Temple, and other cities of Southeast Texas were thought to have been hard hit by the storm, last reports from those places telling of uncovered buildings, uprooted trees, and other damage.

Although the latest reports indicated that the storm was subsiding in Galveston and that the water had started to drain slowly from the streets, there was no prospect that wire communication might be restored for several days. Hundreds of miles of wire are broken and thousands of poles blown down.

Transport Carried Ashore.

The wireless equipment on board the army transport Buford was the sole means of communication between Galveston and the outside world tonight. The McClellan, companion ship to the Buford, was reported high and dry, half a mile inland.

The greatest damage in Galveston is believed to have occurred in districts fronting the sea. All buildings on the water front were ruined, this circumstance being almost a repetition of the city's experience in previous storms. Vessels caught in the harbor also suffered heavily. The giant waves thrown up by the storm carried large and small craft alike far beyond the usual beach boundaries, and the marine salvage work probably will be complicated by the necessity of getting many boats back to their own element.

It will be weeks, probably, before the full extent of the property damage can be given accurately. Farms on the coastal plains undoubtedly suffered severe damage, and many villages in the path of the storm have not been heard from since early yesterday.

At Waco, 200 miles northwest of Galveston, the barometer was falling early tonight and a gale was blowing with unabating force. This indicated, according to the Weather Bureau, that the storm centre was approaching that part of the State and the experience of Taylor and Temple bore out that conjecture. At both these towns buildings were unroofed and wire communication hampered. Temple and Taylor are in the path of the storm from Galveston to Waco.

Railroad traffic in the sections south of Dallas has suffered little, the greatest trouble being the loss of wire communication. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas tracks to Houston are intact, and the regular train from Houston was expected to reach Dallas after a few hours' delay due to lack of dispatching facilities.

Most of Texas from the gulf to the northern boundary and as far west as San Antonio tonight was being swept by winds, whose velocity varied from forty-five to sixty miles an hour. At San Antonio the wind reached a maximum of sixty miles an hour, carrying away roofs, frail buildings, and demoralizing wire communication.

Three Feet of Water in Buildings.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 17.—The following wireless telegram was received at the Fort Sam Houston Wireless Station from the transport Buford in Galveston Harbor at 5:20 o'clock this afternoon:

"Water in buildings about three feet. All buildings and structures of every nature along water front are ruined. Many boats have been greatly damaged or destroyed.

"The Army transport McClellan is high and dry a half mile inland. The number of lives lost is unknown. There has been great pecuniary damage."

This message indicates that the water had receded two feet in about three hours, as a message received about 2 o'clock stated that the water stood five feet in many streets and buildings.

WACO, Texas, Aug. 17.—Belated trains today brought many passengers here from Galveston, who had left that city hurriedly to escape the hurricane which has been raging along the Texas Gulf since Monday forenoon. Extra trains were run from Galveston, as long as the storm permitted, to accommodate the crowds who feared a repetition of the disastrous flood of 1901. Interurban electric trains were run at frequent intervals and every car was crowded, according to statements of passengers here.

W. D. Asbelle, a local Post Office official left Galveston Monday at 2 o'clock. At that time, he said, the wind was blowing at an estimated velocity of 65 miles an hour. The barometer was falling rapidly, he said, and water was beginning to run over the railroad tracks on the long causeway which leads from the Island City to the mainland.

The following message was received by the Waco High School Wireless Station tonight. Evidently it was sent out to all the stations. The signature "Cug" is not listed, and probably is newly licensed. The message follows:

D. A. R., (anybody and everybody.—Wind nearly gone. Water three feet deep in Tremont Hotel. Government station working tomorrow night. No big boats lost that we know of. Dock ruined. Warmer here now. Rain about stopped. Will talk later on. Call me at midnight. CUG.

There was little cessation in the gale here at 2 o'clock. The wind was blowing 40 to 42 miles an hour. The rainfall was 1.16 inches and the barometer 28.55 and still going down, indicating the storm centre had not yet passed.

The Texas and Southwestern telephone exchanges are out of commission at Taylor, and the roof is blown off the Southwestern Exchange building at Taylor. The Texas Company has no wires south of Temple.

CYCLONE DEVASTATES HAITI

Many Victims on the South Coast —Two Towns Wiped Out.

PORT AU PRINCE, Aug. 15, (Delayed in transmission.)—A violent cyclone has devastated the entire southern side of the Haitian Republic. There have been numerous victims in the towns along the coast.

The town of Aux Cayes, ninety-two miles southwest of Port au Prince, with a population of 25,000, suffered severely. The towns of Grande Vill and Petite Ville were destroyed.

In the interior heavy floods are reported. The coffee crop has been in part destroyed.

All communication by telegraph or cable with the devastated districts has been interrupted.

Cable Business Interrupted.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announced last night that business by way of Galveston to Mexico and Central American points was interrupted, owing to the Gulf storm, which centred about Galveston, and that messages for isolated points would have to go by way of the Isthmus of Panama at increased rates of 15 to 35 cents a word.

ROCK CRUSHES A TRAIN, FIVE PASSENGERS DIE

Twenty Others Injured When Big Boulder Demolishes Chesapeake and Ohio Cars.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 17.—The smoker and baggage car of a passenger train on the Coal River branch of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad were crushed today by a heavy rock as the train was passing through Pinacle tunnel near McCorkle, W. Va. J. C. Fennimore, a wealthy coal operator of Huntington and St. Albans; Jack Turley, of Alum Creek, W. Va.; J. G. Plymale of Gallipolis, Ohio; a news vendor whose name has not been ascertained, and another unidentified man were killed.

Twenty or more passengers were injured, among them being W. W. Lewis of Olcott, W. Va.; H. M. Akderman of Elkins, W. Va., and A. E. Moore of Clothier, W. Va.

Wreck trains were hurried to the scene and the passengers imprisoned in the tunnel were rescued.

MAIMS WIFE, KILLS HIMSELF.

Jacob Pahl Fractures Her Skull and Cuts His Own Arteries.

Tenants of the flat house at 461 Thirty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, were startled yesterday noon by the shrieks of a woman and the sounds of a fight in the apartment of Jacob Pahl, an employe of the Eagle Pencil Company in Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn. Presently Mrs. Pahl, who is 54 years old, fourteen years the junior of Pahl, whom she married six months ago, staggered down the stairs and collapsed. There was a deep slash across her left cheek, which extended to her throat, and her head was covered with blood, where the blow of a hammer had fractured her skull.

Policeman Gerry of the Fourth Avenue Station and Frank Mitko of 151 Seventeenth Street, who were passing, ran upstairs and broke into the Pahl flat. They found Pahl crouching in a corner of the kitchen trying to slash his throat with a razor. He had inflicted several deep gashes, but his hands were nearly useless, as he had slashed the inside of each elbow, cutting tendons as well as arteries.

Gerry disarmed him and raised him up. Pahl confessed that he had attacked his wife, first sending her seventeen-year-old daughter, Rosie Wolff, out on an errand.

"I was jealous of her and I was afraid she would leave me," he cried.

He said he had tried to slash her wrists after cutting her cheek, but she fought so hard he had finally tried to pound her senseless with the hammer.

"I want my step-daughter to have my money," Pahl told Gerry, and then he died in the policeman's arms. Dr. Tate took Mrs. Pahl to the Norwegian Hospital, where it was said she might recover.

WILL EXCHANGE CIVILIANS.

Germany and Great Britain Agree to Pope's Plan.

ROME, Aug. 17, (via Paris.)—Difficulties preventing the accomplishment of the Pope's plan to exchange interned civilians of non-military age, the Osservatore Romano says, have been surmounted.

The British Government having agreed to treat German submarine crews the same as other prisoners and the German Government having discontinued special treatment of British officers, the Holy See renewed its appeal to Germany to carry out the agreement already made. The German Ministry on Aug. 5 telegraphed from Lugano a favorable reply, which was transmitted to the British Secretary of State. On Aug. 12 Great Britain thanked the Pope for his humane action.

BERLIN, Aug. 17, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency says:

"Negotiations between Germany and France being conducted through American mediation for the relief of civil prisoners are being continued, and a result satisfactory to all concerned is thought possible.

CARRANZA DECIDES TO ANSWER APPEAL

Reply Will Be Courteous, Washington Hears, but Only an Argument for Recognition.

ALL NOTES NOW DELIVERED

New Anti-Foreign Circulars Appear in Vera Cruz—Two Battleships Due There Today.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—General Carranza within a few days will reply to the Pan-American appeal to Mexico, it was learned here tonight. He will reject the peace conference proposal urged by Secretary Lansing and Latin-American diplomats, and, it is reported, will suggest that the conferees use their influence to obtain recognition for his Government from their respective republics.

According to his friends here, Carranza appreciated the friendly tone of the Pan-American appeal. He has consulted his civil and military associates regarding it and has communicated with Eliseo Arredondo, his Washington representative, and other agents of his cause in the United States. As a result of these conferences, it is declared, the General has determined to make a courteous reply, giving in detail his reasons for rejecting the conference plan, and advancing arguments in an effort to convince the conferees that recognition of the Carranza Government is warranted and necessary for the re-establishment of peace in Mexico.

That some of the Latin-American diplomats already have been apprised of Carranza's probable course has been reported here. It is known that Mr. Arredondo conferred yesterday in Philadelphia with Eduardo Suarez, Chilean Ambassador to the United States, and one of the Pan-American conferees. Details of their meeting were not disclosed, but Mr. Arredondo is said to have submitted informally some suggestions regarding the present strength of the Carranza cause.

No formal replies to the peace appeal have reached the State Department from Mexican leaders, but reports have come that the communication has been delivered virtually throughout Mexico. Department officials said they had reason to believe that the document addressed to General Zapata had been delivered to him by a messenger from Mexico City.

Some anxiety for Americans in Vera Cruz is felt again because of the circulation of placcards there said to contain "highly inflammatory" language and protesting against interference in Mexican affairs.

Secretary Daniels said the battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire would reach Vera Cruz tomorrow morning.

General Obregon, one of Carranza's chief lieutenants, in an interview at Tampico, said that he would not give countenance to a conference in which General Carranza was not represented. "I did my best," said General Obregon, "to prevent the war. I pleaded with General Villa and risked my life to induce him not to cause a split. He would have war, however, so now, as far as I am concerned, it will go to a finish. Villa should be definitely defeated. Any suggestion that I shall engage in the conference will be rejected. If there is any suggestion of a conference it must be made by General Carranza, and it is he who must answer."

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 17.—Indications are that General Carranza's answer to the note of the United States and Central and South American republics will be a refusal to participate in a peace conference. He did not receive the note until today. His various chiefs have sent messages assuring him that they will abide by his decision and promising loyal support in case of foreign interference.

General Carranza, it is believed, will base his refusal upon the ground that he considers the invitation to attend a conference is "unwarranted and meddling."

ARREST CARRANZA AID.

Secret Agents Seize Jorge Orozco, Wanted for Neutrality Violation.

Jorge U. Orozco, a lieutenant of General Carranza, who is wanted by the Federal authorities at El Paso, Texas, on the charge of having on Oct. 1, 1914, organized a military expedition against the Republic of Mexico, was arrested late yesterday by Special Agents Scully and Adams of the Department of Justice, at the office of Consul General Elias of the Carranza faction of Mexican revolutionists in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway. Orozco's arrest here ends a long pursuit which started in April at El Paso and was continued by Government detectives to Vera Cruz, from there to Los Angeles, and thence to this city.

When arraigned before United States Commissioner Clarence S. Houghton, Acting United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood stated that on April 16 last Orozco with seven other Mexicans was indicted for conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States, and for organizing a military expedition in this country against Mexico. Orozco was put under $2,500 bail for his appearance in the United States Court at El Paso on Oct. 4, next.

The complaint against Orozco alleges he purchased from Fred J. Feldman a large quantity of military supplies and equipment, consisting of rifles, cartridges, bugles, canteens, saddles, bridles, &c., which were forwarded by railroad to Tandy Sanford at Hermanez, New Mexico.

Orozco, who was formerly Carranza's General at El Paso, says the charge that he organized as late as Oct. 1, 1914, a military expedition against Mexico is ridiculous, because long before that date Carranza had a large army in the field which had defeated Villa's troops in a number of battles.

Jorgé Orozco is not to be confused with Pascual Orozco, the more noted Mexican revolutionist, who was arrested with General Huerta at El Paso recently and fled, forfeiting his bail of $7,500.

22 VILLA OFFICIALS REPORTED EXECUTED

American Arriving at El Paso Tells of Wholesale Slaughter on Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Aug. 17.—A report was received here by State Department representative tonight that twenty-two high officials and advisers of the Villa Government had been executed in Chihuahua City, at the Cuartel Geeral, on Sunday afternoon. The report was brought to the border by a reliable American, who obtained a partial list of the men he said were executed. The reason given for the executions was that the men, who had gained favor and fortune with the Villa Government, had attempted to desert the organization at a time when its affairs were in a critical condition.

The list furnished by the American included Aurilliano Gonzales, Villa's Civil Governor of the State of Chihuahua; ex-Governor Felipe Gutierrez, a wealthy mining man and Governor of the State under the Orozco Government; Silvestre Terrazas, who was arrested and reported executed two weeks ago; Perchez Enrique, Villa's purchasing and press agent on the border; Guillermo Terrazas, grandson of General Luis Terrazas, who joined Villa's Government at the outset; General Rio del Rio, a former Federal commander with Villa; General Del Poso, commander of the Zaragosa Brigade; Enrique Garcia, secretary to the Mayor of Chihuahua, and Gabriel Gardea, brother of General Guadalupe Gardea, who deserted at Palomas and crossed the line at Columbus, N. M.

Villa Names New Governors.

EL PASO, Aug. 17.—The appointment of three State governors, by Villa's expeditionary force sent south in July in an effort to cut General Obregon's lines of communication, is announced in a report from Chihuahua today. They are General Roberto Martinez, Governor of Hidalgo; Gustavo A. Bravo of Queretaro, and General Sintora of Michoacan. The expeditionare force was commanded by General Canuto Reyes.

BARNES WILL LEAD FIGHT ON REFORMS

Breaks Away from "The Federal" Guard at Constitutional Convention.

SHORT BALLOT IS OPPOSED

Many Outside Influences at Work with View of Defeating Proposal —Brown Calls It a Delusion.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—William Barnes, who a year ago abdicated as the master mechanic of Republican politics in this State, is hailed tonight in the Capitol corridors as the active leader of the reactionary element in the Constitutional Convention, intent upon the defeat of the budget and short ballot reforms now pending before that body.

In this new capacity, Mr. Barnes is out in opposition to President Elihu Root of the Constitutional Convention, Majority Leader George W. Wickersham, Henry L. Stimson, whom he was instrumental in defeating for Governor in 1910; his successor as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, Frederick C. Tanner, and a majority of the more influential Republicans in the convention.

Today the Republicans who formerly looked to ex-Senator Brackett and Lemuel Ely Quigg as the leaders in their reactionary fight are coming to Mr. Barnes for advice. Ray B. Smith of Syracuse, who was a potent figure in the Assembly as Clerk of that body in the old days when the Republican machine held sway, and the ubiquitous Charles H. Betts, whose footfalls have resounded through the Capitol lobbies for a generation when the Republicans have been in power, are the chief auxiliaries to the more powerful triumvirate of Republicans on the convention roll who have launched this final attack on the reforms, to which the Republican party pledged its faith in the platform adopted at Saratoga last fall.

Mr. Barnes came out for this stand during the debate last night of his famous proposal, presented as a preventive against socialistic and humanitarian legislation when he denounced the short ballot plan for the reorganization of the State Government as "autocratic" in form and substance. The Barnes proposal which was killed at the night session yesterday by a vote of 70 to 38, was laid to rest today by the even more decisive vote of 93 to 45. This was when the convention was called upon to vote on the recommendation, coming from the Committee of the Whole, that the enacting clause of the Barnes proposal be stricken out.

Many outside influences are at work with a view of defeating both the short ballot proposal that was presented by the Committee on Governor and other State Officers, and the budget reforms proposed to the convention by the Committee on State Finances, of which Henry L. Stimson is Chairman. Both have been perfected after months of labor as measures that would reduce the cost of State Government by at least $8,000,000 a year.

Opposition to Short Ballot.

Chief among the outside influences which have been exerted against the short ballot plan and the budget reforms is that of State Controller Travis. The Controller and practically his entire staff have been seen in the Capitol corridors bringing persuasive eloquence to bear on delegates with a view to defeating the proposals in the platform on which Mr. Travis ran for Controller.

The numerous retainers of the Controller's office, who are drawing good salaries or fat fees in the counties throughout the State as inheritance tax appraisers, presumably under instructions from their chief, have been bombarding the delegates from their respective home localities with missives urging them to defeat the short ballot plan, which would deprive the Controller's office of all its administrative functions and cut off most of the patronage that Mr. Travis has been so liberal in bestowing on "deserving" Republicans throughout the State.

Tonight it was learned that a persistent effort is being made to induce Governor Whitman to come out against the budget reforms reported by the Stimson Committee and the short ballot proposal presented by the committee, of which State Chairman Tanner is Chairman. The Convention leaders, however, declare that these efforts would stand against the Governor's determination not to interfere with the work of the Convention.

State Leader Brown has written a letter to Messrs. Stimson and Tanner in which he pronounces the short ballot a "delusion," and the budget a snare. Senator Brown resents the charges that the present system of budget making by the Legislature has given rise to log rolling. Log rolling, he declares, has been unknown since the Governor was given power to veto items in the appropriation bill.

Senator Brown's Letter.

In his letter Senator Brown said in part:

> The charge that appropriations are not properly considered in the Legislature has the same justification as the present cry that the convention is doing nothing and accomplishing nothing, and no other.
>
> The committee's reference to this style of budget making in Porto Rico and the Philippines is not persuasive. Are the people of this State ready to place in one man's hand, without a President's power of removal, the power the Federal Government places in the Governor General of Porto Rico or the Philippines over these dependencies. The scheme was devised to rescue our larger cities from the plunderers who got control of local boards, but the budgets and debts of the cities have grown in comparably faster and more improvingly under the new system than the budget and debt of the State. There would be no State debt but for referendum appropriations.
>
> There is no need to increase the Governor's power, either to make the place coveted by good candidates, or to make the office effective. A Governor of character and force can, with difficulty, be checked when he is wrong; nothing can stop him when he is right. The impulse to direct primaries, started by Governor Hughes, was strong enough to enable Governor Glynn to impose them on the State against the will of his party. You have been considering their effect upon the State, and particularly the judiciary. There is, however, the gravest need of increasing the attractions of public life at Albany to able, ambitious men. There will be no attraction for such men in Albany, if the Legislature is stripped of power and furnishes no opportunity for a career. These amendments are a move in the wrong direction.

Republican State Chairman Tanner was not at the Capitol today, but is expected back from New York tomorrow. Mr. Stimson said he had received the Brown letter.

"I will say what I have to say in reply to it on the floor of the convention," said Mr. Stimson. "When I received it, it was obvious to me that the letter had been written for purposes of publication solely."

HAS PROOF OF INTRIGUE?

French Editor Says He Has Documents by German Chancellor.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Bordeaux on the French liner Touraine was Eugene Boggiano, editor of the Radical of Paris, who has come over on an important mission for the French Government. He said that he had brought with him a signed document by the German Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg dealing with German intrigue before the war that would surprise Americans.

Robert Herrick, Professor of English Literature at the University of Chicago, returned after spending four months in Italy and France. He said that American passports are of no use in Europe now because the Germans are manufacturing them so fast.

CITY BREVITIES.

The body of a woman who was run down and killed by a Fifth Avenue bus at Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street on Sunday night was identified yesterday as that of Dora O'Brien, 42 years old, of 307 West Seventy-second Street.

Frank Finkelstein and his brother-in-law, Bernard Stein, both of 302 East Eighteenth Street, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Harlem Court on a charge of having narcotics in their possession. At the request of the Federal officers they were discharged, but immediately arrested again on a charge of manufacturing opium.

Elias Hartz, a machinist of 325 East Eighth Street, was struck by a car on Third Avenue as he was crossing in front of it at Cooper Square yesterday afternoon, and suffered injuries from which he died in Bellevue Hospital.

Elias Steimer, 8 years old, fell from the fifth floor rear fire escape of his home at 240 Second Street, yesterday afternoon, and was killed. When his mother saw the body she attempted to jump to the yard, but was restrained.

BAR JUDGE HILLYER, WHO TRIED LAWSON

Colorado Supreme Court Prevents Him from Presiding at Future Labor Trials.

LEADER MAY GET AN APPEAL

Higher Court Will Review His Case on Its Merits—Big Victory for Mine Workers.

DENVER, Aug. 17.—The fight of the United Mine Workers of America to obtain a new trial for John R. Lawson, member of the International Executive Committee of the union who was convicted on a charge of murder as a result of the strike riots at Ludlow, Col., met a partial victory today when the State Supreme Court granted a writ of supersedeas, preliminary o a review of he Lawson case on its merits. The mine workers won a second victory when the Supreme Court barred Judge Granby Hillyer, who sentenced Lawson, from presiding at future trials growing out of strike disorders.

The supersedeas writ stays the execution of the sentence of life imprisonment, pronounced on Lawson by Judge Hillyer last May. The court deferred settlement of the question of admitting him to bail, and Lawson still is in jail at Trinidad.

The writ of prohibition, by which the court barred Judge Hillyer from presiding at future strike trials, was issued following presentation by Lawson's attorneys for the contention of bias on the part of Judge Hillyer, because at one time he was an attorney for the coal mining companies. Judge Hillyer was appointed to the bench last Spring by Governor Carlson.

Several hundred so-called strike cases remain on the docket in Judge Hillyer's district.

WALSENBURG, Aug. 17.—Judge Hillyer, who is presiding over a session of the District Court here, when advised of the ruling of the State Supreme Court, declined to make a statement.

TRINIDAD, Aug. 17.—John R. Lawson, at the County Jail here today, when advised of the ruling of the State Supreme Court, said:

"I consider the action of the Supreme Court today the first step toward my complete vindication, of which I have never had a doubt from the beginning. I'm hopeful of not only getting a new trial, but of being declared innocent of the crime charged against me."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—"Splendid, splendid," was the comment of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, today on the Colorado Supreme Court's decision in the Lawson case. Mr. Gompers has been actively leading the fight for an appeal.

MR. HILDENBRAND AT REST.

Business and Political Friends at Services for Slain Man.

Funeral services for John Hildenbrand, the retired cigar manufacturer, who was murdered last Saturday, were held last night at his home, 1,446 Fifth Avenue. They were conducted by the Rev. Guy Beaver King, rector of Holy Trinity Church, at 122d Street and Lenox Avenue. The burial will be in St. Michael's Cemetery, Astoria.

The services were attended by delegations from the Merchants and Taxpayers' League, the Central Republican Club, and by Supreme Court Justice Giegerich.

Mr. Hildenbrand was born in Mannheim, Germany, fifty-three years ago, and came here as a young man. He retired from business ten years ago. He is survived by a widow and son, John, and daughter, Sophia.

The police have no clues to the burglar who killed the apartment house owner in his own bedroom.

Burton of Ohio, who fought pork barrel statesmanship with facts, is the ex-legislator whose life and work are described in another of the "Presidential Possibilities" articles—in this week's issue of

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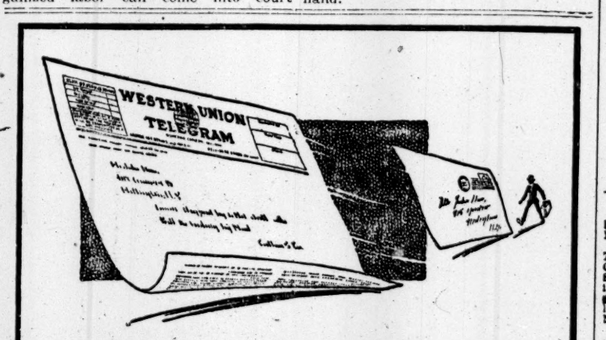

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ASKS CONFISCATION OF GREAT FORTUNES

Continued from Page 1.

tained Mr. Walsh's ideas, ignoring the fact that the rest of us might have some ideas.

"I am issuing this statement, not as an apology, but to explain to the public why we did not agree with the minority and how the minority did not agree with us, the minority. The bias, the unfairness, the one-sidedness of the report of Director Manley are so pronounced as to kill its usefulness. It will stand more or less discounted not only by Congress, but by all fair-minded people as well. Mr. Walsh has taken the stand that the commission was a jury and what fair juror would discuss its verdict and beliefs before the evidence was all in? It is not fair to go into the details of the reports until they are published."

Mr. Weinstock is a member of the Workmen's Compensation Commission of California. His statement, issued on behalf of the minority of the Commission on Industrial Relations, follows:

"It had long been hoped by the members of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations that it would be possible to submit to Congress a report signed by all the members. When the report, however, of the chief of staff, Mr. Manley, was submitted to the commission at its closing sessions for approval and adoption, it became very evident to the majority of the members of the commission that such report had been prepared and written purely from the labor point of view; that while it contained many facts and findings as to the underlying causes of industrial unrest, it did not contain all of them; that all the way through, its pro-labor bias was so pronounced as to make it a partial and unfair statement.

"Under these circumstances the majority of the commission, including Professor John R. Commons and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, having at heart the interests and welfare, not only of organized labor, but of all the people of the Republic, could not, without violating their sense of equity and fairness, consistently sign it.

"Commissioner Commons, Professor of Economics of the University of Wisconsin, who is a consistent sympathizer with labor, and who in common with the other members of the majority of the commission keenly realized the unfairness of the report of Director Manley, thereupon himself prepared a report. The other members of the majority of the commission found the report of Commissioner Commons so fair, equitable, and unbiased in its character, and so judicial in its spirit, that they cheerfully signed it—the three employers on the commission reserving the right to dissent from a few minor points.

"Organized labor throughout the country had every right to expect important results to follow from the labors of the Commission on Industrial Relations. The commission had been at work nearly two years and had expended nearly half a million dollars in its investigations and as the result of all this time and money, in common with the rest of the people, organized labor had a right to expect recommendations of such constructive legislative measures as would tend to minimize the many existing causes for industrial unrest.

"Had the majority of the members of the comission signed the report prepared by Director Manley, thus making it the report of the commission, the hopes of organized labor would, in my opinion, never have been realized. The bias, the unfairness, the one-sidedness of the report of Director Manley which has been approved and sign by the minority of the commission representing organized labor, and inciuding Chairman Frank P. Walsh, are so pronounced as to kill its usefulness. It is therefore likely to be discounted and for those reasons will stand more or less discredited not only by Congress, but by all fair-minded people as well.

"The United States Commission on Industrial Relations was created, as I understand it, not to be a prosecuting body, but an investigating body. Its inquiries were to be made and its hearings were to be held in the spirit of impartial, fair-minded investigators, not in the spirit of public prosecutors, whose function it is to bring particular wrongdoers to justice; nor was it the purpose of Congress, as I take it, that the aim of the commission in its investigations and report should be to arouse class hatred and to appeal to the passions and prejudices of people, all of which, in my opinion, is the spirit in which the report of Director Manley was written and submitted.

"In view of the fact that the report of Director Manley, signed by a minority of the commission, places practically all the blame and all the responsibility for existing causes of industrial unrest at the doors of the employers of the nation, it was deemed important to call attention to this grievous fault in his report. Accordingly a statement was prepared and added to the general report of the commission are an addendum signed by the three representatives of the employers on the commission, R. H. Aishton, S. Thruston Ballard, and myself.

"This statement calls attention to the fact that organized labor itself is responsible for its full share of the causes of industrial unrest. The testimony and the evidence brought out by the investigations and hearings have made it plain that neither the employers nor organized labor can come into court with clean hands, that both are guilty of many sins of omission and commission, and that each is responsible for a full share of the existing industrial strife and industrial unrest.

"The report made by the employers on the commission does not hesitate to indict employers where employers have shown themselves to be at fault, nor does it hestitate in the friendliest and most helpful spirit to point out to organized labor some of its grievous and serious mistakes in policy, including sympathetic strikes, cessation of work through jurisdictional disputes, contract breaking, violence in labor troubles, electing to high trade union offices labor leaders convicted of crime, and other mistaken methods. It does this not to hurt organized labor, but in the hope of helping it.

"The criticisms on the mistakes of organized labor, set forth in the statement of the employers on the commission, are not the criticisms alone of those who signed the statement, but are also the expressed criticisms, not only of many of the highest-minded and fairest-minded employers of the nation, but are the criticisms as well of many of the ablest sociologists, political economists, social workers and students of the American labor movement, who have, as a rule, the warmest sympathy for organized labor, its aims and its purposes.

"I believe that if the high-minded and fair-minded unionists, of whom there are untold numbers within the ranks of organized labor, will profit by the friendly and helpful criticisms made by the employers on the commission in their report shortly to be published, of the mistakes of trade unionism, and use their best endeavors to have the existing evils within trade unionism corrected, they will hasten the day when employers will no longer fear to recognize or to deal with labor unions, and thus b

MURPHY SPENDS DAY MAKING UP A SLATE

Confers with Leaders at Tammany Hall and Picks Judge Swann for District Attorney.

FIGHT ON ALDERMAN WHITE

Three Candidates Besides Cowan Are Seeking Municipal Court Justice Fallon's Place.

Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy held another conference with his advisers and district leaders at Tammany Hall yesterday regarding the making up of a slate for the Fall campaign. Mr. Murphy listened to suggestions and received reports for several hours. While he would not discuss what had taken place, it was learned from others present that Mr. Murphy has given up any intention of having Charles A. Perkins, the present District Attorney, nominated for that office on the Tammany ticket.

Mr. Murphy's present choice, it was learned, is Judge Edward Swann of General Sessions. Mr. Murphy believes, it was said, that Tammany would have the best chance with a Democrat of independent tendencies who has never openly opposed Tammany, and who, therefore, would be satisfactory to all elements of Democrats. In Judge Swann he believes he has found such a man. Many of the district leaders sided with Mr. Murphy yesterday. Judge Swann, in a quiet way, has already started his campaign. The Gansevoort Market Business Men's Association has indorsed him, and has opened headquarters. He once ran for Congress on the Tammany ticket, and Tammany nominated him for his present place on the bench.

Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, is still a favorite with many in Tammany Hall for District Attorney. Another Tammany candidate, James A. Delehanty, also came into the race yesterday, and is believed by many to fit Murphy's qualifications. Mr. Delehanty is an Assistant District Attorney, and has been Acting District Attorney under Mr. Whitman at various times. He took a prominent part in the Becker and Hans Schmidt cases, and has many backers in the organization.

Among the names suggested at the conference yesterday for Sheriff was that of Richard J. Delaney of the Fifth Assembly District. Mr. Delaney is a well-to-do undertaker, and was once a candidate for Coroner. He has the backing of the leader of the district, Charles Culkin, and he is prominent in many charitable and fraternal organizations. While considering his candidacy favorably, Mr. Murphy told Culkin and others that if Judge Swann is the candidate for District Attorney, Delaney cannot be considered, as that would mean two candidates from the same district.

Three other candidates came into the field yesterday for Municipal Court Justice of the Ninth Municipal Court District to succeed the late John Fallon. Commissioner of Records John F. Cowan has been in the race for several weeks, and is still the favorite. The others are William E. Slevin, who is a delegate to the Constitutional Convention; John Dwyer, a son-in-law of Percy Nagle, former leader of the Thirtieth Assembly District, and Thomas A. McGrath.

Tammany yesterday reorganized its Speakers' Bureau on a new basis. A Speakers Executive Committee was organized, with a member from each Assembly District. They will meet at Tammany Hall every afternoon and Alexader I. Rorke, Chairman of the committee, will instruct the speakers how to work. Another committee to gather material for the speakers to use was organized with E. M. Rabenold as Chairman, and still another to arrange for outdoor meetings was formed with Winter Russell in charge.

There is to be a fight this Fall between "Paddy" Sullivan, brother of the late "Big Tim" Sullivan, and John J. White for Alderman in the Third Aldermanic District. White has been Alderman from the district for several terms and the Sullivan faction has fought him for two years. It was rumored some time ago that the trouble had been patched up, but Sullivan announced yesterday that he intended to get White out of the board if he had to run for Alderman himself.

It was learned yesterday that "Big Bill" Edwards, former Street Cleaning Commissioner, may be a candidate for Sheriff this Fall on an independent Democratic ticket. Several of Mr. Edwards's friends, it was said, have been urging him to enter the fight, but the former Commissioner would not say yesterday if he had made up his mind to do so. Mr. Edwards is now in the insurance business. It was said he had been told he would have the backing of many Wilson Democrats if he would make a fight against Murphy's candidate for Sheriff.

RUN OVER BY TRAIN, UNHURT

Passenger Lies Between Rails and Cars Pass Over His Body.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Aug. 17.—In an attempt to board the Buffalo Express on the Lackawanna Railroad, passing through here early this morning, Rodney French of Hamilton, N. Y., after losing his grip on the coach was flung from the steps and rolled under the train. He lay still in the centre of the tracks and the train passed on without injuring him. He got up after the last coach passed and made an effort to get aboard the last car, but failed.

With his baggage, hat, collar, and tie on the train, young French was left here with only some change and a Pullman ticket, after having spent his vacation at Culver's Lake. The trainmen telegraphed back from Oxford that his baggage and ticket would be left at Stroudsburg, Pa.

When the train stopped here the youth got off to go to a lunchroom, and when he looked out of a window he saw the train moving out. Then he ran to catch it.

GRAND JURY FOR MANAGERS.

Reformers Bring Outside Magistrate to Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 17. Eight owners and managers of amusement resorts on the Boardwalk, including three theatres and three piers, were held in $500 bail each for the Grand Jury today. They are charged with running their resorts wide open for three consecutive Sundays. Magistrate R. G. Brown was brought here from one of the mainland towns to hear the cases, because the reformers did not want to risk dealing with organization Magistrates.

Agents of reform bodies tonight said that the amusement men are relatively in the same position that confronted the license holders of the city three years ago. Saloons had been open on Sunday for years. Grand Juries refused to indict. Then came the elisors to draft a Grand Jury that did indict, not only the saloon men, but many of the political chiefs who had protected them. Two hundred license holders were drawn into the net. All pleaded guilty, and sentence was suspended. Atlantic City has since been officially "dry."

Chaplin Film Company Sued.

The Keystone Film Company of the Longacre Building, Broadway and Forty-second Street, as assignee of Mack Sennett's photoplay called "Dough and Dynamite," brought in the Federal District Court yesterday a copyright infringement suit against Herman S. Waldman, in business as the Chaplin Film Company; the Leemun Film Company, Inc., and A. G. Levi. Injunction and an accounting of profits as well as damages are asked for from the defendants.

FORTUNE GONE, SHE'S IN JAIL

Dr. Hackeling's Widow Held for Trial on Charge of Arson.

Mrs. Johanna Hackeling, 78 years old, widow of Dr. Herman H. Hackeling, was held in $2,500 bail by Magistrate Ten Eyck in Harlem Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of setting fire on Sunday afternoon to her apartment at 615 West 143d Street to collect insurance of $2,000 on her furniture.

Fire Marshal Emerson testified that he had found that fourteen distinct blazes had been set in the apartment, most of them being candles, which were lighted in cardboard boxes and wooden strawberry baskets. He said that all of the fires thus started had gone out, with the exception of one which led to a closet in which there were some clothes. It was the fire in the closet which had caused smoke and resulted in a fire alarm. Fireman William M. Rogers said that he had found the door to the apartment locked and entered by a fire escape, seeing the evidence of an incendiary attempt. He said he looked at the dumbwaiter shaft to see if any one could have entered that way, but found dust on the lock.

Mrs. Hackeling said that she had been in this country for thirty-six years, that she had a fortune of $200,000 when she came here, and that part of her present income was $1,000 a year from the County Medical Society, of which her husband was a member. She said that recently she had been negotiating to sell to the Board of Education a patent educational chart made by her husband. She denied that she had set the fire.

WIFE LEAVES FITZSIMMONS.

Fourth Matrimonial Venture of ex-Pugilist a Failure.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., Aug. 17.—Bob Fitzsimmons's fourth matrimonial venture has proved a failure. Only last March the ex-pugilist was motoring about from Newark to Brooklyn to New York seeking some one who would issue a license for him to wed Temo Slonim, and now she has left him and recorded a judgment for $1,000 against him. Bob's troubles were caused at the outset because he didn't have a proper certificate of his divorce from his third wife, but what happened after he had remedied this and finally won the woman of his heart doesn't appear in the formal judgment record.

Fitzsimmons's farm, cows, and chickens were billed for sale by the Sheriff of Middlesex County tomorrow afternoon, but the sale has been postponed until Aug. 25. The sale was to be under a writ of execution issued on behalf of Cornelius See, a lawyer of Chicago. Two other creditors with judgments are Fitzsimmons's former lawyer, Charles P. Cowenhoven of New Brunswick, and J. J. Hendricks of Atlantic City. Hendricks's claim is for money advanced to Bob with which he was to have started a physical culture colony at West Denellan.

Fitzsimmons says he doesn't know where Temo Slonim has gone, and as soon as he can get away from here he is going to South America to teach boxing, and expects to succeed, as he has a letter of recommendation from ex-President Roosevelt.

FAKED STATE COMMISSIONS.

New Jersey Will Try to Find Out Who Issued Them.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 17.—It developed today that some one has been issuing State commissions without authority. As a result a thorough investigation is to be made. Governor Fielder last month received a request from E. J. Watson of South Carolina, President of the National Drainage Congress, that delegates be sent from New Jersey to the convention to be held in San Francisco in September. The Governor replied that there was no appropriation for the purpose, and he therefore could not comply.

A few days ago a letter was returned to the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission. It had been addressed to Maurice A. Wall, 243 Lembeck Avenue, Jersey City. The letter had not been claimed. When opened, it disclosed a commission designating the man to be a delegate from this State to the drainage congress. It was signed "George B. Fielder, Governor." George B. was the name of the Governor's late father, and is also the name of his brother. The Governor's name is James F.

Considine Held in Handbook Case.

William H. Considine, who has a saloon at Broadway and Forty-second Street, was before Magistrate Krotel in Yorkville Court yesterday charged with permitting a handbook on the Saratoga races to be made in his place. He was held in $500 bail for examination on Friday. Considine's arrest grew out of evidence furnished at the examination of George W. Lyon of 12 West 109th Street, who was arrested on Aug. 11 by Detectives Brady and Morris in Considine's saloon on a charge of making a handbook. Lyon was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

Republicans for Local Option.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 17.—Indications are that the Republican Party in Monmouth County will support Assembly candidates on a local option platform. At a meeting of the County Executive Committee today a score of leaders voiced their approval of a local option platform. It is expected that Assemblyman John Thomson of Avon and William H. Reid of Tennent will receive the organization support.

AMERICAN QUARRIES HAMPERED BY WAR

Domestic Dynamite Makers Unable to Get Acids Needed to Carry on Business.

EUROPE PAYS BIG PRICES

Nitro Powder Company Asks Court to Force Newark Factory to Furnish It Material.

That the large shipments of explosives to the Allies and the high prices paid therefor are likely to hamper, if not destroy, the business of some of the American manufacturers of dynamite for blasting in quarries and other commercial purposes was made known yesterday through a suit brought in the Federal District Court by the Nitro Powder Company of Kingston, N. Y., which has its factory at Esopus, against the Butterworth-Judson Company, of 60 Wall Street, which operates an acid manufacturing plant at Newark, N. J.

In the action, which alleges breach of contract besides damages, the Nitro Powder Company asks that the Butterworth-Judson Company be restrained from selling and delivering to other makers of explosives sulphuric and nitric acids and oleum, and that the defendant be required to make prompt deliveries to the plaintiff in accordance with its contract.

The Nitro Powder Company states in the complaint that on March 30, 1912, it contracted with the Butterworth-Judson Company for all kinds of acids used in the making of explosives for commercial purposes. During the years 1913 and 1914, the complaint explains, the Butterworth-Judson Company made prompt deliveries from two to three cars of acid a week, but during last Spring there were delays of several days in the making of deliveries by the defendant. Orders of June 18 and June 24, for two cars of mixed acids per week, the Nitro Powder Company states, were not filled, and since then the Butterworth-Judson Company has refused to forward to the plaintiff company any more acids, in violation of its contract.

The complaint further alleges that during the time the Butterworth-Judson Company has failed to carry out its agreement with the Nitro Powder Company, it has been producing sufficient acids to supply the demands of other customers and has the ability to fill plaintiff's orders, which in the course of the next thirty days is expected to amount to 250 tons of sulphuric acid and several tons of nitric acid.

The Nitro Powder Company also states that $125,000 is invested in its plant for the manufacture of explosives at Esopus; that it employes between twenty-five and forty dynamite makers there and has numerous salesmen. It also explains that it has various contracts to fill and that its business is dependent on its ability to fill orders without delay. Because of the failure of the Butterworth-Judson Company to deliver the acids contracted for, and although it has tried to get a supply from other sources, the plaintiff company states that between June 21 and Aug. 13 it was compelled to shut down its plant for twenty-four hours, to suspend doing has incurred legal liability for failure to furnish contractors with explosives.

The company further states that it is practically impossible to determine the damages already caused by the failure of the Butterworth-Judson Company to deliver acids, but they are largely in excess of the statutory requirement of $5,000.

Upon the filing of the complaint, Judge Julius M. Mayer granted an order directing the Butterworth-Judson Company to appear on Thursday in the United States Court Annex in the Woolworth Building and show cause why a preliminary or provisional injunction should not issue. The order was issued on an affidavit made by Emanuel Metzger, President of the Nitro Powder Company, which said the company had endeavored to obtain from the General Chemical Company and the Frasselli Chemical Company, acid required by it and of the kind specified in the Butterworth-Judson Company contract, but regardless of price it has been unable to procure a supply from the two large producers of acids because neither of them would agree to deliver, stating that they were already under contract to deliver all the acid they could reasonably produce.

Because of this fact President Metzger asserted that the Nitro Powder Company had no means of obtaining the acids unless the Butterworth-Judson Company, which during the past year had greatly increased its manufacturing facilities, complied with the terms of its contract.

President Metzger explained that the Nitro Powder Company had many contracts with cement and quarry companies and other contractors which required it to keep them supplied with explosives, and the company would be liable to them if it failed to fulfill its agreement.

Will Sue Mrs. Maud B. Barclay.

Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday authorized the Lawyers Mortgage Company to institute suit against Mrs. Maud Brevoort Barclay and her receiver in bankruptcy to foreclose a first mortgage of $36,000 on real estate at 68 First Street. In addition to this foreclosure suit and the bankruptcy proceedings, supplementary proceedings are pending against Mrs. Barclay in the Supreme Court.

MONARCHY IN CHINA AS SOON AS YUAN DARES

"Peace Society" Meets Saturday to Discuss Form of Government.

PEKING, Wednesday, Aug. 18.—At the request of President Yuan Shih-kai, Professor Frank J. Goodnow, legal adviser to the Government, has deferred his departure from China until Sept. 8, in order that he may advise the Constitutional Drafting Committee of Ten appointed by the President, who are now assembling in Peking.

Their decision, it is believed here, will be to follow monarchical lines as definitely and rapidly as the nation will permit.

In the Peking Gazette Dr. Goodnow today explains his opinions concerning the movement of China. He says that succession to executive power, often, particularly in the South and Central American States, leads to civil war, which results in the worst possible form of government—military dictatorship. The Chinese, he says, could not afford to permit civil war or great disorder, which would almost certainly lead to foreign intervention, with the probable loss of political independence.

It is understood that Dr. Goodnow in his documentary advice to Yuan recommended that the change from a republic to a monarchy should first be made acceptable to both the thinking people of China and the foreign powers, and that Yuan is following this advice in sanctioning the formation of the so-called Peace Society, the nominal object of which is the discussion of the best form of government for China.

The inauguration of this Peace Society is fixed for Saturday. The promotors announce in the newspapers that it has numerous adherents.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Peking dispatches disclosing the probability that President Yuan Shih-kai will proclaim himself Emperor of China have prepared officials here for agitation of that project by a society or Chinese notables, but so far there has been no official report from the American Legation, which generally keeps the State Department informed of political events that might bear on relations between the United States and China.

Dr. Paul Reinsch, the American Minister, who is now on leave of absence in this country, arrived in Washington tonight. He will said for China Aug. 25.

Japan's attitude toward a monarchy would probably be adverse. The Japanese so far have succeeded in inducing the present Chinese Republican Government to satisfy their demands, and are believed to look with doubt upon the possibility of maintaining that attitude if required to deal with a monarchy.

Should the new movement continue to develop, officials here believe there would be little ground for interference by the United States, presuming that it represented the will of a majority of the Chinese people and it was not proposed to erect a Government by an act of despotism. Of course, the disappearance of the new Far Eastern Republic, which, it was hoped, would be the forerunner of others in that part of the world, would be viewed with regret from Washington.

WELCOMES TRADE MISSION.

South America Cordial to France, Commercial Envoy Reports.

BORDEAUX, Aug. 16, (via Paris, Aug. 17.)—The mission headed by Pierre Beaudin, sent to South America to make a thorough study of the best means to develop commercial, maritime, and financial relations between France and the Latin American countries, arrived home today aboard the steamship Flanders.

The purpose of the mission was to recapture for France the markets gradually won over by German merchants. M. Beaudin said that he was satisfied with the results of his trip.

The mission, he said, had been well received everywhere, and the governments visited recognized the necessity of establishing agreements and finding practical solutions for commercial problems.

Swiss Guard Against Cholera.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—A dispatch to La Liberté from Vevey, Switzerland, says that the Canton of Neuchatel has taken measures to establish isolated hospitals and special medical service against cholera, which is believed there to be in danger of spreading from Austria to Eastern Switzerland.

HURD IS FUGITIVE, HIS BAIL FORFEITED

Ex-Postmaster of Haworth, N. J., Who Was to be Sentenced Yesterday, Is Missing.

SAID TO BE IN ARKANSAS

Had Been Found Guilty of Improper Relations with 17-Year-Old Girl Employe in His Office.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 17.—Ex-Postmaster George A. Hurd, of Haworth, Secretary of the National Postmasters' Association, is now a fugitive from justice. He was ordered to appear before Judge William M. Seufert in the Hackensack Courts this morning, to receive sentence after having been found guilty by a jury of improper relations with his former clerk, Miss Martha L. Conrad, 17 years old, but he failed to appear, and Judge Seufert ordered his bail of $2,000 forfeited.

The bondsmen are John J. Zabriskie of Haworth, and Postmaster Daniel A. DeVires of Carlton Hill, each for $1,000. The latter is partially indemnified by a deed for six lots given him by Hurd. The lots are worth about $2,000, but are mortgaged for $1,500.

Ex-Prosecutor Wendel J. Wright, and Edwin C. Irion, counsel for Hurd, made application for argument for a new trial, and the hearing was delayed from time to time because of the mass of testimony to be gone over. Three weeks ago, on the date set for the hearing, Hurd failed to appear. The lawyers admitted they didn't know where he was. The former Postmaster's son, Athwould, surprised the Court by announcing that his father was in Arkansas. This was the first intimation that the defendant was outside the jurisdiction of the Court.

Lawyer Irion sent letters and telegrams to Hurd at Eureka Springs, Harrison, and Jasper, in Arkansas, and as the local Western Union office was given clearances, it was concluded the telegrams were delivered. The lawyer demanded of Hurd that he be in the Hackensack Court House on Aug. 17. There was no response to the request.

Lawyer Irion told the court this morning that Hurd's son said to him over the telephone yesterday: "I never expect to see my father again."

Judge Seufert suggested that every effort be made to get Hurd, and Prosecutor Thomas J. Hucklin said he would exhaust every means to bring Hurd from Arkansas.

The bondsmen offered to pay the expenses of sending an officer to Arkansas to bring the convicted official back for sentence. The lawyers said they would give the Prosecutor every assistance in arresting Hurd, for they were anxious to show their sincerity in the case. Lawyer Irion assured the court that neither he nor Mr. Wright had been compensated for their services in the case, but that they were liable for various expenses incident to the trial. It is understood that an officer will be sent to Arkansas with requisition papers for the fugitive.

Hurd told friends before leaving Haworth that he owned 400 acres of oil lands in Arkansas, which he obtained through a Government grant, and that the land was worth $100 an acre.

Hurd was Postmaster at Haworth for several years, and was one of the two Republicans reappointed by President Wilson a year ago. He has a wife and two children.

Capt. Tappan's Dismissal Affirmed.

Acting Police Commissioner Godley said yesterday he had affirmed the dismissal of former Police Captain John F. Tappan, who was dismissed from the force by Commissioner Cropsey in January, 1911, following threats, it was testified, he had made to a platoon of his men concerning the sending of an anonymous letter to the Commissioner. This letter charged him with disobeying one of Commissioner Cropsey's "pet" rules, that the patrolmen who had seen the longest duty were to be assigned the easiest jobs. Captain Tappan was reinstated by Commissioner Waldo, but his pay was held up by a taxpayer's suit. The dismissal of Patrolman Joseph E. Brady was also affirmed by Acting Commissioner Godley.

Enumerators Well Paid, He Says.

William Lieberman, Chief Census Enumerator of Brooklyn and Queens, in a statement issued yesterday admitted he had received many complaints from men employed during the recent State census that they had been underpaid, but declared that their objections were not justified. He asserted that only three days' pay should have been allowed some of the Enumerators, but in no case were they allowed less than seven days'. Some men in large districts were allowed twelve days' pay.

EDGAR JONES NOT 'RIPPER.'

Gildea Convinced There Is No Case Against Man in Baltimore.

Acting Police Captain Gildea returned last night, leaving Edgar Jones to face the charge of defrauding his landlady in Baltimore rather than a more serious one in New York. From interviews which the officer had yesterday with Jones and Grace Elliott, who made the statement that Jones was the "ripper" wanted in New York for the murders of little Leonore Cohn and Charlie Murray last Spring, he declared that there was nothing in the case.

When vehemently accusing Jones Monday, the woman's testimony showed certain discrepancies. The date she gave for the Cohn murder, when Jones appeared before her with his coat smeared with blood, was March 10, whereas it took place on March 19.

She denied to Captain Gildea yesterday that she had said that Jones committed the murders. She asserted that she said she only thought he did because he read about them with such interest and because he wished to leave New York soon afterward.

Jones asserted he had not been near the scene of the crimes on either night and that he had absolutely no knowledge of them.

BUILDS YACHT TO COMMUTE

August Heckscher's Cabrilla Covers 40 Miles in 75 Minutes.

August Heckscher of 576 Fifth Avenue commutes from his place in Huntington, L. I., in the Summer and to reach his office a few minutes earlier each morning he has had built at a cost of $80,000 a gasoline yacht, the Cabrilla, which covers the forty miles to this city from Huntington Harbor in an hour and fifteen to an hour and twenty minutes.

The yacht is 111 feet long, with a beam of 12½ feet, and a depth of 4½ feet. It has two V-type motors of 750 horse power each, as well as additional motors for the electric generator, fire, and bilge pumps.

The Cabrilla is finished in white and mahogany. It was built by the Atkin-Wheeler Company of Halesite, L. I.

TO REFIT THE EASTLAND.

Owners Contemplate Using Her Again as an Excursion Steamer.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The steamship Eastland was formally released from the custody of the United States Government and turned over to its owners today. What disposition will be made of the ship, which capsized three weeks ago, drowning nearly 1,000 persons, has not been determined.

Plans are being considered by the owners, it was said, to have the boat overhauled, and, if inspection shows that it can be fitted up safely to carry passengers, it probably would be taken to some other port and used in the excursion trade.

WOMAN'S BODY IN HUDSON.

Autopsy to Determine if Victim Met with Foul Play.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 17.—The body of a well-dressed young woman was found today in the Hudson River near the old Fort Lee Dock. It had been in the water for several days, according to County Physician Ogden.

The dead woman was 5 feet 1 inch in height, about twenty years old, weighed about 120 pounds, and had light brown hair. She wore a blue skirt, silk waist, white pumps, and wore a horseshoe pin.

The body was taken to the McNally Morgue at Fort Lee, where Dr. Ogden will perform an autopsy tomorrow to determine if the woman was a victim of foul play.

Prince Here to Buy Tractors.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 17.—Prince Gagarin, representing the Russian Government, arrived in this city to place contracts for cannon tractors which, he says, will amount to several million dollars. The tractors, according to the Prince, are for use with monster field guns which will compare favorably with the largest siege rifles used by the Germans. Prince Gagarin is accompanied by I. N. Petroffsky, his secretary, and S. C. Talbot, an English engineer in the employ of the Russian Government. The party will remain in the country about a month.

The Equitable rent roll is growing fast

These past few weeks the Equitable Building has added a fund of new names to its rent roll.

You may see this list of tenants as you pass through the Equitable foyers, setting forth in alphabetical arrangement the biggest and most potential aggregation of tenants ever assembled under a single roof.

We invite you to become one of this distinguished company, and we will prove to your satisfaction that it is the economical thing to do.

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

ROOSEVELT NAMED BY GEO. W. PERKINS

Tells Moose Republicans Have No Men of Presidential Calibre.

URGES LOYALTY TO PARTY

Says William Barnes Is Controlling the Constitutional Convention at Albany.

George W. Perkins, who spent Sunday motoring with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt through Interstate Park, brought up the ex-President's name at a meeting of New York Progressives last night as a possible Presidential candidate next year.

Mr. Perkins had been urging the meeting, which was a large one in the rooms of the Claremont Progressive Club, 550 West 113th Street, not to desert the party at this time, and recounted a conversation he had had recently with a Republican friend.

"'All you Progressives want,' said this friend," went on Mr. Perkins, "'is for us Republicans to accept your platform and then nominate Theodore Roosevelt for President.'

"'No, no. Not at all,' I told him. 'If you will see to it that our principles are incorporated in your platform, we will accept any man you may nominate who can carry these principles out.'

"'Can you think of any such man?' asked my friend.

"'Well,' I replied, 'I suppose the people will think of Colonel Roosevelt.'"

Mr. Perkins said the Republicans had no men of Presidential calibre who could last longer than twenty-four or thirty-six hours, while as possibilities in the ranks of the Progressives he mentioned, besides Colonel Roosevelt, Hiram Johnson, Governor of California; William Hamlin Childs, Progressive leader in Brooklyn, and ex-United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge.

After reviewing the events which led up to the 1912 split Mr. Perkins said that Barnes was in full control of the Constitutional Convention and was lining up the members to vote for what he wants put through. He said former Attorney General Wickersham had recently praised Mr. Barnes for the part he had taken as a leader of the Republican Party, and thereby gave him a clean bill of health for what he had done at the Chicago Convention in 1912.

"As matters stand today," said Mr. Perkins, "the man who will lead the Republican delegation from the State of New York to the next Republican National Convention is Mr. William Barnes."

Mr. Perkins said it was no use for Progressives to argue that by going back to the Republican Party they could reform the tariff laws by putting the Democrats out of power, for the only program the Republicans have about the tariff, he said, is to give the country a Penrose-Cannon bill in place of a Payne-Aldrich bill.

Pinchot Slaps at Perkins.

The Bergen County Progressive-Republicans came across the North River last night to have a dollar dinner at the Hotel St. Denis. Herbert M. Bailey was toastmaster, and he read a letter from Amos Pinchot, who said that to preserve economic privilege "the Roots, Ryans, Penroses, and Perkinses are fighting in every section, irrespective of party affiliations." Edmund B. Osborne of Essex named Governor Hiram Johnson of California and Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania as the best ticket for 1916.

TIMES SQ. SUBWAY CASE SET

Hearing Before Justice Shearn Will Take Place Tomorrow.

A decision will be rendered in Special Term, Part One of the Supreme Court tomorrow, stating whether the City shall be compelled by mandamus to sign the contract for the construction of the Times Square section of the Broadway-Seventh Avenue Subway, with the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, the lowest bidder.

The case was on the calendar of Special Term yesterday, but Assistant Corporation Counsel John Lehman asked Justice Shearn for an adjournment, saying that he had not had sufficient time in which to give proper consideration to the contracting company's papers.

"I should think," said Justice Shearn, in granting the adjournment, "that in a matter of this kind, in which delay means so much to the public, argument would be had as soon as possible."

The proceeding is brought against the Mayor, his fellow members of the Board of Estimate and the Public Service Commission, for the purpose of requiring them to sign the contract forthwith.

To Supervise Belgium's Rebuilding.

BERLIN, Aug. 17. (via London, Wednesday, Aug. 18).—The Assistant Architect of the City of Cologne has been chosen as Supervisor of the rebuilding of Belgium. It will be his duty to pass on the question of how cities destroyed or injured during the war, shall be reconstructed and to prevent the introduction of bad or mediocre architecture.

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Beautiful afternoon gowns, of silk and cloth.

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Dinner and evening gowns, Bridge and Dancing Frocks.

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For daytime or evening wear.

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Remaining styles of many lines.

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Those who have worn Habutai silk will be surprised at the prices—those who have *not* will be delighted with the looks, *character* and wear-resistance of garments made of Habutai.

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Macy's—Men's Shop, 35th St.

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For the Man's Bed Room

THE dignified guest chamber of the old English Mansion suggests, with its stately Furniture of Jacobean oak and its pleasing absence of frivolity, one of the most admirable of treatments for the man's Room of the modern Home.

To obtain such Furniture as will give the desired note of romantic interest, resort may be had to Hampton Reproductions. Included among these will be found the noble Four-post Bedstead with its carved and bulbous pillars and old-fashioned tester, the Norfolk Chest of Drawers which serves as dressing table and the cane-seated, high-backed Chairs of walnut.

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HARD MATCH FOR TENNIS CHAMPION—GOLD CUP FOR MISS DETROIT—GOLF

TENNIS CHAMPION CLOSE TO DEFEAT

Bull Forces Williams to Five Hard Sets on Newport Casino Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—Duels across the nets in which two famous players had to battle through five sets for their survival in the singles tournament spiced the second day's playing here on the Casino turf courts with R. Norris Williams 2d and Nathaniel W. Niles being lucky in not suffering eclipses. Rarely has Williams played worse than he did today. The national champion was nearly always timing his volleys and drives imperfectly, just as he did in his memorable Davis Cup match a year ago against Norman E. Brookes of Australia. The net snared everything. Then there were periods of almost slovenly tennis, where the real aggressiveness, the dauntless fighting spirit which Maurice E. McLoughlin shows so plainly was lacking.

The match in which Williams finally defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., after five desperate sets at 5—7, 6—4, 8—6, 1—6, 6—1, a total tally of 26 games to 24, was splendidly fought by the many times holder of the Crescent Athletic Club championship. Bull kept up a fine attack at the net until he was almost reeling from exhaustion. It was a fading opponent that saved Williams and helped him to keep his place as the field narrowed down to thirteen contestants.

Later in the day when the doubles started Williams threw the burden of a victory on Watson M. Washburn, his partner in the Eastern doubles championship. They faced G. Colket Caner and Frank J. Sulloway, a scratch combination, and it required the limit of three sets before the team that had won at Longwood could claim the victory at 7—5, 6—8, 8—6. In this as in the singles, it was the net that found most of the national champion's returns. Throughout the day Williams's game was as a lighted candle in a draughty room. It flickered and faded. Then there was a glow of brilliancy as he brought off a wonderful crossing shot. The flash would be followed by intense gloom. It was poor tennis for a champion.

Niles met one of the best of the younger players in D. S. Watters of New Orleans, the youth who holds the Louisiana State title. In many respects Watters, who is 19 years of age, resembles McLoughlin in his style, which is the sort of racquet work that earned the name of Comet for the player from California. Watters plays across the court. He possesses a fine contempt for passing shots. It is his business to scoop them in. Aided by a good reach, his object is fairly easy of accomplishment. So Niles found to his distress, and Niles was playing at the top of his game, and had to fight for every point that he got with the subtle cunning of a fox.

There was another five-set match on the card as Roland Evans, the Philadelphian, defeated Robert Le Roy, Columbia's former intercollegiate winner, at 6—4, 2—6, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5. It was a contest in which fine stroking was pitted against the craftiest of tactics. Another feature of the day was that it advanced the name of Johnson or Johnston as if there was more than one cognomen. William M. Johnston, the Californian, disposed of R. Chauncey Seaver, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3; Harry C. Johnson of Boston eliminated Richard Dana, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5, and Wallace F. Johnson, former Davis Cup player, got into the round before the semi-final by defeating Frederick C. Inman, 6—4, 6—1, 7—5.

The day on the courts, and it was a perfect day for the sport, was remarkable for a greatly increased gallery that watched McLoughlin defeat T. R. Pell at 6—2, 7—5, 6—1 on the main court. In the afternoon there was too much breeze for the highest type of tennis, but the leading pairs got into action in the doubles.

To the delight of the gallery the doubles, and it is the first time in many years that there has been a tournament here with the best of the pairs of the country, filled out the afternoon. Clarence J. Griffin and William M. Johnston, the Pacific Coast champions, appeared, and they were at once the target of attention because of standing as the challengers of Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy for the national honors. Bundy has notified McLoughlin that he will not be here, and that he expects the Comet to meet him in New York next week so that they may get some practice on the turf at Forest Hills, in preparation for the defense of their titles.

The first of the important clashes between the East and the West takes place tomorrow when Washburn plays William M. Johnston. The former Harvard star swung his racquet with its accustomed fluency today against the veteran Frederick B. Alexander, who only scored seven games in the three sets. The summary:

Men's Singles.—Second Round—W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated R. C. Seaver, Boston, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3; W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated F. B. Alexander, New York, 6—4, 6—2, 6—1; H. C. Johnson, Boston, defeated R. Dana, Providence, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3; M. E. McLoughlin, San Francisco, defeated T. R. Pell, New York, 6—2, 7—5, 6—1; R. Norris Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., Brooklyn, 5—7, 6—4, 8—6, 1—6, 6—1; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated J. G. Thomas, Newport, 7—5, 10—8, 6—2; Rowland Evans, Philadelphia, defeated Robert Leroy, New York, 6—4, 2—6, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5; George Wightman, Boston, defeated H. D. Harvey, Newport, by default; C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated W. B. Burden, Newport, by default; N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated D. S. Watters, New Orleans, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4, 8—10, 6—4.

Third Round.—Irving C. Wright, Boston, defeated G. C. Caner, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—2, 11—9; Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated F. C. Inman, New York, 6—4, 6—1, 7—5.

Men's Doubles, First Round.—Clarence J. Griffin and William M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated Richard Dana and T. T. Gross, Providence, 6—3, 6—4; R. Norris Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, and Watson M. Washburn, New York, defeated O. C. Caner, Philadelphia, and F. J. Sulloway, Boston, 7—5, 4—6, 8—6.

Second Round.—Lyle E. Mahan, New York, and G. W. Wightman, Boston, defeated C. F. Watson, Jr., and T. Potter, Newport, 6—0, 6—1; Craig Biddle and F. E. Dixon, Philadelphia, defeated E. M. Law and Stanley Henshaw, Providence, 6—1, 6—1; N. W. Niles and H. C. Johnson, Boston, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and F. T. Frelinghuysen, New York, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1.

Another New Tennis Game.

A new tennis game has been invented for use when three players want to use a court at the same time, says Sporting Life. The game is called "Spike," and solves a troublesome problem. This is the idea:

The three players toss up their racquets and the odd player plays the single court, taking the service. If he wins the first game he scores two points. If his opponents win they score one point each. At the finish of the game the players move up, as in the old baseball game of "numbers" and "one old cat."

For instance, A is the player who served in the first game. He moves to the "odd" court on the opposite side. B, who had the "even" court, crosses and takes the service, playing alone. C takes the "even" court and has A for his partner. After the second game every one moves up again. Each player keeps his own score, and the first to score ten points wins.

Each player in the new game has one service in three, no player goes it alone long enough to become fatigued, and each player has an equal opportunity.

In the old three-handed game the odd man serves twice as often as either of his opponents. The new game gives a man and two women a chance to play, and gives a beginner a chance with the good players. Also, it is not necessary for one to stand around while two others play a single match, or to wait for a fourth player.

Tennis Tourneys at Brighton.

A mixed doubles tennis tournament is scheduled for next week on the Brighton Baths tennis courts, in which Miss Elsie Rayser and C. Burroughs will make a strong bid for the trophies which go to the winners. Miss Molly Conroy, the Staten Island girl, who won the singles event at Brighton last week, will compete in company with Walter Hanlon. Harold Taylor, the Brooklyn youngster, will have as a partner Mrs. G. Lynch, the runner-up in last week's tourney.

A single competition for junior players should bring out some strong talent. In addition to the junior singles, there will be a tournament for veteran players.

Double Tennis Honors for Bowman.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 17.—Herbert L. Bowman, New York, won the men's singles in the tennis tournament today, defeating M. W. Whipple, Yale, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3; T. S. Cart and Bowman won the men's doubles from H. S. Barker, Quincy, and W. P. Woodman, Bowdoin College, at 6—4, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4.

SHORT SPORTS OF INTEREST.

The record books are said to be in error giving Cobb a consecutive hitting record of 40. According to Irwin Howe, baseball statistican, Cobb batted safely in 38 consecutive games. Ed Walsh stopped him on July 3, 1911, and his rampage began May 31.

"I have been asked, times without number," says Buck Herzog, manager of the Cincinnati Nationals, "why I don't have the boys sacrifice oftener. My reason is simply this: Pitchers are so unreliable at bat, and so destitute of long, driving hitters, that we would profit but little by sacrificing to take a man from first to second. With such a club it is better, I believe, to whale away in hope that a good, decent hit may come through, than to wast one man just to rain a solitaire cushion for a single runner. The Cubs and two or three other clubs can and should use the sacrifice bunt right along, because they have long hitters coming up who can be relied upon to send the man home from second—we haven't a Saier nor a Zimmerman, so there we are."

Miss Alexa Sterling, the 16-year-old Georgia girl, who won the Woman's Southern golf championship in Birmingham in May, has now decided to enter the national golf championship for women in Chicago in September. Miss Sterling has been playing golf for six years. Miss Sterling qualified a year ago with eight among the best score. She was beaten by George Ann Bishop with only 2 up and 1 to play. Since that time she has improved her game. For six years golf has meant to her close and intelligent study and constant progress. She is not excitable, she has studied the game, and she is willing to work long hours at practice.

"Say what they will," says Ty Cobb, "big league infields are getting better every year, and the day is coming when it will be hard to hit .300. The pitchers are good, too. There was a day when each team had a star pitcher, but the rest of the staff was nothing wonderful. Today every team has a couple of good pitchers. They all pitch to set me down without a hit, and still I am hoping to hit .400 this season. That will lead the American League, I guess, and if it does not, why, I will have to go even better, that's all."

GOLD CHALLENGE CUP FOR MISS DETROIT

First in All Three Races—Western Boat to be Tried for Speed in Mile Race Today.

Miss Detroit's victory in the last race for the Gold Challenge Cup yesterday over the course of thirty nautical miles on Manhasset Bay, off Port Washington, L. I., was so easy as to make the affair a comedy. Only Coleman du Pont's Tech Jr. and Carl G. Fischer's Presto appeared for the run against the speedy Miss Detroit, which was also the only one of the craft which started in the cup races to go through the series without engine troubles. Both Tech Jr., and Presto had those ever recurring troubles of high speed craft before the first lap was made yesterday and thereafter the race was only a procession. Presto withdrew after making a lap and a half.

Miss Detroit's driver would take no risk and so loafed all the afternoon, saving his engines for the mile speed trials which are to be held this afternoon, when the owners of the Detroit wonder promise they will show something approaching a mile a minute in the run over the measured mile, a course which begins in Cow Bay and terminates off the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club dock. Baby Speed Demon will be driven for a mile record against her by Robert Edgren, parts of the Baby Reliance engines having been taken to repair the injuries suffered by the Demon's engine on Monday, so that she is expected to show one of those terrific burst of speed of which she is capable. Count Mankowski still has hopes of getting Ankle Deep Too ready for this test at a mile. As the course is straightaway, Tech Jr. is confidently expected to make a far better showing than she has done in this series of races, as she has persistently lost on the turns all that she gained on the straight runs over the triangular course. All of her troubles seemed to develop on these turns, and at times on the straight runs she was separately timed from shore marks at a shade better than a mile a minute, though unable to hold the speed for any considerable distance.

As the next races for the Gold Challenge Cup are to be held on the Detroit River course, the managers of the popular subscription syndicate of 200 people owning the craft, yesterday took the preliminary steps to holding the race in July next, and informally issued a challenge to the world to come and take the cup away from them—if they can. Meantime, they have arranged to take Miss Detroit to Chicago to race for the Wrigley trophy, and incidentally have planned to build four boats which will be tried out next Summer as defenders of the Gold Challenge Cup, in case any other following of the sport shows a disposition to build something which can beat Miss Detroit. These plans were announced yesterday as having been arranged even before this series of races just ended, so confident were they of victory with their boat.

Miss Detroit's time in yesterday's races—1:03:34—as at the rate of 29.62 nautical miles an hour or 34.06 statute miles, the slowest of her performances here in the East. Her fastest lap was the first—09:31— which was slower than any lap she made in her first race of Saturday last when Reliance and Detroit both pressed her at times. No attempt was made to show speed, only to keep her going over the course in order to make her title to the Gold Challenge Cup secure. Tech Jr. alone made any semblance of a race. Each time the Tech struck the rough waters beyond Plum Point, she shipped so much water as to waterlog her engines. This kept her in trouble until the turn at the outer end of the course was made and there was a chance to get her engines dried out. This happened on three laps and explains why on each trip by the judges' boat she seemed to be running at top speed, as if nothing was the matter with her. The times made by the two boats yesterday for each lap of the five nautical miles of the course were:

Miss Detroit. H. M. S.	Tech Jr. H. M. S.	Presto. H. M. S.
09:31	14:06	33.21
20:12	29:51	....
30:30	47:46	....
41:24	1:04:37	....
53:00	1:20:23	....
1:03:34	1:33:30	....

The proposed race for cruising motor boats from Port Washington harbor to Boston, which was to have been started this morning for the trophy offered by Commodore J. Stuart Blackton has been postponed until later in the season, possibly until next year, as but one craft was ready to make the cruise. The course was to have been through the Sound and around Cape Cod, a distance of 270 nautical miles.

MERCIER DEFEATS LUTHER.

Brooklyn Rider Wins from Texan in Three-Heat Event at Motordrome.

George Mercier of Brooklyn defeated Freddie Luther of Fort Worth, Texas, taking two out of three heats in the feature event of last night's races at the Brighton Beach Motordrome. The first heat of three miles was won by Luther, who took the lead after the second mile, and was never headed. His time was 3:00 1-5. The second heat of two miles was more closely contested, and went to the Southerner after a close finish, which brought the spectators to their feet shouting. For the first mile the riders went along on even terms, with Luther at the top of the track. A hundred yards from the finish Mercier made a spurt and crossed the line ten feet in front of his opponent. The deciding heat was the fastest of the three, the Brooklyn rider covering the distance in 1:41.

George Hamilton of Montclair won the five-mile open professional race. There were five starters, and Hamilton finished first, second, and third in the three heats, scoring ten points. Sam Henderson was second, with George Sperl third. Ira Vail, in his Mulford special motor, rode an exhibition mile against time. After making two or three trips around the track to get his machine thoroughly warmed up he was sent away to a flying start and made the mile in 0:54.

George Sperl won the miss-and-out race over a ten-mile course.

Arthur Chapple, the world's champion, did not appear. He was on the program to go two miles against time.

Sends for Promoter of Big Bout.

With the view of ascertaining who will be responsible for the large sum of money which will be involved in the coming ten-round bout at the Ocean Athletic Club, Brighton Beach, between Packey McFarland and Mike Gibbons, the State Athletic Commission has ordered W. C. Marshall, promoter of the exhibition, to appear at the next weekly meeting of the board on Tuesday. In all of the transactions in connection with the bout Marshall has been mentioned as the promoter, but he is not known officially to the members of the State Athletic Commission, for his name does not appear in the license granted to the Ocean Athletic Club.

That the public cares little whether referees verdicts are rendered on boxing bouts, or whether the no-decision exhibitions continue in vogue, is evidenced by the few letters the State Athletic Commission has received in reply to its request for personal opinions on this matter. At its weekly meeting yesterday no action on this important question could be taken, for the sounding of public opinion had not attained the desired proportions.

Roque Tournament Opens.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 17.—Roque players gathered here today for the thirty-fourth annual tournament of the National Roque Association. The event was officially opened by Mayor T. C. Murphy, who made a welcoming address, and Champion Harold Clark sent the first ball through the wicket. The entry list showed thirteen players in the first division, nine in the second, and four in the third.

Professor Charles Jacobus of Springfield, Mass., a former champion, who has attended every tournament here since 1876, will not compete this season and Harold Bosworth, former last year and also in 1906, 1907, and 1910, is another absentee.

Clark and A. D. Spellman of Wullimantic, Conn., displayed unusually good form in the opening games. Clark had no trouble in winning his matches, and Spellman won three straight victories.

In the play tonight, George Huot of Chicopee Falls, Mass., won the first game from W. T. Sullivan of this city for the second Van Winkle medal.

Rector Outpoints English Boxer.

Young Rector, the Jersey City boxer, last night earned the honors over Young Cohen of England in the main ten-round contest at the Wallace Athletic Club of Rockaway. The English boxer had an advantage of eight pounds, his weight being announced as 136, as against 128 for Rector, but even with this handicap Cohen was unable to stop the aggressive little Jersey City boxer. In the second round the English boxer sent his opponent to the floor with a left hook to the jaw, but the knockdown was more the result of a slip than a blow and Rector immediately regained his feet. From this stage to the seventh round the boxing was even, but in the last three sessions Rector easily outpointed his opponent.

In the semi-final contest Young Waltz of Jersey City outpointed Joe Marone, a local boxer.

Smith and Hemple Box Tonight.

Gunboat Smith, who won a decisive victory over Tom Cowler, Jim Corbett's protege, a short time ago, and Jack Hemple, the Californian heavyweight, who has a long string of knockouts to his credit, will be the principals in the main ten-round bout at the St. Nicholas A. C. tonight. Hemple is a hard puncher, but will have a difficult job putting out the "Gunner." If Smith wins tonight a bout will be arranged for him with Frank Moran, who is regarded as one of the leading white heavyweights. Al Mansfield, one of the cleverest bantamweights who has been turned out of England in some time, and Bobby Hubon, bantamweight champion of the United States Navy, have been matched in the semi-final. There will be an opening bout of six rounds between Jack Reed of Harlem and Willie Kohler of the east side.

REGRET ROMPS AWAY FROM SPEEDY FIELD

Fast Filly Wins Saranac Handicap at Saratoga—Thunderer Makes Impressive Debut.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 17.—In the Saranac Handicap at one mile, the famous filly Regret added one more to her unbroken list of brilliant victories. She was at even weights with The Finn, counting her filly allowance, and was giving from eleven to twenty-six pounds to everything else in the race, but with Notter in the saddle, she simply played with her field and galloped home the easiest of winners. Once in the backstretch The Finn moved up and secured a lead of at least half a length on her, but Notter had only to ease his pull a trifle and she shot away from her field, as well she might, for she galloped the furlong in eleven seconds, discouraging the black colt for the remainder of the journey. Trial by Jury finished second and Lady Rotha was a bad third.

In the last race of the day, Thunderer, own brother to Regret, and a two-year-old not hitherto sent to the post, easily disposed of the field which started against him, and gave horsemen who witnessed the race the impression that he will show himself one of the very best two-year-olds of 1915. He is a grand looking colt and showed a great turn of speed when called on. What gives peculiar interest to his performance is that he is one of the Thompson eligibles for the Futurity, and that another good colt from the same stable, Dominant, is not.

The steeplechase proved an interesting exhibition, being won by Joseph E. Widener's Marta Santa filly, Valentine, with Conquistador second, and Moonstone third. Dixon Park fell at the second obstacle and Rock Fish, while leading the field, fell at the thirteenth.

The all aged handicap at seven furlongs furnished a rather lively race with the result apparently in doubt until the last half furlong, when Mr. Schorr's five-year-old gelding Leochares came through and won rather easily.

Southern Star, the winner of the first race, entered at $400, was bought by W. J. Spiers at a total cost of $700. Ella Bryson, the winner of the fifth race, entered to be sold for $700, was run up by Sam Doggett to $1,000, but was protected and returned to the Carman stable. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $400; six furlongs. Time—1:15 4-5.
Southern Star, M. A. Colton's blk. f., by Marathon-Edna Shannon, 99 pounds, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1. (Lilley).....1
Sevillian, 109, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, (T. McTaggart).....2
Lady Rotha, 106, 20 to 1, 4 to 1, and 8 to 5, (Garner).....3
The Finn, Iron Duke, Lady Barbary, Hauberk and Capra also ran. Sharpshooter scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $400; one mile. Time—1:42 2-5.
Ella Bryson, R. F. Carman's ch. m., by Juvenal-Graziosa, 111 pounds, 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and even, (Martin).....1
Mars Cassidy, 104, 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and even, (Judy).....2
Borgo, 104, 7 to 2, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, (McCahey).....3
Corsican, Grosvenor, Booker Bill, Orotund, Ha'-Penny, Sam Slick, Slumberer, Orlin Kripp and Marshon also ran. O'Sullivan, Amalfi, Easter Star, Lady Teresa, Athena, Frank Hudson, Ray o' Light, Volant and Change scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of three races; purse $400 added; five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:09.
Thunderer, L. S. Thompson's ch. c., by Broomstick-Jersey Lightning, 107 pounds, 3 to 5, 1 to 4 and out, (T. McTaggart).....1
Kilner, 105, 12 to 1, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, (Buxton).....2
St. Rock, 105, 8 to 1, 5 to 2 and even, (Turner).....3
Peaceful Star, Grasp, Hands Off and Glendale also ran. Startling, Prince Harry, Lord Rock Vale, Isidore, Indian Chant and Smilax scratched.

Jockey Dugan In Auto Accident.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Eddie Dugan, the jockey, had a narrow escape from serious injury today when an automobile, occupied by himself and a party of friends, was wrecked about two miles from this city. Dugan escaped with a severe shaking and some bruises, but other members of the party were not so fortunate. Mrs. J. P. Mayberry, wife of a trainer, was severely hurt, and may die, while E. McBride, a Canadian horse owner, and his wife sustained broken legs.

Meyer Praises Western Athletes.

Alvah T. Meyer, the Irish-American A. C. sprinter, who finished second in the 100-yard dash and third in the 220-yard run in the national championships at San Francisco, returned to New York yesterday, the forerunner of the Winged Fist squad which Lawson Robertson is piloting East. Meyer had nothing but praise for the treatment of all the Eastern athletes by clubs and individuals in San Francisco. He did not think much of the judges in the 100-yard dash, however, for a close decision was rendered against him in favor of J. C. Loomis of the Chicago A. A. Loomis, according to reports from the coast, defeated the New York boy by inches, but Meyer produced photographs to prove his contention that he was first to breast the worsted. Photographs of foot races are usually deceiving, however, unless taken directly on the finish line and along the mark.

Today's Saratoga Entries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; five and a half furlongs. Jem, Kris Kringle, Pin Money, 105 pounds each; Silica, Harry Junior, Santo, Evelyn C., 103 each; Hastings, 107; Chance, Senator Casey, 112 each; Duke of Dunbar, Mohonk, 100 each; Peter Stalwart, 106.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; steeplechase; handicap; about two miles. Old Salt, 145 pounds; Bryndown, 150;; Buckthorn, 132; Indian Arrow, 135.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Napier, 111 pounds; Carlton G., Mary Warren, 100 each; Counterpart, Dartworth, Colonel Ashmeade, Thoughtreader, 102 each; G. M. Miller, 105; Marshon, El Blod, Amalfi, Ben Quince, Grosvenor, 112 each; Ray o' Light, O'Sullivan, 115 each; Easter Star, 103; Azyiade, 95; Dryad, 114; Raoul, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; the Grab Bag Handicap of $3,500; six furlongs. Lorac, 117 pounds, St. Isidore, Fleuro, 105 each; Achievement, 104; Airman, 118; Mission Bell, 95; Blue Owl, 116; Jacoba, 119; Red Caddy, 111; Dominant, 126;; Bromo, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile. Montresor, 111 pounds; Star Gaze, Virile, 100 each; Holiday, Hedge, 95 each; Saratoga, 102; Greville, 90; Goldcrest Boy, 98; Leochares, 117.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; five and one-half furlongs. Young Emblem, Korfhage, 102 pounds each; Beverly James, 93; Perthshire, 112; Forecast, 94; Goodwood, Gloaming, 101 each; Plantagenet, 98; Tinkle Bell, Striker, Volant, 103 each; Herrmana, 107; Presumption, 104; Chesterton, 103; Voluspa, 91; Ambrose, 109.

NEWCOMB LEADS AT TRAPS.

Takes Singles Title at Chicago—National Doubles for Dering.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Two national championships and a special event, known as "The Chicago Overture" were decided today by amateur trap shooters, participating in the annual grand American handicap week of the Interstate Association. C. H. Newcomb, Philadelphia, won the national singles title at 100 targets 12-yard rise, missing only one chance for a total of 99. Guy Dering, Columbus, Wis., led a field of eighty entrants in the national doubles championship, getting 91 out of a possible 100 at sixteen yards. The Chicago Overture, also at sixteen yards, went to H. J. Rebhausen of North Platte, Neb., with a count of ninety-eight. There were 220 entrants in this event.

The professionals also were busy today, J. E. Dickey, Minneapolis, leading the field with 97. R. R. Barber, St. Paul, was second with 96, and then came Bart Lewis, Springfield, Ill.; J. M. Hawkins, Pittsburgh, Penn.; J. S. Fanning, Wilmington, Del.; F. G. Bills, Chicago; C. A. Young, Springfield, Ohio, and L. S. German, Aberdeen, Mo., each of whom scored 95.

Tomorrow only one event will be decided by the amateurs, a preliminary handicap at 16 to 23 yards. The Grand American Handicap will be shot Thursday.

TABER ON TRAINING.

Unnecessary to "Grind Head Off" to Attain Success, He Says.

Norman Taber, the former Oxford University runner, who classified himself with the world's greatest athletes when he recently ran a mile in 4:12 3-5, displacing the old professional as well as the amateur record for the distance, deals out some valuable advice relative to training in a recent article.

"If we would make a success of anything in life, concentration and stick-to-itiveness are necessary. The man of business will not expand unless he devotes his time to it. It is the same thing with the professional man.

"As it is with business and professions, so it is with athletics and all sports. For myself I doubt if I could have gained my ambition of breaking the world's record for the mile had I not devoted considerable time to my training. However, training is not only a necessity for competition, but it brings health. Most forms of athletics are good for the constitution, but to be a mile runner one must realize that he cannot go out on a track and run the distance without some preparation.

"My ideas on training might differ from those of most other men, but I have followed a course that was worked out by Ed O'Connor, the Brown University trainer, and it is to his efforts that I attribute my success."

Richards Is Through with Clubs.

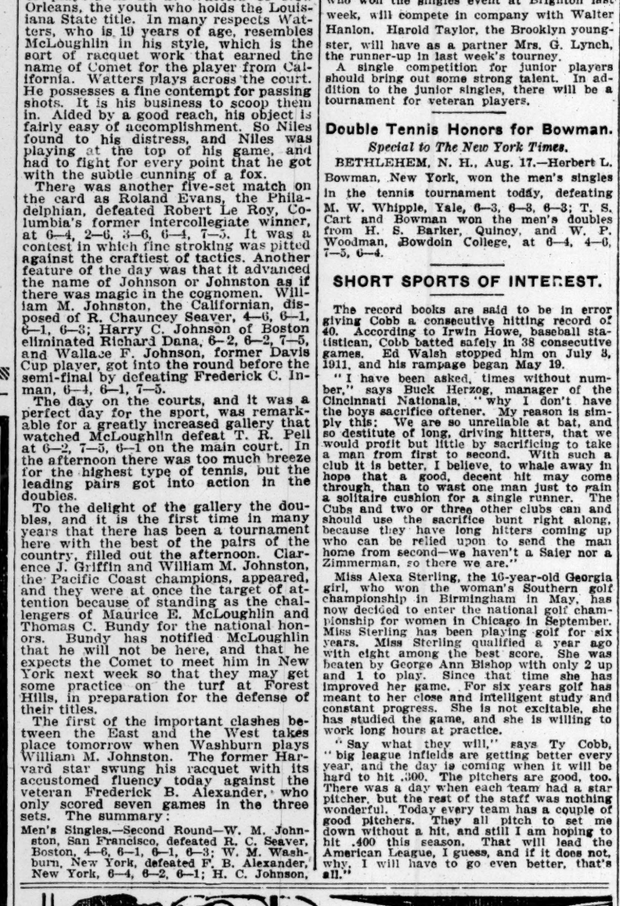
Alma Richards, decathlon champion of the Amateur Athletic Union, and Olympic high jump title holder, will never compete again for an athletic club, because of the ruling over his eligibility to compete in the national championships at San Francisco for the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago. The great jumper and all-around athlete competed under protest of the Chicago Athletic Association, which asserted that inasmuch as he was not a resident of Chicago he was ineligible to carry the Illinois colors. Richards contended that he did live in Chicago.

The Cornell man believes track and field athletics are injured by college men competing for clubs during their vacations, and on this subject he recently said:

"I am sorry that my residence in Chicago was protested, and it only goes to show that being a club member and also a college athlete does not always work in harmony. From my point of view the club competition has not been a success, and the knocks have been more than the game is worth.

"The college athlete shows the proper sporting spirit, and why the same spirit is not manifested in club circles is beyond me. It appears to me as if clubs are too anxious to win, and try for success at cost of this spirit.

"I intend to devote all my future athletic ability to college competition, and after my college course, if I decide to continue in athletics, I will compete unattached. All this squabbling over my residence does not do athletics any good."



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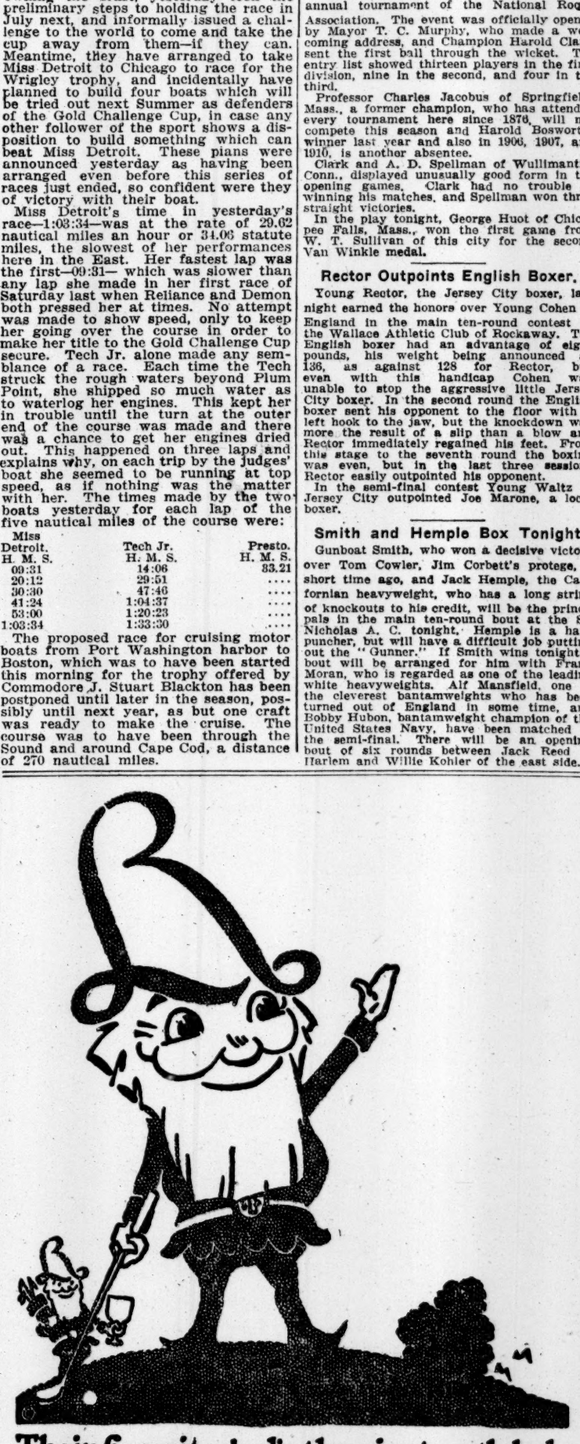

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DODGERS BEAT GIANTS AND CLOSE IN ON PHILLIES—DREYFUSS SCORES PRESIDENT TENER

COOMBS BEATS HIS OLD FRIEND MATTY

By Beating Giants 3 to 2, Brooklyn Again Climbs Within Reach of First Place.

Here's a fine how-do-ye-do. Brooklyn, having no other place to go, dropped in at the Polo Grounds yesterday and gave the Giants a bump which shoved them out of the first division. The bump assumed the proportions of 3 to 2. The Dodgers sneaked up within handshaking distance of the Phillies again. These Brooklyns are the greatest gumshoe club in the league, and if Pat Moran isn't careful, he will find himself and his Phils on the outside of the pennant bungalow looking in.

If such a predicament arises that Brooklyn should crowd into the front row, there will be a chance for all the nerve specialists to move to Brooklyn and make a fortune. There were a number of Brooklyn folks who took an excursion to the game yesterday, and they were so elated at Brooklyn's win over the Giants that many of them stayed over here in New York until long after 9 o'clock last night.

Christy Mathewson and Jack Coombs were paired again yesterday. Remember, they met at the Polo Grounds in 1911 also. Great pitchers they once were, and are today. Both of them got into difficulties which would embarrass less-experienced boxmen, but they extricated themselves gracefully. Matty had a couple of shaky innings, the second and the fourth, and in these stanzas the Dodgers grouped their hits as neatly as you please.

The Dodgers give every appearance of being in dead earnest about this pennant dream. Jake Daubert and George Cutshaw hammered the ball until it was unconscious. Daubert had a perfect day. He had three hits and a sacrifice in four times up. Cutshaw had a double and a triple. New York got droves of runners on the bases, and Jack Coombs saw to it that they remained there. Ten of the Giants were stranded on the sacks like a bride deserted at the church.

Oh, my, yes, the Giants had plenty of chances to win! But chances aren't hits, by a long shot. For example, as the school teacher said when she applied the rod to the naughty boy, there were two Giants on the bases and two out when Doyle came to the bat in the seventh inning. Some man in the grand stand, who evidently must have known Doyle by his first name, yelled, "Oh, you Larry!" By this he must have meant that Larry should make a single, a triple, a home run, or something of that sort. What Larry really did was to hoist a fielder's delight right into John Hummel's hands.

In a commendable effort to change their luck, the Giants tried a new mascot wrinkle yesterday. They took little Dominic Magro, who is called "Little Chief Meyers," and dressed him up in Indian scenery.

The sight of an Indian in war paint didn't excite Chief Meyers to deeds of valor. He showed his aboriginal fury by shooting a foul to Gus Getz.

Brooklyn's contingent at the game was noisy, although orderly. They came over to gloat, and they did, at times they stood up and waved their arms, as if they were trying to stop a trolley car, while at other times they just strained each others' eardrums.

The Dodgers reached Matty in the second inning. Cutshaw started the trouble with a two-base bang to left field, and he went to third on Hummel's out at first. Getz hit a Texas Leaguer to short centre which no one could reach, and Cutshaw scored. Miller ended the fun by hitting into a double play.

More freedom with Mathewson's pitching was noticed in the fourth. Daubert cracked a single to centre and Zack Wheat sacrificed. Cutshaw's triple to right centre sent Daubert home, and Cutshaw scored on Hummel's single to right. Getz kindly terminated the outburst by hitting into a double play.

The only damage the Giants were able to inflict on Jack Coombs was in the fourth. Doyle singled to centre and Fletcher jammed a triple to left centre which propelled Doyle home. Merkle's safe rap to left scored Fletcher. No one out. Merkle tried to steal second and died in a cloud of dust. Merkle, for one, didn't think so. Brainerd skied to Wheat. Lobert was safe on O'Hara's fumble, but the best that Charley Doolin could do was a foul to Getz. This Gus Getz, by the way, was a pretty busy citizen, and he made several nifty fielding plays which were of much aid to Coombs. Matty retired in the seventh, and Rube Marquard saw the game to its bitter end. The Giants threatened a rally in the eighth with two hits, but Brooklyn wouldn't have it, and cut the rally short.

The National League race has become such a seesaw affair that no one will be surprised to wake up some morning to see Cincinnati leading the procession. In the meantime, if you want a good tip on who is going to win the pennant, keep an eye on Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, New York, St. Louis, and Chicago. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
O'Ms, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
O'Bert, 1b.	3	1	3	7	0
Wheat, lf.	3	0	1	3	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	4	2	2	2	4
Hum'l, rf.	5	0	1	2	0
Getz, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
Miller, c.	4	0	0	2	1
C'mbs, p.	4	0	0	0	1
Total.	33	3	9	27	10

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
R'ston, rf.	5	0	2	1	0
Doyle, 2b.	5	1	1	2	4
F'ch'r, ss.	4	1	2	2	6
M'kle, cf.	4	0	2	0	0
Br'nd, 1b.	4	0	1	15	1
J.sh, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Doolin, c.	2	0	0	5	0
*Grant	1	0	1	0	0
Meyers, c.	1	0	0	2	1
Moon, p.	2	0	0	0	4
†Sd'rs	1	0	0	0	0
M'q'rd, p.	0	0	0	0	0
‡B'gton	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	2	10	27	18

*Batted for Doolin in seventh inning.
†Batted for Mathewson in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Marquard in ninth inning.
Errors—O'Mara, Marquard.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—3
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Cutshaw. Three-base hits—Cutshaw; Fletcher. Stolen base—Wheat. Earned runs—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Sacrifice hits—Wheat, Daubert. Double plays—Lobert, Doyle, and Brainerd; Cutshaw, O'Mara, and Daubert; Mathewson, Doyle, and Brainerd. Left on bases—New York, 10; Brooklyn, 6. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 3; off Marquard, 1. Hits—Off Mathewson, 8 in seven innings; off Marquard, 2 in two innings. Struck out—By Mathewson, 4; by Marquard, 1; by Coombs, 2. Passed ball—Dooln. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Reds Beat Alexander, the Great.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Toney pitched Cincinnati to a shut-out victory over Philadelphia today, the score being 2 to 0. Only four hits were made off Toney, and two of these were made in the ninth inning. After being held to one hit by Alexander until one was out in the fifth, Cincinnati filled the bases on Griffith's double, Wingo's single, and a pass to Wagner, when Mollwitz sent in two runs with a two-bagger. Alexander was taken out for a pinch hitter in the seventh and Chalmers finished the game in good style. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1
H'zog, ss.	4	0	1	3	4
Will'a, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
W.K'r, cf.	4	0	0	5	0
Grif'h, rf.	3	1	1	0	0
Wingo, c.	3	1	1	7	0
Wag'r, 2b.	2	0	0	2	4
Moll'z, 1b.	3	0	1	8	0
Toney, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total.	30	2	5	27	10

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
B'nett, ss.	2	0	0	6	3
Baker, rf.	4	0	0	3	1
Crav'h, rf.	2	0	1	1	0
Lud's, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0
Whit'd, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Nleh'r, 2b.	4	0	0	0	2
O'K'r, c.	3	0	1	7	0
Burns, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Alex'r, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Chal'rs, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Dugey	1	0	0	0	0
‡Becker	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	0	4	27	9

Error—Herzog.
†Ran for B. Killifer in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Alexander in seventh inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Griffith, Mollwitz, B. Killifer. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Stolen base—Byrne. Double plays—Wagner, Herzog and Mollwitz, (2,) Niehoff, Bancroft, and Luderus. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 3; off Alexander, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Toney, (Cravath.) Struck out—By Toney, 5; by Alexander, 6; by Chalmers, 1. Hits—Off Alexander, 4 in 7 innings; off Chalmers, 1 in 2 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Rigler. Time of game—One hour and fifteen minutes.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 3; New York, 2.
Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
Pittsburgh, 3; Chicago, 2.
Chicago, 6; Pittsburgh, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 10; Cleveland, 3.
Detroit, 7; Cleveland, 3.
Chicago at St. Louis, (rain.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 5; Brooklyn, 2.
St. Louis, 14; Newark, 4.
Kansas City, 3; Buffalo, 2.
Chicago, 4; Baltimore, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Richmond, 3; Jersey City, 2.
Richmond, 6; Jersey City, 0.
Harrisburg, 4; Providence, 3.
Providence, 9; Harrisburg, 4.
Toronto, 8; Rochester, 5.
Montreal, 4; Buffalo, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	56	46	.549
Brooklyn	58	50	.537
Chicago	54	52	.509
Boston	52	53	.495
Pittsburgh	54	55	.495
New York	50	52	.490
St. Louis	51	58	.468
Cincinnati	49	58	.458

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	69	35	.664
Detroit	70	39	.642
Chicago	64	42	.604
Washington	54	52	.509
New York	51	51	.500
Cleveland	41	66	.383
St. Louis	41	68	.376
Philadelphia	34	71	.324

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	62	47	.569
Pittsburgh	59	47	.557
Newark	60	48	.556
Kansas City	61	48	.560
St. Louis	58	51	.532
Brooklyn	50	62	.446
Buffalo	50	64	.438
Baltimore	38	71	.349

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	68	35	.660
Buffalo	59	38	.608
Montreal	55	49	.529
Harrisburg	51	51	.500
Toronto	47	55	.461
Rochester	44	56	.440
Richmond	45	59	.433
Jersey City	38	63	.376

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Newark.
Chicago at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City at Richmond.
Providence at Harrisburg.
Montreal at Buffalo.
Toronto at Rochester.

Cubs Protest Benton's Victory.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 17.—Pittsburgh and Chicago each won a game of the double-header today, Pittsburgh taking the first, 3 to 2, and losing the second, 6 to 4. Benton, secured from Cincinnati and whom the New York Club claims, pitched the first game. After the contest was finished, it was announced that Manager Bresnahan of the Cubs had protested on account of New York's claim. The second game went to Chicago because of hard hitting, Fisher's timely batting being the feature. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cost'o, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Collins, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
J'st'n, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
H'ch'n, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Wag'r, ss.	3	1	1	1	3
Viox, 2b.	3	1	1	2	3
Baird, 3b.	3	1	1	0	3
Gibson, c.	3	1	0	7	1
Benton, p.	3	0	1	0	0
Total.	29	3	5	27	10

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Fisher, ss.	4	1	2	2	1
Sch'te, lf.	3	0	1	4	0
Z'man, 2b.	3	1	2	3	0
Saier, 1b.	3	2	1	6	0
W'ms, cf.	3	1	1	4	0
M'ray, rf.	0	0	0	1	0
P'lan, 3b.	4	0	1	0	0
Archer, c.	4	0	1	7	2
Zabel, p.	4	0	0	0	1
Total.	33	2	6	24	4

Errors—Collins, Viox.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Bresnahan, Wagner, Baird. Three-base hit—Saier. Stolen base—Good. Double plays—Viox, Wagner and Johnston; Wagner, Viox and Johnston. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Pittsburgh, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Pittsburgh, 3. First base on error—Chicago, 1. First base on balls—Off Humphries, 1; off Benton, 2. Struck out—By Humphries, 1; by Benton, 8. Passed ball—Gibson. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Byron. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Fisher, ss.	4	1	4	2	1
Sch'te, lf.	3	0	1	4	0
Z'man, 2b.	3	1	1	2	3
Saier, 1b.	3	2	1	6	0
W'ms, cf.	3	1	1	4	0
M'ray, rf.	0	0	0	1	0
P'lan, 3b.	4	0	1	0	0
Archer, c.	4	0	1	7	2
Zabel, p.	4	0	0	0	1
Total.	32	6	11	27	9

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cost'o, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
C'lins, cf.	3	2	2	4	1
J'ston, 1b.	4	1	1	9	0
H'man, lf.	3	0	2	3	0
Wag'r, ss.	3	0	1	2	2
Viox, 2b.	3	0	0	1	3
Baird, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0
Sch'g, c.	4	0	0	3	0
C'per, p.	4	0	0	1	6
Total.	32	4	7	27	12

Errors—Saier, Collins, Schang.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0—6
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Good, Costello, Wagner. Three-base hit—Johnston. Sacrifice hits—Fisher, Schulte. Sacrifice fly—Schulte, Murray, Hinchman. Stolen bases—Zimmerman, Zabel, Wagner. Double play—Wagner and Baird. Earned runs—Chicago, 6; Pittsburgh, 4. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Zabel, 3; off Cooper, 3. Struck out—By Zabel, 6; by Cooper, 1. Wild pitch—Cooper. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 7; Indianapolis 6.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 8; Columbus, 1.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 4; Cleveland, 1.

New York State League.

At Elmira—Albany, 10; Elmira, 9.
At Scranton—Scranton, 5; Syracuse, 2.
At Wilkes-Barre—Utica, 5; Wilkes-Barre, 2.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 7; Troy, 4.
Binghamton, 4; Troy, 0.

New England League.

At Lawrence—Lowell, 7; Lawrence, 5.
At Fitchburg—Portland, 6; Fitchburg, 2.
At Lynn—Lewiston, 7; Lynn, 2.
At Manchester—Worcester, 4; Manchester, 1. Worcester, 7; Manchester, 0.

Colonial League.

At New Bedford—New Bedford, 10; Brockton, 4.
At Hartford—Hartford, 18; Pawtucket, 3.
At New Haven—Springfield, 7; New Haven, 5.

Southern Association.

At Nashville—Nashville, 2; Little Rock, 0.
At Memphis—Chattanooga, 5; Memphis, 2.
At Mobile—Birmingham, 2; Mobile, 1.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 1; Atlanta, 0.

TIGERS WIN TWO FROM CLEVELAND

Ty Cobb and Crawford Slam Ball in Effort to Catch Boston Red Sox.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 17.—Detroit won both games of the double-header here today, the first 10 to 3 and the second 7 to 3, making four victories in two days for the Tigers over the Indians. In the opener the visitors pounded four pitchers for a total of fourteen hits.

Cobb secured four hits, among which were two doubles, while Crawford secured three, including two doubles. Cobb also stole three bases. Dubuc was in trouble constantly, but was strong in the pinches.

Cleveland used three pitchers in the second game, in a vain effort to stop the slugging. Oldham made his début for the Tigers, and pitched splendidly until the ninth, when a single, Turner's triple, and Chapman's homer scored Cleveland's three runs. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	2	3	1	3	4
Bush, ss.	3	2	1	2	7
Cobb, cf.	5	3	4	0	0
J'bson, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
C'wf'd, rf.	5	0	3	1	0
Veach, lf.	5	0	2	1	0
Burns, 1b.	4	0	1	15	1
Y'ung, 2b.	4	1	1	4	6
Stan'ge, c.	4	0	1	1	0
Dubuc, p.	4	1	0	0	1
Total.	36	10	14	27	19

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Willie, cf.	4	0	1	5	0
T'ner, 3b.	5	0	1	1	1
C'man, ss.	3	0	1	7	8
J'kson, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
Kirke, 1b.	5	0	2	10	1
Smith, lf.	4	1	0	1	0
W'b's, 2b.	5	1	2	1	2
Egan, c.	1	0	0	0	1
Haw'th, c.	2	0	1	2	0
H'stad, p.	0	0	0	0	1
C'mbs, p.	0	0	0	0	0
W'ker, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Jones, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Graney	1	0	0	0	0
†Paschel.	1	0	0	0	0
§So'worth.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	3	9	27	16

*Batted for Harstad in second inning.
†Batted for Coumbe in fourth inning.
‡Batted for Walker in eighth inning.
Errors—Smith, Bush.

Detroit	3	0	1	4	0	2	0	0	0—10
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—3

Earned runs—Detroit, 7; Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Cobb, (2,) Crawford, (2,) Jackson, Vitt, Veach. Three-base hits—Bush, Wambsganss. Sacrifice hits—Bush, Burns, Young. Stolen bases—Chapman, Cobb, (3.) Double plays—Wambsgans, Chapman to Kirke; Vitt to Burns. Hits—Off Harstad, 2 in two innings; off Coumbe, 7 in two innings; off Walker, 4 in four innings; off Jones, 1 in one inning. First base on balls—Off Harstad, 2; off Walker, 2; off Dubuc, 7. Struck out—By Coumbe, 1; by Walker, 1; by Dubuc, 1. Wild pitches—Dubuc, 2. First base on errors—Cleveland. Left on bases—Cleveland, 12; Detroit, 9. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	3	1	1	1	2
Bush, ss.	5	2	2	4	1
Cobb, cf.	5	1	1	0	0
C'wf'd, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Veach, lf.	3	1	0	2	0
Burns, 1b.	3	1	1	13	0
Y'ung, 2b.	3	1	1	3	5
Stan'ge, c.	3	0	2	4	0
Oldham, p.	4	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	7	9	27	14

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wilie, cf.	1	1	1	2	0
T'ner, 3b.	5	1	2	3	1
C'man, ss.	3	1	1	5	3
J'kson, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Kirke, 1b.	5	0	1	9	0
Smith, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
W'b's, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3
Egan, c.	4	0	0	6	1
Haw'th, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Mitchel, p.	1	0	0	0	1
H'stad, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Paschel.	1	0	0	0	0
†Evans	1	0	1	0	0
‡Gooch	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	3	8	27	13

*Batted for Haworth in seventh inning.
†Batted for Mitchel in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Harstad in ninth inning.
Error—Chapman.

Detroit	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	3	0—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3

Earned runs—Detroit, 5; Cleveland, 3. Two-base hits—Smith, Crawford, Young, Kirke. Three-base hit—Turner. Home run—Chapman. Sacrifice hits—Wambsgans, Chapman, Young. Stolen base—Bush. Double play—Wambsgans, Chapman, to Kirke. Hits—Off Jones, 4 in three innings; off Mitchel, 2 in four innings; off Harstad, 3 in two innings. Balk—Mitchel. Bases on balls—Off Oldham, 5; off Mitchel, 1; off Harstad, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Mitchel, (Burns;) by Oldham, (Jackson.) Struck out—By Oldham, 1; by Jones, 1; by Mitchel, 5; by Harstad, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; Detroit, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

Warhop Out of Baseball.

Back to the land appeals more strongly to Jack Warhop than back to the minors, and yesterday he received his unconditional release from the Yankees. He announced that he was through with baseball and that he would retire to his farm at Freeport, Ill. Warhop, together with Sweeney and Mullen, was released to Richmond, to report there last Monday. The latter two went to the minor league, but Warhop talked the matter over with Captain Huston and Colonel Jacob Ruppert, with the result that no conditions were attached to his release. As he left the Yankees' office yesterday Warhop said he felt that he was entitled to a long rest. He has been with the New York Americans since 1909.

Feds Ordered to "Keep Off."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 17.—In response to an application filed by the Kansas City American Association Baseball Company, Judge Johnson in the Circuit Court today issued a temporary injunction writ restraining certain Federal League agents from tampering with players under contract to the Kansas City American Association Club. A hearing on the application for a permanent injunction was set for Aug. 24. A similar application and temporary order was dismissed yesterday by the plaintiff, owing to the failure to comply with the court's order that the affidavits of the plaintiff be delivered to the attorneys for the defendants three days before the date of the hearing. The defendants in the new petition are nine in number, and are the same as those named in the petition for the first injunction, which has been in force since May 29. The first petition followed the signing of Federal League contracts by several members of the Kansas City Club.

More Court House Baseball.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 17.—An additional order preventing the Pittsburgh Federal League Club from disposing in any way of Pitcher Sanford Burk, who jumped from the Indianapolis American Association Club, was granted by Judge Ambrose B. Reid in Common Pleas Court here today. The order restrains the club from selling, trading, hiring out, farming, or otherwise disposing of Burk's services. It was intimated in court that this action was taken to forestall an attempt to send Burk to the Colonial League or to some independent team during the remainder of the season. An injunction restraining the local club from either employing or playing Burk was granted on Aug. 3 by Judge Reid.

Austin of St. Louis Suspended.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—Jimmy Austin, third baseman of the St. Louis Americans, received notice from President Ban Johnson of the league today that he had been indefinitely suspended as a result of his argument with Umpire Chill at Cleveland last Sunday. When Austin protested a decision calling him out on strikes, he was ordered off the field.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1—4	9	1	
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2	9	2	

Batteries—Dowd and Hawley; Bader and Lalonge.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	5—8	12	1
Rochester	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—5	10	5

Batteries—Herbert and Kocher; Hersche and Wanamaker.

AT HARRISBURG—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Harrisburg	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4—10	1	
Providence	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—3	9	1

Batteries—Copper, Ayres, and Casey; Goodbread and Reynolds.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9—16	2	
Harrisburg	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	4—8	2	

Batteries—Pennock and Haley; Chabek, Lee, and Reynolds.

AT RICHMOND—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	..	3	6	4
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	2

Batteries—Bruck and Schwert; Cottrell and Sweeney.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	6	8	0		
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Called; rain.
Batteries—Verbout and Schwert; Russell and Sweeney.

BROOKFEDS GET GANZEL.

Appointed Manager in Place of Lee Magee, Who Resigns.

John Ganzel, formerly manager of Cincinnati and more recently of Rochester of the International League, where he won three consecutive pennants, has been selected to manage the Brooklyn Federal League team. Lee Magee, the boy manager who has been directing the fortunes of the team thus far, handed in his resignation to Robert B. Ward, President of the club, yesterday. He still retains his position as player, his contract having two years to run.

The new manager of the club is one of the best-known men in baseball, and was at one time spoken of as a prospective manager for the Yankees. Ganzel managed the Cincinnati team in 1908, and it finished fifth in the league race. The present is his sixth year with Rochester, and during the first three years in which he managed the club he won the pennant. The following two seasons Rochester was well up in the race, and this is the first year that he has had a second division club. Last Winter it was reported that Ganzel would withdraw from Rochester, but he returned as manager this Spring. At one time he played with the Yankees and he has been a member of other major league clubs, his regular place on the teams having been at first base.

Ganzel's wide experience as a manger will be a big asset to the Brookfeds, who have not done well under Lee Magee. The latter expressed a desire some weeks ago to resign as manager, but it was not until yesterday that the resignation was accepted by Robert B. Ward, President of the club. Magee contends that the worry of managing the team has affected his health, and that he will be of more service as a player if relieved of that responsibility. He came to the Brookfeds from the St. Louis Nationals, and was considered one of the best of the younger players in the major leagues. Lately his play has fallen off, and for the past few days he has not taken part in any of the games.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Comstock Pitches Pittsburgh to 5 to 2 Victory Over Brookfeds.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 17.—The Pittsburgh Federals defeated Brooklyn today by a score of 5 to 2, due mainly to the effective pitching of Comstock, late of the Providence team of the International League. Bluejacket was hit hard and was wild, being substituted by Walker in the eighth inning. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0—2
Pittsburgh	5	10	1

Batteries—Bluejacket, Walker and Simon; Comstock and O'Connor.

Kansas City Downs Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 17.—A double play by Chadbourne unassisted retired the Buffeds in the last half of the ninth inning today and gave Kansas City a 3-to-2 victory. Louden was on second base when Hofman lifted to centre. Chadbourne caught the ball and ran in, catching Louden off the base. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	3	0—3
Buffalo	0	2	0—2

Batteries—Johnson and Brown; Schulz and Allen.

Brennan Shuts Out Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—Chicago romped home with this afternoon's game with Baltimore, 4 to 0. Brennan was in superb form, allowing but three hits. Chicago bunched its hits with Baltimore errors. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0—4
Baltimore	0	0	0—0

Batteries—Brennan and Fischer; Quinn and Jacklitsch.

Newark Easy for St. Louis.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 17.—St. Louis hammered three Newark pitchers today and had little difficulty in chalking up runs, winning 14 to 4. Neither Kaiserling, Falkenberg, nor Brandom could stop the swatting of the invaders, who made eighteen hits. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	8	18	1
Newark	4	11	4

Batteries—Davenport and Hartley; Kaiserling, Falkenberg, Brandom, Rariden, and Pratt.

EVERS DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Will Appear Before League to Refute Certain

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18, 1915.

GEORGIA'S SHAME.

The State of Georgia should either apprehend the murderers of LEO M. FRANK and punish them according to its laws, or its people should honor them by election to the chief judicial and administrative offices in their gift. Any half-way course will be a cowardly evasion. Either the lynchers of FRANK faithfully represent public opinion in Georgia or they do not represent it. If Georgia approves lynching, then honors bestowed upon the lynchers would attest at once the shameless courage of the Georgia public and its willingness to defy public opinion in all the other States of the Union. We must assume, however, that the prevailing feeling in the State of Georgia is one of horror and execration of the crime. If that is the case the lynchers will be punished. There can be no question as to the feasibility of identification and arrest. The boldness of the crime and the numbers engaged in its perpetration make it practically certain that every one of the number is known, known to somebody. Every one of them is a murderer, every one of them should suffer the penalty of premeditated murder. If there is in Georgia a will to punish these men they will be punished.

That they must be punished, that their arrest and punishment is a supreme necessity for the people of Georgia, is perfectly obvious. If FRANK had desired to wreak his revenge upon the State of Georgia for its inhuman persecutions and denial of justice he could not by any possibility have devised a more certain and dreadful method for the accomplishment of his purpose. The crime is a stain upon the reputation of the State which can be erased in only one way. Ex-Governor SLATON says that these malefactors have "disgraced the Commonwealth," that the deed "is an attack on civilization." Secretary of the Navy DANIELS, a Southern man, says that "it is the worst possible blot on the name of the State." Governor HARRIS declares that "it will hurt Georgia greatly everywhere," and, what is more to the purpose, he will use every means in his power "to see "to it that the members of the mob "receive fitting punishment for their "crime." It is the most atrocious lynching ever committed in any Southern State. FRANK had been tried for the murder of MARY PHAGAN, he had been more than once condemned to death. On appeal the courts afforded him no relief. Governor SLATON, having before him much vital evidence not put before the jury in the trial court, commuted the death sentence to life imprisonment. The evidence did not convince him that FRANK was guilty. That FRANK was innocent has been the firm conviction of many impartial men who have inquired into the circumstances of the crime. Yet these lynchers, fired with the detestable spirit of the mob that from the time of the murder has raged against FRANK, have overruled Governor SLATON and put FRANK to death. The annals of lynchings in the South record no parallel case. Yet the responsibility must be placed, primarily, not upon the participants in the crime, but upon the conspicuous and well-known men who from the beginning have shown a black-hearted ferocity in their demand for the execution of FRANK. They are the men who inspired the mob to do its work, they are the instigators of the crime.

No law-abiding community, no really civilized community, would consent to live its life with this hideous blot upon it. The punishment of lynchers is extremely rare in the South, but in this case Georgia must punish the lynchers or put up for all time with the obloquy attaching to their crime. Surely, the decent people of Georgia must support the Governor in his intention to mete out due punishment, for it is only in that way that they can free the reputation of the State from the odium which has been brought upon it. Only in that way can the people of Georgia atone for the shame and humiliation they have brought upon the whole country by permitting a mob to override the laws. The bar of Georgia should make itself the leader in the effort to absolve Georgia from the deep discredit of this monstrous act. Many members of the Georgia bar share the very widespread belief that FRANK was innocent. They have a professional interest in putting down the spirit of lawlessnes, they have an individual interest and duty as citizens in clearing the name of their State from this shame.

OSSIFICATION AT ALBANY.

Mr. WILLIAM BARNES is an able, an honest, and a courageous man. He has done useful work in fighting the fantasies, fanaticisms, and newfangled cure-alls of the Rooseveltism of 1912, in asserting the principles of representative Democratic-Republican self-government, the independence of the judiciary, the protection of minorities, the guarantees of the Federal Constitution. But when he opposes the short ballot and responsible State Government, when he tries to insert in the State Constitution an amendment which, whatever his intention, most persons construe as a blockade of humanitarian legislation, he shows that the anaesthetic zone of him is spreading swiftly; that he has no due perception of popular sentiment.

WHAT WAR DEVOURS.

War and peace consume the same basic materials, namely, products of agriculture, flocks and herds, the shapen things of industry, credit, transportation, and human life, only in very different proportions.

At hand are the figures of our foreign trade for the fiscal year ended June 30 last. In the table, "Leading Articles of Export, in Order of "Magnitude," fiscal year 1915 compared with fiscal year 1914, there are no new items. But the old ones have changed places. In 1914 raw cotton led the list; in 1915 it is second, exports thereof having fallen from $610,500,000 to $376,000,000. Wheat and flour together, standing sixth in 1914, lead the list in 1915, exports having risen from $142,400,000 to $482,400,000. Armies have first of all to be fed, and as they largely consist of men suddenly transferred from field to trench, a lot of their food must be imported.

Armies consume a commodity called transportation in a very extravagant manner, not only railroad and steamship transportation but that of the older kind, produced for man by four-footed beasts. So horses, which were near the bottom of the list in 1914, rise to the place next after automobiles, and mules go higher than agricultural implements. That is to say, exports of horses increased from $3,500,000 to $64,000,000, and of mules from $700,000 to nearly $13,000,000, while the exports of agricultural implements fell from $32,000,000 to less than $10,500,000. Automobiles and parts rose relatively less than horses, from $33,000,000 to $68,000,000. Exports of explosives rose from $6,300,000 to $41,500,000.

The first big expansion in exports on account of the war was in foodstuffs. Manufactures and munitions began to be called for later. In the current year, to end June 30, 1916, the increase in the exports of industry's products will be higher in proportion to those of agricultural produce.

By great groups of commodities the war affected our exports in the following significant manner:

(a) Exports of foodstuffs, raw and manufactured, *increased* $529,000,000 worth.

(b) Exports of manufactures ready for use *increased* $73,500,000 worth.

(c) Exports of crude materials for use in manufacturing and of manufactures for further use in manufacturing *decreased* $300,000,000 worth.

That is to say, instead of buying materials to which to apply its own labor, Europe bought food and finished manufactures on an unparalleled scale, because so much of her own labor had been transferred from production to war. Trade statistics, if you can overcome the disinclination to read figures, are wonderfully illuminating. Our June trade with the principal countries of Europe yields the following comparisons:

Imports from:	June, This Year.	June, Last Year.
Austria-Hungary.	$226,233	$1,314,963
Germany	1,827,889	14,826,509
Belgium	51,717	3,072,054
United Kingdom.	23,134,111	24,679,263
France	5,350,919	9,359,121
Italy	5,888,992	5,090,014
Russia	148,189	960,917
Exports to:		
Austria-Hungary.	none	1,438,221
Germany	1,767	16,678,846
Belgium	1,583,746	4,384,664
United Kingdom.	88,181,045	36,434,342
France	43,107,426	6,885,033
Italy	15,182,873	5,705,570
Russia	13,914,312	1,601,508

What an eloquent narrative in numerals! In the import figures one sees the diminished power of all the belligerents to produce goods for sale, and the almost complete elimination of Belgium, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia as sellers. Germany and Austria-Hungary were incapacitated by losing access to the sea's highways, Belgium by its desolation, and Russia by the closing of her front doors on the Baltic Sea and at the Dardanelles. In the figures of exports you see the full tragedy of Germany's failure in sea power. She is blockaded by her enemies and cannot go outside to buy the things that are consumed by war faster than a people can produce them for themselves. You see at the same glance the triumph of British sea power. If Great Britain could not buy food from the world, that is from the United States, India, and Argentina, she would starve. She can. She commands the sea, and is able, therefore, not only to cut Germany off from the markets of the world, but to keep the great highways of commerce open for herself and allies. Hence the extraordinary decrease of American exports to Austria-Hungary and Germany and the more extraordinary increase of exports to England, France, Italy, and Russia. It has been possible for Russia to receive goods circuitously, via Vladivostok and Archangel.

Those are the figures for June, and they are more interesting, more significant, than those for the whole of the fiscal year, which include one month of ante-bellum trade, six or eight weeks of paralysis from shock, and a trade that lasted for several months with Germany and Austria-Hungary, direct and through neutral countries, nearly all of which has now stopped. For instance, exports to Norway and Sweden in June, 1915, were only about double the amount reported in June, 1914, which would seem a reasonable increase, but in earlier months exports to those countries were so very much larger, actually and relatively, as to leave almost no doubt that great quantities of goods shipped to Scandinavia were intended for German consumption.

Our exports to South America in June notably increased, but for the whole fiscal year they were $39,000,000 less than in the preceding year. There was first a slump; now the reaction is taking place, and it has already carried American trade with Latin America to proportions larger than before the war. There are two reasons. One is that Latin America's stock of European goods is giving out and cannot be replenished in kind. The other is that we have been taking pains to trade with our Southern neighbors, going so far, in fact, as to lend them a little money.

THE PROMOTION OF YUAN.

The late WILLIAM W. ROCKHILL, one of the severely scanty minority of trained, accomplished, American diplomatists, as explorer, scholar, and Minister especially familiar with men and things Chinese, was convinced that YUAN SHIH-KAI was honest and justified by common sense and prudence in holding aloof from the premature and rash reformers of 1898, and in keeping to the middle of the road at the beginning of the Boxer rising, thereby maintaining his influence with the Empress Regent, and gaining time until the allied troops arrived. From the point of view of the reformers, of course, he was, and is, a "traitor," who used his army against them, was false to them, false to his sovereign, coquetting first with the Boxers and then with the legations; not sincere, not exactly an altruist, any more than our canny old friend LI HUNG CHANG. Any Chinese is an enigma to the Occidental. A successful Chinese statesman would drive the Sphinx to drink.

So, without bothering about ancient history or the obliquities back of oblique eyes, let us remember that to Mr. ROCKHILL and the foreigners in China best versed in its policies YUAN has seemed the man, in power or out, friendliest to the Western nations.

Except, then, for a certain sentimental attachment to the word "republic," a name and form merely in China, where President YUAN rules more as a Cromwell than, let us say, a Hayes, what would American interests have to fear from a change, as is now proposed by an "inspired" discussion in Peking, from a nominal republic to a monarchy? In 1911, when he was virtually dictator, with the army at his back, YUAN was for a "strictly limited" constitutional monarchy. Blandest of opportunists, he made the Northern Generals declare for the republic, the dream of the reformers in the South. Is the Manchu dynasty to be deposed? Is the republic to give way to a monarchy or an empire? Well, there is a grave pretense of a sort of referendum. Call the grandees "of all sections" together. Then we innocents on this side of the Pacific read about "the sentiment of the Chinese people," that immeasurable, inarticulate mass, which is not thinking in any terms of political thought intelligible to us, which is mainly struggling to make a living, on which government is imposed immemorially from heaven.

Between North and South, between province and province, how much of homogeneous feeling, in the whole wide range of empire, how much of national consciousness, yet exists? Is it ARTHUR SMITH who pictures a Chinaman asleep at high noon, sprawled over two wheelbarrows, a fly in his mouth? So we seem to see the Chinese multitudes, asleep, inert, incurious, amid war and rumors of war, the sudden downfall of immemorial institutions, the grafting of modern shoots on the tree thousands of years old. When the multitudes wake up, Europe and America will have to walk warily. Japan is but a whiffet to the potential miracle of energy and material force in China—if China happens to possess the Japanese genius for assimilation of ideas and can acquire some spark of the passionate patriotism of Japan. For twenty years Japan has been a stimulant and counter irritant. She has been hated, envied, admired, followed. "Do as Japan does," is the cry. Japan has an Emperor. Whatever allowance may be made for YUAN'S "face pidgin"—he did some admirable fooling in the nolo episcopari line in 1912—he has become the absolute ruler. At this distance nothing indicates that Emperor YUAN cannot succeed President YUAN as easily as NAPOLEON III. succeeded President LOUIS NAPOLEON. Those five-color flags of the new republic that flapped from every house and shop of Peking, inspiring delirious joy in Young China, its short hair crowned with "pot" or "derby" hats, fine flowers of "Caucasian" civilization, what did those banners mean? Nothing to the mass except "police orders." Should YUAN promote himself from de facto to de jure sovereign there remains the danger of assassination by rancorous Manchu hunker or fanatical republican. This peril is familiar to him. Perhaps the fortune tellers have reassured him. But is the story a ballon d'essai, or an attempt of YUAN'S enemies to inflame the radical republicans? Or is the old slyboots sounding Japan?

AN ILL WIND.

There is nothing surprising in a prosecution of a railway under the anti-trust law. One of the first conspicuous decisions under that many-sided statute was against a railway combination in restraint of trade. Nobody ever defended unreasonable restrainers of trade, and nobody ever will. All bad men should be punished for all offenses proved against them. But there will not be similar hearty approval of any reaction toward that time when Mr. BONAPARTE said that any Attorney General ought to be able to hit some in any covey of trusts, and when Mr. WICKERSHAM estimated that there were some one thousand companies whom it might be necessary to prosecute under the Sherman law.

If the revival of an action against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad were any sign of a reversion to those barbaric times it could only be regarded with alarm. Happily there is no reason to fear that. It is not without significance that the Department of Justice at the time that this proceeding was under consideration "gave out" that it was preoccupied with neutrality work, and that its Bureau of Investigation is overworked on that class of cases. Probably it will be agreed outside the department as within it that the neutrality questions are more pressing than the industrial problems which had preoccupied it, without advancing toward a settlement.

A casual suit against a railway is not a suitable basis for any inference that the trust question will be revived with its ancient ferocity. Besides, recent trust decisions have inclined the judicious to wait to hear the evidence before giving judgment upon the allegations. The department naturally wishes to make good its previous failure in the New Haven case, and appears virtuous and public-spirited in proportion that it reprobates the wicked. The defendants are as well able to take care of themselves as the department is to pursue them, and the public will acclaim the victor, as the department has reason to know from its recent defeats.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Of English Gold and German.

As one studies the continuing revelations of the conduct and character of the people in this country who have been talking so long and so loudly about "British gold" and its effectiveness in influencing the American press and through it American public sentiment, there gradually assumes form in the mind something between a suspicion and a conviction. The chief if not the only object of this talk may have been to start flowing toward certain empty pockets here a stream of German gold.

It is evident that the German gold has come, and in large quantities. It has produced a sudden and hitherto inexplicable prosperity among the German propagandists, but what they have propagated, except their own fortunes, seems to be merely a few little plots, some of them sufficiently annoying and irritating, but not one affecting public sentiment in the slightest degree or the press to any measurable extent.

If a single piece of German gold has been given to any newspaper of this country, it was a complete waste of money, for the real newspapers of the United States have been, not willing, but eager, to pay, and to pay well, for all of both German news and German opinion that they could get. Whoever has said that it was impossible to get Germany's "case" before the American public has said, consciously or unconsciously, the thing that is not so, and the falsificating, when done by anybody who reads our papers, was knowning and intentional, with the deliberate purpose of deceiving somebody, here or abroad.

Speaking for itself, THE NEW YORK TIMES can declare without fear of contradiction or dispute that it has sought German news almost without regard to cost and that large quantities of it have been obtained. Access to its columns has been denied to no German or German sympathizer, if reputable, responsible, and literate. They have been allowed again and again, and yet again, to express opinions and draw conclusions in complete disaccord with those of the paper.

An Inquiry Certainly Is Needed.

It is strange that only one member of the Board of Education, RAYMOND B. FOSDICK, has seen and made public announcement of the very obvious fact that action should be taken on the recent accusations by the Controller as to the irregular and improper allotment of pensions to teachers. That the bankruptcy of the pension fund was thus caused he did not assert. It was favoritism and a misguided form of generosity, not corruption, that he charged, but the exhaustion of the fund was thus hastened, if his statements were correct, and, as Mr. FOSDICK says, an investigation of the whole subject is necessary. Also, he says that if the board's Pension Committee does not move in the matter—as it might reasonably be expected to do for its own sake, if not in the public interest—then he will do it himself.

It would be even more commendable if the proposed investigation were made by persons of competence without any personal interest in its results. The inquiries of officials into their own actions, or those of other officials with whom they are closely connected, too often illustrate that fellow feeling which results in a wondrous kindness of judgment and recommendation.

The Teachers' Pension Fund has been grossly mismanaged. It would be pleasant to believe that its conduct had been marked by nothing worse than ignorance and carelessness, but such charitable interpretation of the case is made more than difficult by the knowledge that two years ago full warning was given. The rate at which the fund was moving toward the rock on which it has now smashed was calculated with as much of mathematical certainty as characterizes anything in the arithmetic books. Nobody disbelieved the calculation, for nobody could, but a bill making in the fees paid by the teachers the increase necessary for safety was defeated at Albany by their chosen representative.

Why? The only explanation is that they confidently expected the city to make up the inevitable deficiency when it came. That is a convenient, but not a desirable, way to meet disaster.

This fund, it might be said incidentally, provides a sort of mutual insurance rather than pensions, properly so called, and it should be run like any other insurance organization of the same sort. Presumably the teachers would prefer to have the city itself provide directly and wholly for their maintenance on retirement. They have a right to get that if they can, but it should be done openly, with clear avowal of purpose, not by a species of compulsion through pity for their self-invited woes.

Motions of Storms and Winds.

Galveston's escape with almost trivial injury from a storm that seems to have been of about the same severity as the one that wrecked the city fifteen years ago is highly creditable to the engineers who constructed its sea wall after that great disaster. The conditions, however, were not quite the same as regards the direction of the wind, which was not, this year as then, directly from the Gulf.

In both instances the hurricane was moving northward, and the paths of the two were not far apart. The difference was sufficient, however, in the one case to put the cyclonic centre to the westward of the city and so to assail it from the south, the most dangerous quarter, while in the other the centre was to the east of it, and therefore the attack was from the north.

This accounts for the comparatively slight extent to which the city was flooded this week. The real, or rather the greatest, test of the new sea wall is still to come. That it will stand even that can be hoped, and can now be more easily believed than before.

To Every Man His Own Sleep.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The discussion relating to the number of hours for sleep may drag along indefinitely because no one of your correspondents states the matter according to basic principles.

Sleep is a condition brought about automatically, very much as a valve in a boiler closes when the water has reached a certain level. During the waking period a man, or any other animal for that matter, is discharging what we call "neuricity granules" from his brain cells. These neuricity granules are replenished in the brain cells during the time of sleep. One man expends more neuricity granules than are expended by another. A man expends more neuricity granules on some one occasion than he does on some other occasion. Whenever the brain cells have become emptied down to a certain point, what we call a hormone, a sort of chemical messenger, is sent out from the cells of the body asking all cells of the body to go into a state of rest until the stock of neuricity granules can be made up. There is no rule at all in the matter, because each man's automatic compensation apparatus is his individual possession. One man requires ten hours of sleep and he may be a very dull fellow at that; another man requires only five hours of sleep and he may be a very brilliant man at that. Furthermore, a converse of both propositions may be true.

More elaborate details for easy reading purposes upon this subject will be found at the public libraries in a book entitled "Microbes and Men." More ponderous scientific treatment of the subject is to be found in standard physiologies which are too technical for the general reader. ROBERT T. MORRIS.

New York, July 28, 1915.

The State Department Desk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In unison with Mr. Jefferson D. Davis and Miss Laura B. Bell I wish to express intense disapproval of the removal of the desk belonging to the Department of State at which have labored in the interests of the country the long succession of Secretaries, many of whom in the eyes of the nation have performed greater services than he who has had the effrontery to have it removed to his home.

CORA MILLER BUSBY.

East Orange, N. J., Aug. 16, 1915.

THREE VERSES.

ANTICIPATION.

Sometimes I wonder if I shall ever know
you—little dream baby with the down-soft hair.
Know, as I look on you with wondering eyes, that you are mine, of me, that through me you are!
At times in the dark I seem to feel you, and I stretch out my arms—but, oh, I cannot mother empty air.
I learn the sweetest of lullabies, and soften my voice as I sing them—but my heart nearly breaks for the cradle that is not here.
Then hope whispers softly to me, that in knowing I'm yearning and wanting, part of the bliss of the future is already mine.
And with a peaceful heart I wait.

REALIZATION.

O my little son with the sturdy air, you whom I love above all the world!
It seems so marvelous really to have you, to watch over you, to bend down and kiss you as you sleep.
All is so perfect—but my heart drags within me, for I know this content cannot last.
Yet whatever the future may bring, I have had my hour, have known my son!
And whatever the years may bring, your joy is my joy, your sorrow my sorrow—I would die to save you the shadow of pain! . . .

MEDITATION.

The end—all that is left to tell me he once was mine (my soldier lad!) is a small cross in a far-off land.
He wanted to go. . . . He was so full of life, how can it be! . . . .
When I shut my eyes I can almost hear his step, his gleeful laugh, and feel his kiss brushing my lips.
And yet, now that all is over, I would have it so.
Have I not always prayed that I should be the one to suffer?
So I mourn, but he . . . is at rest.
But—Christ pity me and all mothers!

MARJORIE CLEVELAND.

WHAT MISS ADDAMS MEANT.

Men Lacked Not the Courage to Die, but the Will to Kill.

Lake Forest College,
Lake Forest, Ill., Aug. 12, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the course of a conversation last night with Miss Jane Addams, I urged her to make some statement in THE TIMES with reference to her Carnegie Hall address of July 9, and the strictures upon a portion of it by Richard Harding Davis and others, published in your correspondence columns. She said that she had made it a practice not to take public notice of criticisms of her utterances when once made. Replying to the suggestion that it was not a defense that seemed necessary, but merely a restatement of her words, she asked me if I would convey this word for her.

As printed in The Survey of July 17, and indorsed by Miss Addams as what she said on July 9, the statement under discussion reads:

> The old notion that you can drive a belief into a man at the point of a bayonet is in force once more. It is quite as foolish to think that if militarism is an idea and an ideal, it can be changed and crushed by counter-militarism or by a bayonet charge. And the young men in these various countries say of the bayonet charges: "That is what we cannot think of." We heard in all countries similar statements in regard to the necessity for the use of stimulants before men would engage in bayonet charges—that they have a regular formula in Germany, that they give them rum in England and absinthe in France; that they all have to give them the "dope" before the bayonet charge is possible. Well, now, think of that.

Returning from New York Miss Addams said in her Chicago address:

> I should like to make an explanation about the bayonet charge. We heard in various countries that many men who were willing to shoot, that many who with great good will fired shells and did their share in the artillery corps, found a bayonet charge very loathsome. I do not mean to say that many soldiers voice that feeling. A friend who lived in South Africa throughout the Boer war said that there were certain types of men who said of the bayonet charge: "That is fighting where the primitive man lets himself go, and does the sort of fighting that amounts to something." But there were always other men who said: "I will not be reduced to the level of the savage with a spear." I am sure there are men in all countries who feel that way.

Miss Addams said last night that in the words spoken in New York there was no implication on her part of a lack of courage or of patriotism on the part of the men at the front in any country. Rather, the overwhelming thought in her mind has been that we have become a civilized world today—as regards the individual units at least—and that the rank and file of humanity are too humane and too sensitive to face easily not the enemy but the deeds that present-day warfare requires them to perform upon the enemy. The actions that the primitive man entered upon gladly and a later generation of warriors with a mild reluctance are abhorrent and revolting to a modern European mind, even when done at the call of patriotism. This is her plea for the splendid young men who are dying by the millions pro patria, and it would seem to appeal to the judgment of every one, whether a pacifist by formal enrollment or a member of a league for national defense. In recognizing fully, as Miss Addams does, in the first sentences quoted, the force of "an idea and an ideal" in that which is so abhorred by her—militarism—she provides firm standing ground for her tribute—for such it is—to the idea and ideal that cause the best product of our Western civilization to blench at the awful call to slaughter, even when imperative to his conscience.

JOHN J. HALSEY.

A Successful Wrecker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Sunday, July 18, 1915, there appeared an article under the headline "No Profits in Razing the Hoffman House." It said:

> Taller structures have been demolished, of which the twenty-one-story Gillender Building on the northwest corner of Wall and Nassau Streets was the most conspicuous example. The Albert A. Volk Company, which tore down that skyscraper a few years ago, is wrecking the Hoffman House. "While the Gillender Building was much taller, the Hoffman House job is really a bigger operation," said Mr. Volk yesterday, "because it contains so much more stone and steel. There are about 2,000 tons of steel to come out, while the Gillender Building only had 600 tons."

It, of course, appears from the article that that Mr. Volk mentioned is Albert A. Volk. The statement in regard to the company which tore down the Gillender Building is incorrect, the facts being that myself and Albert A. Volk as individuals first secured the contract for the wrecking of the Gillender Building. It was then assigned to a company, still in existence, known as the Volk House Wrecking Company, of which company I, Jacob Volk, was and still am the President, and in which company I owned three-fifths of the capital stock. The Volk House Wrecking Company thereupon proceeded to demolish the Gillender Building and, as is well known in the building world, made a considerable profit from tearing down the first steel building.

JACOB VOLK.

New York, Aug. 16, 1915.

A Field for Patriotism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A Militiaman's Protest" appears to be reasonable. To let the impression go forth that a few weeks in camp can produce a soldier—much less an officer—when it cannot even graduate a man from the awkward squad, which is what those at Plattsburg with no previous training are, would defeat the very purpose of the camp. Were soldiers so easily and quickly trained there would be no need of West Point, the regular army, or even the militia.

It is a fine thing that men of prominence are willing to devote a few weeks to military training, but to be of any real service these same men should enlist in the national guard, and devote not weeks but months and years to the continuous hard work which is necessary, as the men in the militia are doing, without newspaper notoriety or even public appreciation. But it is a service and a training well worth any man's while, and affords the real opportunity for preparedness. Regiments, batteries, troops, corps—the finest in the land—efficiently officered, await the enlistment now, without Congressional legislation, of any man fit for military service.

ALBERT E. DAVIS.
Twenty-second Corps of Engineers.

New York, Aug. 14, 1915.

Veterans Who Might Serve.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a former First Sergeant of the United States Army I read with interest your daily articles regarding a reserve force for use in time of war.

From 1898 to the present time there should be 2,500 former Sergeants of the regular army between 30 and 40 years of age, who through experience and training would be fitted for commissions as officers of volunteer organizations in time of war. While these men are now in civil life, and as a rule not connected with any military organization, they would, I feel, if called on, willingly serve their country. There should be in and about New York City enough former artillerymen to furnish crews for either Hamilton or Wadsworth. I should like to see some movement started for an organiaztion of former men of the United States Army.

FORMER FIRST SERGEANT UNITED STATES ARMY.

New York, Aug. 13, 1915.

LAPSE OF CHRISTIAN THOUGHT IN WAR.

The Power of Moral Judgment, Exercised in Narrow Situations, Fails Utterly in Respect of Nations, Peoples and Government Policies.

By GEORGE A. COE,
Professor of Practical Theology, Union Theological Seminary.

Union Theological Seminary.
Aug. 15, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the whole series of gruesome surprises that the war has brought, nothing is more astounding or humiliating than the breakdown of moral judgment on the part of some Christian leaders. That all the Christians of the various warring nations should see eye to eye is, of course, more than we have a right to expect. Pure intentions and high ideals confer no infallible power to discriminate the good from the evil in a tangled situation. Moreover, even thinkers who, under normal conditions, have clear moral insight may lose some of their clarity under the contagion of national emotion of a sub-moral sort. The mantle of our charity should be broad enough to extenuate much unethical partisanship among the ethically enlightened.

We need not be surprised that attitudes taken at first in a burst of uncritical feeling are later defended and perhaps baptized in the name of some ethical ideal. Social reformers, ethical idealists, even shepherds of the flock of the Nazarene, are thus caught in the swirl of unmoralized nationalism, though each alleges some supernationalist ideal as the ultimate ground of his position. That such ideals are alleged is the ground of our hope that all these groups will ultimately return to their true orbit.

But is there to be no limit to this yielding to time and circumstance on the part of our Christian leaders? What is one to think, for example, when they stand forth as defenders of the Lusitania slaughter? How is it possible that men who have preached with power the gospel of universal love, men who have seen in the Christian religion the great defense of the weak against arbitrary power, men who in the name of Christ have protested against the slaughter of women and children in our inhuman industries—how is it that such men can approve the killing of the women and children on the Lusitania?

Let us dismiss from our minds any question whether these Christian leaders are exercising a truly Christian moral judgment. In the facts essential to such a judgment there is nothing esoteric or complicated. The Christlike attitude toward this killing is a sorrow that is also an unequivocal and irrevocable horror. Every defense is thrown out of court through the one consideration of its utter inhumanity. Only those who have accepted some anti-Christian principle of judgment can consent to weigh nationalist interests and arguments against the simple recoil of the Christian heart when it contemplates the drowning of these inoffensive human beings through the deliberate act of other human beings.

The fact that some of these defenders wear clerical robes does not alter the case in any degree. These men have temporarily lost the Christian standpoint in this matter. It behooves us, therefore, who believe that the future of civilization hangs upon the spread of the Christian standard of values to inquire how it is that these perversions of judgment, these compromises with what the New Testament calls "the world," can occur in the minds of trained ministers and theologians. Of compromise in the sense of insincerity or conscious decline from the spirit of Jesus there is here no question—our problem concerns the confusion of mind that makes it possible for trained Christian thinkers sincerely to accept plainly un-Christian moral judgments. How is such confusion possible?

Without presuming to trace all the steps involved in any case, and above all without sitting in judgment upon any one's inner life, we can at least remind ourselves of dangers to which all of us are exposed, certain ways in which the moral insight of all of us becomes at times more or less colored by that which our ideals condemn. The humiliation that Christians should feel because of the utterances of some of their leaders may well be deepened by the thought that the error is due to something that is common to us all.

In the case before us it is noticeable that the defense passes lightly over the immediate horror of the situation and fixes attention upon an antecedent set of disputed ideas. A dislocation has occurred between feeling and idea. To form a truly Christian judgment there must be a basis of Christian feeling as well as correct perception of facts and their relations. We must personally feel and yet impersonally think. This is why the maturing of moral judgment is so slow a matter. It explains also our remarkable liability to sincere moral inconsistencies. Tumult of feeling may crowd out steady perception and thought. But, on the other hand, a set of acquired ideas may be clamorous also, may prevent the active feeling that is appropriate to the present situation. And precisely because the human feeling appropriate to the situation is not listened to, a datum for thought is missed, and needed revisions in old ideas are not made.

The perverted judgments upon the Lusitania case seem to display suppression or subordination of this feeling element. A Christian horror of the slaughter has not awakened. Instead, attention has slipped too quickly to other objects of thought to a set of ideas already fully formed. Let us not imagine that the trouble is any general insensibility, however. These same men feel in a truly Christian way toward other killings. Obviously nationalist presuppositions have controlled the mind in a situation in which the truly Christian sentiment is that of humanity without regard to nationalism. The human point of view, in fact, is something that Christians are struggling to achieve.

The struggle is succeeding in respect to a few simple and narrow situations, such as a sick child, or an abused horse. But when we are suddenly called upon to exercise the same feelings, and form the parallel judgments, with respect to a whole people, or with respect to a governmental policy, how easily attention slips from the main point. We think of how much one belligerent nation has at stake, or how detestable the opposing nation is, or we remind ourselves that "due" warning was given. The pity of it, that these thoughts can be foremost in any Christian mind when it contemplates the Lusitania slaughter!

Not to smite our blind leaders, but to discipline ourselves, let us again and again ask what it is that we most value, and whether any advantage whatever could offset the simple inhumanity that we have witnessed. Exercising thus a Christian judgment, let us drill into our inmost character unchangeable opposition to the whole view of national life and interest that made this killing possible.

GEORGE A. COE.

IF VETERANS WERE FIRST.

New York's Civil Service Would Become Their National Haven.

New York, Aug. 9, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I venture to comment upon a recent letter to THE TIMES from Calvin S. McChesney of Troy in reference to the proposal to grant an absolute preference in appointment to Spanish war veterans. The principal argument of the letter is found in the statement that the Spanish war veterans "do not wish to escape examinations. They are willing to meet other citizens on equal terms in any test." This is followed by a complete contradiction that Mr. McChesney does not mean equal terms but unequal terms, because he states that when the veterans find their names on the list "they believe they are entitled to preference in appointment therefrom and in promotion afterward." Under the present law the Spanish war veteran competes with other citizens on equal terms. If the proposals now pending were adopted, the head of the department would be compelled to appoint the veteran who merely secured a passing mark. The practical effect of adding this preference clause to the Constitution is shown in the following instances: In the last promotion examination to the position of Police Captain in the City of New York a Spanish war veteran with a rating of 80 per cent.—the passing mark—would be advanced 166 places to the top of the list; in the examination for Lieutenant, Fire Department, New York City, the veteran or volunteer fireman with a passing mark of 80 would be advanced 554 places to the top of the list. Such preference would preclude from deserved promotion employes who were not veterans who had rendered efficient and faithful service.

I do not see how any such amendment can be defended by those who believe in "a fair field with no favor." Its advocates, however, forget that the proposal would amount virtually to a monopoly in holding the great mass of public positions and opens the way for further class distinctions. As serious perhaps as the proposed surrender of the civil service to veterans now resident in this State would be the opportunity offered to all veterans anywhere in the United States to establish residence in New York State with a certainty of a job in the civil service sooner or later. No other State with the system of competitive examination for public positions has a preference such as is proposed, and the civil service of New York will become a soldiers' and sailors' home for the veterans of all the United States. As selfish legislation, which would work a fatal injury to the service, the proposal should be beaten.

The best and easiest way to determine the merits of the proposals is to refer to the attitude of the head of the Police Department of the City of New York. In a letter, dated Aug. 4, 1915, Hon. Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner, wrote to the Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service as follows:

> It has been brought to my attention that your committee has been considering an amendment to the Constitution to give Spanish war veterans the preference of appointment and promotion in the civil service.
>
> In writing about this, I want to make it clear that I thoroughly believe this nation has a duty toward those citizens who have made the great sacrifices which must be made by those who fight for the country. Those sacrifices should be recognized, and the men and their dependents should be generously taken care of. The nation is in debt to them.
>
> Although I feel strongly that this debt is an obligation which should be paid, I believe that appointment to the Police Department or promotion in it should not be used as one of the methods of payment. The safety of life and property and the maintenance of law and order are dependent upon the police. In such matters we can accept no compromise; we can neglect nothing which would tend to promote the efficiency of the department, and we can tolerate nothing which would tend to lower it.

GEORGE T. KEYES,
Secretary Civil Service Reform Association.

WHERE BULGARIA STANDS.

What the Allies Must Do to Secure Her Important Co-operation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Things in the Balkan Penin

'ROLLING STONES' IS ENTERTAINING

Edgar Selwyn Makes a Pleasant Mixture of Farce and Melodrama.

INTRODUCING MR. RUGGLES

Engaging Young Farceur Strolls Into Popular Favor in the New Play at the Harris.

ROLLING STONES.—A melodramatic comedy in four acts, by Edgar Selwyn, in the Harris Theatre.

Buck Ryder.....Harrison Ford
Jericho W. Braden.....Arthur Aylesworth
Charles Brannigan.....Harry Bradley
Mrs. Brannigan.....Beatrice Ingram
Anna Andersen.....Marguerite Skirvin
Fulsom Rice.....Frank Kingdon
Norma Noggs.....Marie Carroll
Nettie.....Elizabeth Lee
Emma Braden.....Rae Selwyn
Policeman.....George F. Smithfield
Dave Fulton.....Charles Ruggles
Postman.....Fred Malcolm
Strawbridge.....Dan Jarrett
Denpison.....James Kearney
Nelson.....George F. Smithfield
Clerk.....Edwin R. Wolf
Officer.....Fred Malcolm

Ten days is considered a quite sufficient between-season interval in this age of unflagging managerial energy, and after such an apology for a Summer the Harris Theatre was reopened last evening with the first New York presentation of "Rolling Stones," a new play in four acts by Edgar Selwyn. In what the program sees fit to describe as "a melodramatic comedy of city life," the author of "The Country Boy" and "Nearly Married" has achieved a compound of melodrama and farce which, if not exactly electrifying, is at least an agreeable evening's entertainment.

It amuses on its own account and above all, it introduces Mr. Ruggles who muses, of course, no carefully distinguished from him of Red Gap. This Mr. Ruggles is an able young farceur of most engaging manner, who, in the new play at the Harris, finds one of those rare opportunities to walk abruptly into the favor of the folks on the other side of the footlights.

He plays one of the rolling stones in question. There are two of them, two hapless young adventurers of the hall bedroom, two amateur Wallingfords so lacking in practice at sharp practice that any little play of theirs is likely to lean more to farce than to melodrama. Here you must look for humor on the bridge at midnight. So it is with "Rolling Stones," a near-crook play, if you will. With an assurance bred in a world of experience with audiences in these parts, the author invites your sympathy and regard for two young scalawags who practice that curious thing which is called American morality and over which there is such a doleful shaking of heads.

Our hero, who aids in a forgery or two without so much as wincing, falls short of grand larceny through no fault of his own. Desperate for want of a job and embittered by the obduracy of his landlady, Buck Ryder decides to go out and collect at the point of a gun that which is due him. He is told by passing off the disconsolate one as the missing heir. They get into all sorts of trouble, but emerge at the end, of course, with quite a gathering of financial and sentimental moss.

All this is rather loosely and, at first, rather falteringly told, but it accumulates speed and succeeds, for the most part, in being quite entertaining, thanks to several incidents most happily devised and also, here and there, to a leaf or two from the book of "Broadway Jones."

Thanks also to Charles Ruggles. To be sure, after such an occasion as last evening's, it is something of a problem as to whether the actor should be more grateful to the playwright or the playwright more grateful to the actor. But Mr. Selwyn and Mr. Ruggles may settle that between themselves. This is no occasion for a "fame overnight" paragraph or for small talk of one waking to find himself famous.

But it is pleasant to have the duty to report that in "Rolling Stones" a young actor of little, if any local fame, finds a part happily suited to his talents and makes so much of it that few would leave the Harris without finding most agreeable the anticipation of his next appearance on Broadway. He is a deft and winning comedian who somewhat suggests Robert Lorraine and Ernest Truex and who plays with a half-sheepish plaintiveness that is very engaging.

Harrison Ford does creditably with the part of the partner in crime and in an adequate company, mention might be made of nice work done by Marie Carroll, Dan Jarrett, James Kearney, and Beatrice Ingram, the last as a stony-hearted landlady whose husband looks and speaks as though she had cut him out of an old number of some comic journal. Arthur Aylesworth's opportunity is slight, but he contributes his share to the generally agreeable if not profound impression created by "Rolling Stones."

GABY DESLYS COMING.

Dillingham Engages Her for a Revue by Irving Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Charles B. Dillingham has engaged Gaby Deslys to appear in America for a period of thirty weeks. Mlle. Deslys and her dancing partner, Harry Pilcer, will sail for New York on Oct. 23.

Mr. Dillingham has been negotiating with Mlle. Deslys for some time to secure her services for a revue by Irving Berlin which he will produce in the Fall. The revue will be the successor to Mr. Berlin's "Watch Your Step," and the French music hall artist will be the principal star. Recently she has been appearing in London in a revue by Sir James Barrie, entitled "Rosy Rapture." Mlle. Deslys and Mr. Pilcer, who was her dancing partner in several plays in which she appeared here, parted company after they went to London, and it was only a short time ago that they renewed their association.

A New Play by Booth Tarkington.

Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler yesterday completed arrangements to produce a new play by Booth Tarkington, entitled "The Ohio Lady." The play is American in theme and spirit, and its title was selected by Mr. Tyler, whose native State is Ohio. The first performance will be given in Columbus, the capital of that State, and subsequently the play will be brought to New York.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rathbone Bacon, who have been visiting Mrs. S. Tiffany Dyer at Southampton, L. I., have gone to Newport to be the guests of Mrs. H. McK. Twombly before returning to their Summer home on Lake Champlain.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen C. Millett have taken the Halsted cottage at Biddeford Pool, Me., and will not return to Locust Valley, L. I., before the middle of September.

Mrs. George Flint Warren and her daughter, Miss Isabel Meredith Warren, are at York Harbor, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Strong and their daughter, Miss Gertrude Strong, have gone to Westport on Lake Champlain to remain until late in the Autumn.

Moncure Robinson, who is now at Newport, plans to sail for Europe on Saturday.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth P. Austen, daughter of the late Dr. Peter Townsend Austen, Professor of Chemistry at Rutgers College, and Walter Miller will take place at 8:30 tonight in Grace Church.

SUFFRAGE TORCH IS LOST.

Disappears While Its Jersey Guardians Enjoy Ice Cream Sodas.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 17.—There was consternation in the ranks of Monmouth County suffragists today following the discovery that the suffrage torch, the beacon transferred with so much ceremony by the New York leaders to the Jersey chieftains in the middle of the Hudson River recently, had been lost or stolen.

The torch was set up in Atlantic Highlands last night while campaigners were seeking votes at a street corner meeting. After the meeting Miss Gregory, Miss Elsa Krugg, Miss Frances Beck, and Miss Esther Holmes, who had the beacon in charge, went into a drug store to refresh themselves with ice cream soda. The torch was left in their automobile and when they returned it was gone. A reward of $50 is offered for its return.

Anti-suffragists, under the leadership of Mrs. E. Yarde Breese of Trenton, President of the New Jersey Society Opposed to Equal Suffrage, will open their Jersey shore campaign with a meeting in the Avon Inn, Avon, tomorrow afternoon. James A. Bradley, founder of Asbury Park, who recently refused to permit the anti-suffragists to use his beach auditorium here for a meeting, declared today that he was going to attend the anti' meetings at Avon and elsewhere throughout Monmouth County to challenge the leaders to a debate. Mr. Bradley declares he has challenged the anti-suffragists through newspaper advertisements and they have refused to answer him.

MRS. BARCLAY TO PAY FINE.

Society Woman Will Avoid Going to Jail for Contempt of Court.

Mrs. Maud Brevoort Barclay, society woman, will pay her fine of $250 imposed by Supreme Court Justice Guy for contempt of court, and she will not go to Ludlow Street Jail, according to the announcement of her attorney, Norman W. Kerngood, yesterday.

Mrs. Barclay failed to appear in supplementary proceedings started to learn whether she could pay $3,027, the amount of a judgment obtained against her by the Corn Exchange Bank. She put in evidence a signed certificate of her physician, Dr. Warren G. McFarland, reciting that her condition was such that she could not at the time undergo the strain of an examination. Twice the date for examination was postponed, but yesterday Court refused to extend further leniency.

"We hope to recover some of the property wasted by her agents and servants," Lawyer Kerngood said yesterday. He had stated that Mrs. Barclay's fortune, estimated once at about $6,000,000, had dwindled to $30,000 because of entrusting her business affairs to others.

LONG BEACH FASHION SHOW.

Proceeds of Fete Champetre to Go to War Sufferers in Paris.

A fete champetre will be held at Long Beach at the "Castles by the Sea" in the evening from Aug. 24 to Aug. 27. And more than 200 Parisian models, furnished by J. M. Gidding & Co., will be exhibited for the first time by some of the most beautiful girl moders in New York. The proceeds from the sale of programs and flowers will go to a fund for the benefit of war sufferers in Paris.

Programs will be sold by Florence Reed, Pauline Frederick, Marie Tempest, Emmy Wehlan and other well-known actresses. On the evening of Aug. 27, after the fashion show, a costume ball will be held. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle will take part on each evening of the fete.

BONHEUR BACK FROM PARIS.

Director Tells of Artists Engaged for the Theatre Francaise.

Lucien Bonheur, the Director of the Theatre Francaise in this city, returned last night on the French liner Touraine from France, where he had been staying in six week securing artists for the coming season.

Among those who are to appear here in the Fall are Miss Andree Mery, who creates Brieux characters; Lilian Greuze of the Comédie Francaise, and Paul Capellani, who is known for his creations of Battaille characters. Paul Joffre, comedian and a cousin of General Joffre, will visit New York during the Winter.

Mr. Bonheur said that there would be a benefit at the end of October at the Théâtre Française for the widows and orphans of the French soldiers killed in battle. The Secretary of Fine Arts, M. Dallimier, would come from Paris to attend the performance, and Mlle. Chenal would be there to sing "The Marseillaise." The performance would be repeated in three or four of the large cities in the East, Mr. Bonheur said.

DISCUSS CUT-RATE TICKETS.

Theatre Managers Unwilling to Speak of Their Meeting.

A meeting of theatre managers was held yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Astor to discuss the problem of cut-rate tickets. No statement was given out about the meeting, and those who attended were reticent about discussing what took place. Last Spring the late Charles Frohman gave out an interview in which he called upon the managers to get together and do away with the cut-rate tickets, and a movement was begun to act on his suggestion.

One important group of managers, however, refused to do away with the ticketer and the agitation was dropped. It is said these managers have now expressed their willingness to help eradicate the evil, providing all managers agree to do so.

"Messiah" in Ocean Grove Saturday.

A chorus of 1,000 voices will sing Handel's "Messiah" in the Auditorium in Ocean Grove, N. J., Saturday night on the occasion of the annual Musical Festival at the resort. Seven hundred singers will go from New York and Newark, while the remainder of the chorus has been recruited in Ocean Grove. The orchestra of sixty-five musicians will be made up of players from the New York Symphony, Philharmonic, and Metropolitan orchestras, and Tali Esen Morgan will conduct. The soloists will be Mme. Anita Rio, Miss Gwyn Jones, Dan Beddoe, and Henri Scott.

Musical Play in Marquette Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 17.—Three hundred and twenty-five inmates of Marquette Prison were the guests of Mrs. Edward N. Breitung at a performance of the musical comedy "Tango Town" given tonight by a company of professional performers engaged by Mrs. Breitung. Theodore Kittay, Russian tenor, who is a guest at the Breitung home here, sang several numbers between acts. The performance was given within the prison walls by permission of Warden Russell.

MANAGERS AT ODDS WITH MUSICAL UNION

Resent Musicians' Dictation and May Drop Orchestras Throughout Country.

HARD RULE FOR WAR TIMES

Local Unions' Demands of Certain Number of Men and 40 Weeks' Work Regarded as Unfair.

A break between the theatre managers and the American Federation of Musicians, the national organization from the membership of which the theatre orchestras throughout the country are recruited, seems imminent because of demands made by the union which seem unfair to the theatre managers in view of the condition of theatrical business since the beginning of the war. A meeting of the managers will be held tomorrow in the rooms of the United Theatre Managers' Protective Association, and at this meeting the question of their relations with the musicians will be the principal topic of discussion.

The question the managers will decide is whether or not they will continue to let the musicians through their local unions dictate how many men they shall employ and the minimum service each year for these men. When normal business conditions prevailed and the theatre shared the prosperity of the country, the managers, while recognizing what they considered the injustice of the demands of the musicians, yielded to them rather than start a discussion that would disrupt things generally. But now that the theatre is suffering quite as much as, if not more than, most lines of business because of the war the managers have about decided to protest to the federation, and if there is no redress to dispense with orchestras in practically every legitimate theatre in the United States.

The local unions which make up the American Federation of Musicians have a rule that theatres employing orchestras shall retain them for a season of forty weeks from August to June, regardless of how much of that period the theatre is closed. Thus, if a theatre had bookings of only twenty weeks during the season the musicians would receive forty weeks' pay for twenty weeks' work. Fewer attractions will be sent on tour this season than last, when the number was far below that of preceding years, so there will unquestionably be many playhouses in which one performance a week or in two weeks will be a high average. The local unions in those cities take no cognizance of this and demand that their members be engaged throughout the season.

Another stipulation of the local unions, and one which has always been particularly distasteful to the managers, is the fixing of a minimum number that shall comprise a theatre orchestra in each city. This number is purely arbitrary with the local union. Thus, in San Francisco it is decreed a theatre orchestra shall contain not less than nine men, while in New York at least four must be used. The managers hold that it is eminently unfair for any man or group of men to dictate how many persons in any branch of the profession they must hire. They point out that there is no reason why the musicians should be able to tell them that they must have ten men in the orchestra pit, if five will suffice, than that the actors should hold out for ten of their number being engaged if the play has roles for only five.

In some cities last year in which the theatres were having a hard time keeping open the managers tried to get the unions to abridge their rules, but in no instance were they successful. This and the fact that Joseph M. Webber, President of the Federation, has said that the parent body has no jurisdiction in the matter, each local making its own rules, has given rise to the feeling in theatrical circles that the managers will in all probability adopt retaliatory measures.

The United Theatre Managers' Protective Association includes all of the producing managers in the United States. If the musicians are not willing to adopt what seems to the managers a reasonable attitude the latter's course of procedure will probably be this: The proprietors of all playhouses in the country playing legitimate attractions, except resident stock theatres, will be notified that orchestras will be sent with all attractions needing them. This will enable the local manager to dispense with a house orchestra, and as orchestras will only be sent with musical plays the audiences that assemble for dramatic offerings will be deprived of or will be favored with the absence of music, according to the individual preference, between the acts.

If this course is adopted and the unions, on the other hand, retaliate by refusing to permit their brother union men in the imported orchestras to play, the managers say they can obtain the services of enough non-union men to equip the playing musical plays. Then if the musicians' unions working through the various stage unions refuse to let these non-union orchestras play, the managers have the alternative of withdrawing all musical plays from the road and sending out only dramatic attractions. In that case practically every theatre in the country would be without music.

The theatres in New York have not yet become involved in the controversy. Several years ago the New York union and the managers disagreed as to the scale of wages and the result was that orchestras in a large number of theatres were dispensed with. Gradually these were restored, though in some they never have been. The large number of non-union musicians in New York makes conditions different here than in any other city.

At tomorrow's meeting it is expected that representatives of all the leading theatrical interests will be present.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The complete cast that will support Elsie Janis in the new play in which she will be seen in the Globe Theatre next month follows: Maurice Farkoa, Francis D. McGinn, Malcolm Fassett, Melville Ellis, Eugene Revere, David Todd, Leavitt James, Jules Rauort, Mme. Bordoni, Vivian Rusmore, Annie Esmond, and Diane Oste.

Ethel Barrymore returned yesterday from a visit to Saratoga Springs, where she went to consult Alf Hayman concerning the cast of "Roast Beef Medium," the play taken from Edna Ferber's book, in which she will appear in the Lyceum later in the season. Rehearsals will be begun in a few days.

When "The Girl from Utah" company leaves the Knickerbocker at the end of next week it will begin a tour that will take it to San Francisco.

The Palace Theatre has ordered two large loving cups to present to Weber and Fields in recognition of their successful engagement in that theatre. They are already booked for twenty weeks in vaudeville.

There has been a rush of babies to the Fulton Theatre ever since the Henry B. Harris estate announced that a prize of $100 would be given the baby whose photograph was chosen for use as a trade mark.

Annette Kellermann and a company of moving picture players will sail today on the United Fruit steamship Zacapa for the West Indies to take a moving picture in which aquatic scenes will be a feature. The picture will be produced under the direction of Herbert Brenon, who produced "Neptune's Daughter," a picture taken two years ago in the West Indies with Miss Kellermann as the star.

DANCE IN TENT AT NEWPORT

Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke Entertain at Ochre Point.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke of Philadelphia gave a dinner dance tonight in a tent on the lawn of their cottage, Ochre Point. Later additional guests came for dancing and supper.

The lawn was illuminated with electrical effects.

The guests for dinner were Richard H. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Perin, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. George Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ridgeway, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Constance Perkins, Miss Sergeant, Miss Alice G. Drexel, Mrs. Barger Wallach, Maurice Roche, Francis Roche, Charles E. Sands, King Carley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred. Pierson, Jr., William H. Sands, Thomas Sliddell, Charles A. Munn, Preston Gibson, Charles H. Russell, and Edward Potter, Jr.

Some of the guests who came in later were from dinners given by Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry.

In the harbor is the steam yacht Ballymena, owned by Alexander Brown of Baltimore. Mr. Brown has transferred the yacht to his daughter, Mrs. T. Suffern Taller. The Ballymena was built by Mrs. Taller's grandfather, the late George S. Brown, twenty years ago.

Richard Ames, Boston, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener; Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Carlisle, Washington, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Andrews; Sidney Thayer, Jr., Philadelphia, guests of George D. Widener, Jr.; Miss Justine Townsend, Southampton, and Russell S. Dartlett, New York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King; Dr. and Mrs. Louis Livingston Seaman, New York, visiting Miss Codman; Douglas Campbell, New York, visiting Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry; William Whitridge, and Thomas L. M. Lee, Baltimore, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener; Dudley H. Mills and Miss Priscilla Bartlett, New York, guests of Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss; R. de B. Boardman, Boston, visiting Mrs. French Vanderbilt, and Richard S. Chew, and Manning A. Stead, Washington, visiting Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel gave a dinner tonight for Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont. William C. Reick of New York and his daughter, Miss Amy Reick, arrived today to visit Mr. and Mrs. Drexel.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman gave dinners tonight. Francis Roche, Miss Shonts, Mrs. Charles L. McCawley, and Preston Gibson gave luncheons.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Foster Carey and Miss Carey and Miss Marie Dinsmore of New York are at Bateman's.

Mrs. Frederic Nielson lost a costly pearl while attending the funeral of W. R. Hunter today.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener are giving a large dinner on Aug. 28.

George F. Baker of New York is visiting his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills sail for England Sept. 4 to visit their daughter, the Countess Jarnard, whose husband, the Earl of Granard, is fighting with his regiment about the Dardanelles.

Miss Geraldine F. Adee of Tuxedo arrives tomorrow to visit her aunt, Mrs. E. S. Reynal, who is giving a dinner Thursday for young people. Miss Adee will make her debut in New York next Winter.

Funeral services for William Robinson Hunter were held at Belair this forenoon. The Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church, officiated. The body was taken by special car to Forest Hill Station for cremation. The bearers were Roland King, Benjamin Weaver, Frederick H. Paine, Charles M. Oelrichs, Lewis Quentin Jones, Maximilian Agassiz, H. Casimir De Rham, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Justice William W. Douglass, and Dr. Harry J. Knapp.

TABLEAUX AT BAR HARBOR.

Mrs. J. J. Astor and Others Pose as Portraits—A Costume Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 17.—All roads led tonight to the Building of Arts, where the costume ball and living pictures for the benefit of the building fund took place. Miss Mary Canfield and Henry Leggett of New York were the ones instrumental in getting up the affair, and it was the most elaborate event so far this Summer. The pictures represented almost perfectly the various schools of painting.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor represented a Reynolds portrait, with the picture hat and costume of the period. Miss Katherine Steward impersonated Lady Hamilton, by Romney. Miss Mary Canfield and John J. Emery appeared as Watteau Shepherdess and Shepherd. Miss Belle Gurnee represented a Polish peasant; Albert Eugene Gallatin represented his grandfather, Albert Gallatin, in 1815, from a family portrait. Henry T. Leggett represented a Holbein portrait. Maurice Fremont Smith was a classic Greek head. Mrs. John Torrey Linzee was dressed as a blue nun. Mrs. Maupill appeared as a Gainsborough portrait, and the final picture was made up of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schelling in a Polish scene, with costumes that they had brought from Poland.

Before the dancing dinners were given by Mrs. Edgar Scott, Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Mrs. Governeur Morris, Mrs. John S. Rogers, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Walter Gurnee, and Miss Burnham. The production ended with an elaborate costume ball, which formed a brilliant spectacle.

Mrs. Charles W. Ostrander entertained twelve at luncheon today.

WHITE SULPHUR SOCIAL LIFE.

Mrs. John W. Gates Arrives from Texas—A Swimming Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 17.—Mrs. John W. Gates of Port Arthur, Texas, arrived in her private car today with a party of friends for an indefinite stay at the Greenbrier.

Mrs. J. H. French of New York entertained the children of the hotels and cottages at a swimming party this afternoon. The bath house was filled to overflowing with spectators to witness the competition for cups. Ten cups were awarded as follows: Three to Newton Thomas, two to George Kahlo, two to Elizabeth Taylor, and one to Virginia Sterry of New York, Garrett Well, and Charles Ferguson.

Mr. and Mrs. Phil Clark have left for a visit to friends at Newport.

Lieutenant Waddill and Miss Cannon, Joseph G. Cannon's grandniece, rode over to Kates Mountain today. Others riding were Melchoir Beltzhoover and Miss Dorothy Hancock, George Dewitt Smith and Miss Mabel Negley.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland F. Knodler and Mr. and Mrs. E. Kendal Rogers motored to Log Cabin for luncheon today.

John Grant and Mrs. Thomas B. Paine entertained a motor party today. Six machines left for a run to Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Larue and Miss Larue arrived today in their auto from New York. Other arrivals were: I. Gasson of New York, F. T. May and daughters of New Jersey, Mrs. W. L. Jones of Baltimore, and Mrs. B. E. Anderson of Lansing, Mich.

CHARITIES.

FROM DARKNESS
INTO LIGHT

There is nothing so satisfying as the sight of a baby being brought from an existence of misery and pain to one of brightness, love and clean surroundings.

The response is so natural—simply nature under proper conditions asserting herself.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
55th St. at Lexington Ave.
Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(Now open for convalescents.)

TAKE THE CURE AT
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS
—WEST VIRGINIA—
MOST CELEBRATED
WATERING PLACE IN AMERICA
THE NEW GREENBRIER EUROPEAN PLAN OPEN ALL THE YEAR
Finest Bath Establishment in America.
Staff of experienced Physicians in attendance.

HANAN GUESTS DINE IN HUGE BIRD CAGE

Novel Effect Used at Dinner for Gov. Beeckman at Shore Acres, Narragansett.

CANARIES, PARROTS, DOVES

Coat of Arms of Rhode Island Displayed in Flowers and Lights —Toast Sung by a Quartet.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 17.—In honor of Gov. R. Livingston Beeckman a dinner followed by dancing was given by Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Hanan of New York tonight at their villa, Shore Acres, on Ocean Road, which commands a picturesque view of Narragansett Bay. More than 125 guests assembled at the dinner from New York, Philadelphia and other large cities of the country and the nearby resorts of the Pier.

It was the most notable private entertainment of the season at Narragansett, and included several novel effects in the decorations. Varicolored electric lights illuminated the lawn from the gateway to the entrance to Shore Acres. The guests were received by Gov. Beeckman and Mrs. John Henry Hanan, the hostess being attired in a gown of black jet.

The Governor's table was built to represent an immense bird cage, with hollow square, suggesting a sunken garden of flowers, and plants and singing birds on perches. Over the tables a gilded net was raised to give the effect of a huge cage. Among the birds within the cage were thrushes, canaries, parrots and doves.

From the centre of the Governor's table rose the shield and coat of arms of the State of Rhode Island, fashioned of blue and yellow flowers and electric illumination.

A toast to the Governor, with words by Mrs. Ila Atchison Watkins, and music by Ward Stephens of New York, was rendered by a quartet during the dinner, and songs were also sung by Henry Miller and Miss Elizabeth Decant of New York. Miss Decant sang "The Last Rose of Summer" and also "The Rose's Cup," the latter song and composition by Ward Stephens.

The favors for the women were small willow bird cages and toy birds, the cages being decorated with bands of yellow ribbon.

After dinner Mr. and Mrs. Hanan took their guests to the Casino for coffee, where dancing followed, and a fox trot contest afforded diversion for Gov. Beeckman.

Among those present were Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island Souci and Mrs. Souci, Admiral H. T. B. Harris, U. S. N., and Mrs. Harris; Colonel Samuel Pomeroy Colt of Bristol, R. I.; Duke and Duchess Durrazo, Captain Frank W. Kellogg, U. S. N.; the Rev. W. H. B. Allen, rector of St. Peter's by the Sea, and Mrs. Allen, of Narragansett; Robert Lee Keeling of New York and Washington, Mrs. Alfred E. Norris, Miss Dorothy Norris of Philadelphia, Captain Herbert Dean and Mrs. Dean, Dr. Joseph Leidy and Mrs. Leidy, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Norris of Philadelphia, Miss Elizabeth Norris, Emlyn Randolph, Henry Brevoort Kane, Miss Elizabeth Decant, Ward Stephens of New York, Harry D. Holloway of Philadelphia,

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bond Lambert, Mrs. George H. McGrew of St. Louis, Colonel Samuel M. Nicholson and Mrs. Samuel Nicholson of Providence, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. B. Somerville of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Coombs of Perryville, R. I.; Mrs. Virginia M. Sands, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Spencer of Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Talbot S. Hanan of New York, Mrs. Henry Chase Foster, General Stiness and Mrs. Stiness of Providence, William C. Marrow of Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trimble, Miss Antoinette Bloodgood, Miss Mildred Hanan of New York, Miss Madge Bantigan, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tillinghast, Mrs. N. B. Pettis of Providence, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. M. Roberto.

A clambake was one of the features of the day at the Mathewson, and among those present were Admiral H. T. B. Harris and Mrs. Harris, Washington, D. C.; Dr. George Reuling, Mrs. Reuling, of Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. J. J. Lawrence Mrs. Jacob Colgate of New York, Wilkins U. Hidden, Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Prickett of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hughes of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Richard Norris and Mrs. W. Moyn, Jr., and Theodore A. Moyn of Philadelphia; Jay Coogan and J. C. Edgar of New York, and Mrs. Claude Seymour of Chicago are at the Imperial.

In the women's open golf tournament Mrs. Irving H. Chase defeated Miss Dorothy Manice, 1 up. Miss Gertrude de Coppet defeated Miss Edith Nesmith, 2 up.

MRS. FRANCIS'S WILL FILED.

Bridgehampton Real Estate Is Left to Nieces.

The will of Isabella G. Francis, of Bridgehampton, Long Island, disposing of a big estate, has been admitted to probate at Riverhead, L. I. The personal property is valued at $10,000, and the value of the real estate is unknown, but is said to be considerable.

The Bridgehampton Presbyterian Church is given $500. Jewelry and personal effects are left to Mabel Hedges Knowles, a niece. Other bequests are on income from $4,000 to Mrs. Isabel Gilbert, a niece, after whose death it is to go to her husband for life, the principal finally going to a grandniece, Eliza Hedges; $8,000 outright to Mabel H. Knowles; the income from $4,000 to Le Grand Knowles. One-half the residue goes to Mrs. Henrietta B. Talcott, and the use of the other half to Francis E. Talcott, after whose death the principal is to go to his children.

Their Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Klein will celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary tomorrow evening at their home, 412 West 148th Street. They have four daughters, Mrs. Charles Field, Mrs. Philip Krulwich, Mrs. Mark Birnbaum, and Mrs. Henry C. Zaro, and their sons are Max, Samuel, and Isidore H. Klein.

GEN. JOHN C. BLACK DEAD.

Ex-U. S. Commissioner of Pensions Expires Suddenly at 76.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—General John C. Black, civil war veteran, former Congressman and former United States Commissioner of Pensions, died suddenly today in his room at a local hotel.

General Black was a member of the United States Civil Service Commission. He enlisted at the outbreak of the civil war as a private and was brevetted Brigadier General in April, 1865, for "gallant services in assault on Fort Blakely, Alabama." He was Commander in Chief of the G. A. R. in 1903.

He was born in Lexington, Miss., and was in his seventy-seventh year. General Black was a graduate of Wabash College and held the honorary degree of LL. D. from Knox College. After the war he studied law and was admitted to the bar. From 1885 until 1889 he was United States Commissioner of Pensions; during 1893-95 he was Congressman at large from Illinois, and during 1895-99 he was United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. General Black became a member of the Civil Service Commission in 1904.

Obituary Notes.

Miss MARIE BOHM, who died at the Home for Incurables in Newark, in her eighty-fourth year, was buried yesterday from the Wilde Memorial Chapel. She was a daughter of the late Professor Julius Bohm of the Agricultural University of Leipsig. Miss Bohm was the author of a number of German and English essays, and received gold and silver medals from King George of Saxony and William the Great for her services in providing comforts for the army corps of Prince Frederick Charles during the Franco-Prussian War. Her nephew, Dr. Philip Burkhard Bohm, was recently killed at Arras, in France.

HERBERT LAWTON, for many years Secretary and Treasurer of the Stamford Yacht Club, is dead at his home in Stamford, Conn. He was the son of the late Asa Lawton of Newport, R. I., and is survived by his widow and one daughter.

ALDICE W. BROWER, for eighteen years Collector of the Port of Sodus Point, N. Y., and for twenty years Postmaster of Sodus, died there yesterday, aged 71 years. He was one of the founders of the Empire State Organization of Veterans and Sons of Veterans, which was merged with the G. A. R.

CHRISTOPHER J. WYNN, a pioneer in the development of the Rockaways, died on Monday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Mary E. Hines, in Far Rockaway.

FRANK GUNTHER, a contractor of Bergen County, N. J., died on Sunday at his home in East Rutherford, in his sixty-seventh year. He was born in Germany and is survived by his widow, two sons, and two daughters.

GEORGE W. FRISBIE, First Selectman of Farmington, Conn., died on Monday at his home in Unionville, Conn., in his seventieth year. He was active in G. A. R. affairs, and took part in nineteen battles during the civil war.

Dr. A. WARD FOLLETT, a physician in Somerville, Mass., since 1888, died on Monday at his home there in his fifty-eighth year. He was graduated from the Dartmouth Medical College in 1881 and was a former assistant superintendent of the Butler Hospital in Providence, R. I.

Captain HORACE N. BERRY, Port Warden of Boston Harbor for twenty-five years, died on Monday at his home in West Harwich, Mass., in his eighty-first year. He was a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Marine Society.

ALBERT O. HEADLEY of 85 Lincoln Park, Newark, N. J., President of the Headley & Farmer Company, trunk manufacturers, died on Monday at Spring Lake, N. J. He was 47 years old and a graduate of Princeton University. His widow and a son survive him.

JACQUES NEYVATTE, a former Arizona newspaper man, died recently in France. He went there last September and joined the French Aviation Corps. Mr. Neyvatte was a native of France and was licensed by the Aero Club of France in 1908. He had served during the Boer war as a balloonist and gave a number of exhibition flights here.

ERNEST H. SWIFT, head of Matthew Swift & Sons, gold beaters, died on Sunday at his home in Hartford, Conn., in his thirty-sixth year. His widow survives him.

JOSEPH C. AUL died on Sunday at his home in Linden Bank, N. J., from apoplexy while celebrating the forty-fifth anniversary of his marriage. He was a native of Germany and was a member of a number of lodges and societies.

Mrs. LUELLA POWELL, wife of Omar Powell, a lawyer with offices at 206 Broadway, died Sunday at her home in Stamford, Conn., in her sixty-first year. She was born in Wisconsin and was connected with the Women's Relief Corps.

ANDREW MURRAY, 55 years old, long active in Democratic politics in Long Island City and a former Police Commissioner and Commissioner of that city under Mayor Gleason, died on Monday at his home, 140 Broadway, Flushing. Mr. Murray was for many years in the Tax Department before he moved to Flushing. He was unmarried.

Mrs. MARGARET WETSELL, widow of George Wetsell and for more than thirty years a teacher in the Sunday school of the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, died on Monday at her home, 19 Richmond Street, Brooklyn, age 80 years. Mrs. Wetsell was born in this city, but had lived in Brooklyn more than seventy years. She was a member of the Penn Seelers' Circle of the King's Daughters and of the Ladies' Aid and Missionary Societies of the Greene Avenue Church.

DANIEL STANG, a carpenter and builder of College Point, L. I., died in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, on Sunday. He was 74 years of age and left a widow and one daughter, who is connected with St. Luke's Convent at Whitestone.

Mrs. CATHERINE REDELL WILLIS, widow of Washington Willis, who was a prominent builder of Gravesend and at one time one of the Commissioners of Common Lands of the old Town of Gravesend, died on Monday at the home of her daughter, 152 South Grove Street, East Orange, N. J., and her funeral will be held this afternoon from the residence of her son, 175 Van Sicklen Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Willis was born in Gravesend seventy-seven years ago and was a daughter of Stephen N. Stillwell.

Miss LUCY COLLORD, eldest daughter of the late George W. Collord, for many years Professor of Greek in the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Monday at her home in Sea Cliff.

ABRAM J. LINBECK, a civil war veteran and member of the George C. Strong Post No. 534, G. A. R., died on Monday at his home, 796 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, in his 79th year.

JOHN SAMUEL EAKINS, head of the J. S. & W. R. Eakins Company, manufacturers of colors in Wallabout Street, died on Monday at his home, 1,306 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, in his sixtieth year. Mr. Eakins began his business career with the old paint firm of Jesup & Childs and in 1885 he went into partnership with his brother, William R. Eakins. Shortly after the death of his brother, two years ago, Mr. Eakins retired from active business. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, Mrs. F. J. Van Vranken, and a son, John Barkley Eakins.

Mrs. ELIZABETH GLEESEN, wife of Edward Gleesen, a retired contracting truckman, is dead at her home, 485 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, aged 62 years.

MICHALE TULLY, 62 years old, a retired merchant tailor, died at his home, 471 Seventy-

COL. GLENN WARNS OF NATION'S PERIL

Tells Plattsburg Recruits How Efficient Alien Foe Could Hold Eastern Seaboard.

MAKES PREPAREDNESS PLEA

Second Battalion Wins High Scores at the Targets—Veteran General Praises the Rookies.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 17.—Colonel Edwin F. Glenn, addressing the 1,360 members of the Business Men's Regiment tonight, said that in the present unprepared condition of the United States it would be possible for a first-class foreign power, once it gained control of the sea, to land an army of 450,000 men on the Eastern seaboard of the United States, gain control of the important territory that lies between Portland, Me., and the capes of Virginia, and then gradually, perhaps quickly, move westward to a line of defense that would start in the North at a point in the neighborhood of Erie, Penn., and stretch in a line South through Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and Washington to Norfolk, Va.

On such a line a nation, as efficient in a military way, as was Germany at the beginning of the European war, would be able to place three trained soldiers to the yard all along the line, and the 60,000,000 American people who live to the west and south of that line would be unable to dislodge that foreign army perhaps for years.

Colonel Glenn is chief of staff of the Eastern Department of the Army on Governors Island. The entire Business Men's Regiment was mobilized upon the drill plain immediately after supper to listen to Colonel Glenn's views. Marching to the plain by companies the men seated themselves in a great crescent. A moment after Colonel Glenn took his place before the recruits, two Sergeants of regulars brought out a great military map of the United States, which was hung up before the audience.

Colonel Glenn began his address with a reference to the fact that the United States never had had an army of size except in time of war. In time of stress he added that military knowledge was at a premium, and, pointing at his audience, he said:

"If there was a war tomorrow every man among you would be at a premium.

"There is an officer of German extraction in the United States Army," Colonel Glenn continued, "who has a brother in Germany who, when the European war began, was a professor in a German institution of learning. Years before the present war began this brother in Germany had received military instruction, and when the war started last year he volunteered his services. Under the German system he was informed that it would be imposible to give him a commission until he had undergone more training. Nine months after the war started he was made a Second Lieutenant."

This instance was cited as an illustration of the thoroughness of the German military system. All of Colonel Glenn's references to Germany, it should be added, were illustrative in nature and not critical. The speech was entirely neutral so far as the European belligerents are concerned.

Calls for Team Work.

"Team work" concluded Colonel Glenn, speaking of military efficiency, "was never so necessary as now. No man is big enough to command an army the size of those now operating in Europe. The only solution of the problem of command in such cases is a general staff, a body of officers, practically and theoretically efficient."

Colonel Glenn then pointed to the strip of seaboard that stretches from Portland, Me., to the Capes of Virginia, and said:

"The most important strip of territory in this country is that which begins at Portland, Me., and skirts along the coast of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia to Norfolk in the latter State."

The speaker called attention to the vast importance of the factories in this stretch of territory, referring to the many munition plants there. He called attention to the remark often made to the effect that the United Sates was invulnerable and that its territory was so vast that no nation ever would attempt to overrun it. He admitted that this statement was true in some respects, particularly with reference to the overrunning of the country.

"But," he added, "I believe that it is possible for a nation, or a combination of nations, to overrun the eastern strip I have mentioned, and once this happened the 60,000,000 people who live beyond the boundaries of this strip would have an awful uphill row to hoe before they could hope to get that strip back."

The speaker then gave what might be the line of defense that an invading enemy would establish once he succeeded in landing an army on the Eastern seaboard.

"The defensive line of that army," he said, "might be from Erie, Penn., through Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and Washington. Such a position would be almost invulnerable, with Lake Erie on the right flank and the Chespeake on the left flank. It would make a line of about 300 miles. In this connection it might be mentioned that Germany is today holding a line against the British, French, and Belgians in the west of 950 miles and at the same time fighting a war in the east on a line 1,000 miles in extent.

"A nation with the militar efficiency of Germany could man this strip from Erie to Baltimore with three men to the yard and the 60,000,000 Americans beyond that line could not today take the offensive against that line. With the training they have had even sixty men to the yard could not today take the offensive against such a line of trained men.

"In the event of war and within two weeks after the enemy had gained control of the sea, this territory could be taken. A nation such as Germany, which I cite merely as an example, could put 450,000 men in that area in two weeks time and in a month that force could be increased to 1,500,000 and the 60,000,000 of our people who live outside the area mentioned could not shake this line, while the 40,000,000 within the occupied area would be held in a state of subjection."

Colonel Glenn continuing, made a plea for better training of the boys and young men of the country, for he said, they would have to do the fighting. These young men he said should enjoy the benefits of a training that in the event of a crisis would at least give them "a sporting chance."

"I believe," concluded Colonel Glenn, "that American intelligence can and will work this problem out."

Storm Hits the Camp.

A cold biting wind from the North swept this part of the State today following a storm that kept half the members of the regiment awake most of last night. The storm battered the tents, but only one gave way. That one, however, fell three times and the occupants were out in the rain most of the night.

The gale did not interfere with the military schedule of instruction today. The first battalion drilled while the second battalion went to the target range for practice. Three companies on the range were E, F, G, and H, and the work of the men was even better than that of the first battalion yesterday.

Of the men of Company E, sixteen made 80 points out of a possible 100. Company E's men arrived at the range shortly before 6 o'clock, and remained there as long as good light prevailed. Sergeant C. W. Dall made the record for this company, which was a score of 89. Percy W. Haughton, the head football coach at Harvard; A. E. Sherman, and F. M. Wells tied for second place, each shooting 86. Others who made high scores were Johnson de Forest, 80; A. W. Berner, 81; J. S. McCloy, 85; A. E. Murrell, 81; L. G. Wallace, 83; J. A. Blake, 81; J. W. Keller, 80; T. McIlvaine, 81; M. L. Cornell, 83; H. A. Allyn, 71; Willard D. Straight, 68; Police Lieutenant Charles E. Schofield, 79; W. R. Nelleger, 83; H. M. Hoyt, Jr., 80; Henry James, Jr., 77; C. Fahnestock, 81, and W. Eastman, 83.

In G Company, Major J. A. Buxton of the Rhode Island Militia was high man with 89. Sergeant J. S. Bolan, who is an Inspector of the New York Police Department, made 88 points. Other records were: Grenville Clark, 79; H. J. Minot, Jr., the former Harvard athlete, 84; J. C. Phillips, 82; Oswald Chew, 85; S. Chew, 77; Dudley Field Malone, 62; A. Roelker, Jr., 81; N. B. Fox, 88; A. S. Dabney, 84; Nelson O'Shaughnessy, 79; Adrian Iselin, 74; Sergeant D. J. Goss, 69; Lieutenant J. A. Howard, 69; E. W. Kelly, 82, and J. Cadwalader, 79.

In Company F, Private Richard Harding Davis proved himself a good marksman with a record of 81; F. E. Frothingham, who was made a Sergeant tonight, scored 80; P. P. Crosbie, 82; P. G. Vickery and A. P. Buxton, each 85; Charles Elliot Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, 80, and G. H. Crocker, 79.

Company H, which was the last company on the range, did not have its scores tabulated tonight.

Some of the exceptional scores made in the First Battalion yesterday, which were not available until this morning, were those of Crawford Blagden, the old Harvard guard, who shot 80, and of R. P. Tenney, who scored 80. Mr. Tenney is an Attaché of the American legation in Peking, and is home on his first vacation in three years. He has a sixty days' leave and is giving thirty days of it to service at Plattsburg.

Veteran Praises Recruits.

Among the visitors to the camp today was Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston, U. S. A., retired, President of the Army League. General Johnston pronounced the drilling of the first battalion the most wonderful exhibition he ever had witnessed. The men, he said, went at their work like West Pointers.

Colonel H. W. Slocum, U. S. A., the Commander of the Thirteenth Cavalry, now on the Mexican border, was another visitor. He was as enthusiastic as General Johnston.

Among the new recruits today were ex-Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright, Alexander M. White, the banker, of New York City, and Mr. White's Harvard classmate, Joseph Whitney Ganson, who has returned to this country after service of twelve months with the French forces. Mr. Ganson, who was wounded at Craonne, Mr. White and Senator Wainwright all became privates in Company E. Private Ganson said the war in Europe could have but one ending, and that was a victory for the Allies.

"This camp is the finest thing I have ever seen," said Mr. Ganson. It means that our people are waking up and that if anybody tackles us we will be heard from. I am one of those who have unbounded faith in the United States of America."

Corporation Counsel Polk of New York visited Sergeant John Purroy Mitchel of Company A today. Mr. Polk said it was one of the greatest disappointments of his life that he was unable to enlist.

"This is one of the very finest movements ever started in this country," said Mr. Polk.

Public Service Commissioner William Hayward also arrived today, but because he is still lame from a recent injury to his foot was not permitted to enlist. Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy Winthrop inspected the camp with Corporation Counsel Polk.

One accident was reported today. The victim was Private Richards Peters of the cavalry. A horse stepped on Mr. Peters's foot, and he will be out of the saddle for about forty-eight hours. This is the only casualty to date.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood did not return to camp today as was expected. He telegraphed Colonel Glenn that he would arrive in the morning.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Word was received today from the War Department that Chicago is to have a training camp for volunteer officers similar to the camp now in operation at Plattsburg. Details of the plan, which received the approval of Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge, it was said, were to be worked out by Representative M. D. Madden and Colonel Frederick, military commander here.

BALLOON FOR PLATTSBURG.

America III. Offered to Business Men's Training Camp.

The business men's military training camp at Plattsburg yesterday received the offer of the America III., the balloon of the Aero Club of America, so that General Wood may be able to show the soldiers how a balloon operates under war conditions. Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club; Jerome Kingsbury, and A. Leo Stevens, all licensed balloon pilots, have offered their services to operate the balloon.

Mr. Stevens has recently returned from Tobyhanna, Penn., where he operated a captive balloon in connection with the artillery manoeuvres there. He used a small balloon, which ascended to a height of 2,000 feet, and, besides finding the range, corrected the mistakes in fire and signaled them to the gunners.

Two aeroplanes have been sent to the camp by the Aero Club, but these have not been operated yet, owing to there being no landing place. This will be provided in a day or two, and P. C. Millman, the aviator, will co-operate with the business men soldiers in their manoeuvres.

BOOSTS INSURANCE FUND.

State Compensation System Best, Says Manager Baldwin.

J. Spencer Baldwin, Manager of the State Insurance Fund, in an address yesterday afternoon at the Maritime Exchange, 80 Broad Street, talked to the members of the New York Boat Owners' Association on "Compensation Insurance As It Apphes to the Captains and Crew of Tugboats, Lighters and Other Harbor Craft."

Joseph H. Moran, President of the Association, said the members had been paying 80 cents on the $100 payroll under the old law and now had to pay $4.86 on the $100 under the provisions of the new law.

Mr. Baldwin said there were many advantages which boat owners could have by insuring under the State fund plan. He said that the State fund began business with 500 policy holders and now had 8,500. After paying losses and setting aside the required sums for reserve and surplus amounting to $730,000 in its first year, the fund has a net surplus of $570,000, all of which is available for dividends to its policy holders. Mr. Baldwin denied the alleged contention of the stock insurance companies that employers insured in the State fund are not covered against actions at common law by their employes. He pointed out that the new law worked all evidence of employers and employes under the common law and made the compensation law compulsory for all employes included within its provisions.

There are now about 1,100 tugs operating in New York harbor, 1,000 lighters and 1,500 scows and canal and coal boats. The question of rates for the insurance of the crews of the various craft is under consideration by the Boat Owners' Association.

WILLIAM H. WELLMAN FAILS.

Motor Race Promoter Found Velodrome Was Not a Success.

A receiver was appointed yesterday for the property of William H. Wellman, who was the General Manager of Madison Square Garden until a few months ago, when he began the construction of a motor cycle track at Sheepshead Bay, known as the Velodrome, near the Sheepshead Bay Automobile Track. Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court named William Lesser receiver. The assets include the interest in the track, and a diamond ring and an automobile, valued at $1,000. The liabilities amount to about $5,000, it is said, including the wages of ninety-five carpenters engaged in the work on the track.

The delay in getting the track finished for the season's sports, due to a strike, it is said, contributed principally to the failure. The frequent rainfall was another handicap, as the rain and mist from the sea made the track too dangerous for use on many days.

Wellman, who lives at the Hotel Brozdell, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, came here from Cincinnati six years ago, and promoted automobile races in which Barney Oldfield was interested. For two years he operated the Brighton Beach Motordrome for motor and cycle races.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:12|Sun sets..6:56|Moon sets..10:57

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:44	1:25	6:59	8:02
Governors Island	12:41	1:28	7:16	8:20
Hell Gate	2:31	3:18	8:56	10:09

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 17.

SS United States, Christiansand, Aug. 4.
SS Saxon Monarch, London, Aug. 2.
SS Calamares, Colon, Aug. 9.
SS Silverton, Rosario, July 17.
SS Valetta, Norfolk, Aug. 14.
SS Tampico, Balboa, Aug. 6.
SS Bertha, Havana, Aug. 5.
SS Mountby, Huelva, July 25.
SS Santiago, Brunswick, Aug. 14.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Aug. 14.
SS Touraine, Bordeaux, Aug. 8.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Aug. 15.
SS Taunton, Jamaica, Aug. 12.
SS Shenandoah, Bordeaux, July 30.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Havana	Havana	Aug. 14
Coya	Cristobal	Aug. 8
Hermine	Bordeaux	Aug. 1
Askehall	Havre	Aug. 1
P. der Nederlanden	Curacao	Aug. 2
Spirelo	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Auchencrag	London	Aug. 7
Ardgowan	London	Aug. 4
Dunsborg	Bristol	Aug. 3
Huron	Tampa	Aug. 12
Saramacca	Jamaica	Aug. 13
Munwood	Matanzas	Aug. 13
El Norte	Galveston	Aug. 12
Medina	Galveston	Aug. 12

DUE TOMORROW.

St. George	Glasgow	Aug. 7
St. Leonard	Bordeaux	Aug. 5
E. K. Venizelos	Marseilles	July 30
Baron Cawdor	Marseilles	July 29
Palacine	Brixhan	Aug. 8
Palermo	Genoa	Aug. 5
Carrillo	Colon	Aug. 12
Walton Hall	London	Aug. 6
Antilles	New Orleans	Aug. 14

DUE FRIDAY.

Cymric	Liverpool	Aug. 11
Philadelphia	Curacao	Aug. 11
Achilles	Marseilles	Aug. 6
Gloughton	London	Aug. 7
Chicago City	Swansea	Aug. 7
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 17
Colon	Colon	Aug. 14
El Cid	Galveston	Aug. 14
Arapahoe	Key West	Aug. 17
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Aug. 17

DUE SATURDAY.

Lutetian	Gibraltar	Aug. 8
Huronian	London	Aug. 7
Rotterdam	Avonmouth	Aug. 10
New York	Rotterdam	Aug. 6
Oregonian	Pernambuco	Aug. 1

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Czaritza, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Zulia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mimer, Macoris	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Paloma, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

San Guglielmo, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cragina, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Pinar del Rio, Tampico	———	12:00 M.
Mariana, Santiago	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vauban, Barbados	8:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Rio de Janeiro, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Orduna, Liverpool	———	10:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Santiago, Brunswick	———	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 17.

SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 180 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 210 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 38 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti to New York, was 324 miles S. at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 256 miles S. at noon.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan to New York, was 678 miles S. at 8 P. M. 16th.
SS Currier, Guanica to New York, was 798 miles S. at 7 P. M. 16th.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 51 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, passed Tybee at 5:30 P. M.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 630 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 100 miles S. E. of Mobile Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Galveston to New York, was 105 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's River at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Mobile to New York, was 300 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Kroonland, San Francisco to New York, was 255 miles N. of Colon at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Kursk, at Archangel, July 20.
SS Century, at Melbourne, Aug. 17.
SS Liama, at Stockholm, Aug. 9.
SS Grosholm, at Archangel, Aug. 8.
SS Great City, at St. Nazaire, Aug. 12.
SS Roma, at Barcelona, Aug. 12.
SS Gronland, at Rio Grande do Sul, Aug. 13.
SS Homer City, at Havre, Aug. 14.
SS Cameronia, at Glasgow, Aug. 16.
SS Cragside, at London, Aug. 16.
SS Wakasa Maru, at Nagasaki, Aug. 16.

Sailed.

SS N. Amsterdam, from Falmouth, Aug. 17.
SS City of Bristol, from Colombo, Aug. 14.
SS Celia, from St. Lucia, Aug. 16.
SS Francisco, from Hull, Aug. 14.
SS Kumuric, from Port Sudan, Aug. 15.
SS Bellgrano, from Antofagasta, Aug. 16.
SS Frances, from Barbados, Aug. 16.
SS Tocantins, from Santos, Aug. 16.
SS Sao Paulo, from Pernambuco, Aug. 16.
SS Korona, from Demerara, Aug. 16.
SS Rondo, from Manila, Aug. 16.
SS New York City, from Bristol, Aug. 16.
SS Indraghiri, from Shimmoseki, Aug. 16.
SS Seguranca, from London, Aug. 17.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 9, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 18, SS Thessaloniki.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Bassam.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 18, SS Zuiderdyk, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Rotterdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 18, SS Zuiderdyk.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 20, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 19, SS San Guglielmo, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia ..... Aug. 20
Hawaii (via Tacoma)—Kentuckian ... Aug. 21
Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle—Tacoma Maru. Aug. 22
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) New Zealand, (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... Aug. 26
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura ..... Aug. 27

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, July 15; Kobe, July 30, and Yokohama, July 31—which arrived per steamer Tacoma, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 15, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, Aug. 20.

Car Drags Brother Benedict.

Brother Benedict, a teacher in St. James Academy, of the Christian Brothers, at 264 Jay Street, Brooklyn, was thrown from a Graham Avenue car last evening at Broadway and Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, causing a fracture of his right knee cap. He stepped to the running board to alight, and was holding to the side rail with one foot on the ground when the car suddenly started, dragging him a dozen feet. He fell heavily. Dr. Conboy took the priest in an ambulance to St. Catharine's Hospital. An X-ray examination will be made today to see if he sustained further injury.

The Ideal Vacation

OF course, you would like to go to the California Expositions. If conditions make it possible, by all means go. *But,* if you cannot afford the time or expense of a journey to the Pacific Coast, remember, there are places of almost equal interest nearer at hand with sights and scenes which cannot be bettered across the Seven Seas. You will be surprised to find how much rest, recreation and sight-seeing you can get from our *Special Eight Day Summer Vacation Voyages.* Read about this one:

2000 MILES 8 DAYS $35.00 ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED

Leave New York any Saturday at 1 P.M. on a comfortable Clyde Line Steamship.
Cool breezes and pleasant ocean currents will follow you for 627 miles along the coast, until your arrival at historic Charleston on the second day out. Steamer passes between Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter of Confederate fame.
Ample time is allowed for a shore visit to the Battery Esplanade, including famous homes of old Southern Aristocracy, the old Cathedrals, the Charleston Navy Yard, etc., etc.
Leaving Charleston same evening, another 197 miles down the coast lands you bright and early Tuesday morning at Jacksonville, the great Metropolis and Gateway to the enchanted land of Ponce de Leon, where you may spend the day at your own convenience visiting the Ostrich farm, curio and souvenir shops, beautiful suburbs, etc.
At four o'clock same afternoon, leave Jacksonville on that unique and fascinating Daylight and Searchlight trip, covering 340 miles of picturesque and luxuriant scenery

ON THE BEAUTIFUL **St. Johns** "The American Nile"

The most fascinating and interesting inland water trip in America, with glimpses of Alligators, tropical birds, marvelous water foliage and picturesque native settlements.

On the sixth day, returning to Jacksonville, you board steamer for New York, and after an 824 mile cool, delightful ocean voyage, the eight-day trip is completed, with your arrival home on Sunday, happy, refreshed and ready for business the next day. The $35.00 fare includes all expenses of transportation, meals and accommodations on steamers in both directions—the only extra expense to passenger being luncheon at Jacksonville on Tuesday and Thursday between arrival of ocean steamer and departure of St. Johns River steamer, and vice versa.

Ask anybody who knows, and he will tell you that this is the season of all seasons for a visit to Florida; the very time of the year when the land of flowers is in full bloom and the weather no warmer than the average northern resort.

This trip can also be made leaving New York on Thursdays of any week, returning on the eighth day. In either case, passengers have option of extending their visit to return any time within fifteen days, permitting stopovers and sidetrips at passenger's own expense, giving opportunity to visit quaint old St. Augustine with its forts, its old Slave Market, and its picturesque Spanish architecture; or, to Atlantic Beach, one of the greatest automobiling beaches in the World, and famous for its surf bathing and other Summer diversions.

Don't miss this most delightful, economical and unusual vacation opportunity

Tickets will be on sale until September 30th, and may be purchased at offices of Thomas Cook & Son, Raymond & Whitcomb Company, New York Transfer Company, George E. Marsters, Frank Tourist Company, Edwin H. Low's S. S. Agency, etc.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY
City Ticket Offices, 290 & 958 Broadway, New York
ARTHUR W. PYE, *Passenger Traffic Manager,* Pier 36, North River, New York

Take the Day Line
Up the Hudson to Albany
All Service Daily Except Sunday

Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany.

Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie.

One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point, or Bear Mountain.

Afternoon Boat for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."

TEL. 4141 SPRING. DESBROSSES ST. PIER, N. Y.

Hudson River Day Line

To Boston
and New England Points
Fall River Line
Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA

Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., 5:30 P. M. Daily. Due Boston 8:24 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, 6:00 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M. Afternoon and Evening Concerts.

Providence Line
Steamers PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH

Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., Daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Due Boston 7:15 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, Daily, except Saturday, 6:06 P. M. On Sundays touches at Newport, leaving 9:15 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have outside ventilation and are always cool and comfortable.

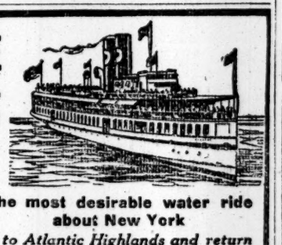
Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway. General Office, Pier 14, North River.

The New England Steamship Company

SANDY HOOK ROUTE
The Most Delightful Way to NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Atlantic Highlands, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Belmar, Spring Lake, Point Pleasant, etc.

The Finest and Fastest Steamers in the Harbor Run as follows:

Lv. N. Y., Pier 81, N. R., foot W. 42d St., week days, 8.50, 9.35, 10.30 a.m.; 12.30, 1.30, 3.15, *4.15 *5.25, 7.45 p.m. Sunday 9.00, 10.00 a.m.; 1.00, 3.30, 7.15 p.m. (10.40 p.m. E. Long Br. only.)
Lv. N. Y., Pier 10, N. R., foot Cedar St., week days, 9.15, 10.00, 11.00 a.m.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, *4.45 *5.45, 8.10 p.m. Sunday 9.30, 10.30 a.m.; 1.30, 4.00, 7.35 p.m. (11.10 p.m. E. Long Br. only.)
*Except September 6th.



The most desirable water ride about New York
is to Atlantic Highlands and return
THE FARE OF ONE DOLLAR MAKES IT THE MOST EXCLUSIVE

First Class Meals at Popular Prices

THE ROUND TRIP TO ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS MAY BE MADE ON ALL STEAMERS EXCEPT THOSE LEAVING AS FOLLOWS:

From Pier 81, N. R., foot W. 42nd St. Week days—*5.25, 7.45 p.m. Sundays—10.40 p.m.
From Pier 10, N. R., foot Cedar Street. Week days—*5.45, 8.10 p.m. Sundays—11.10 p.m.

S. S. "MANDALAY"
Moonlight Sail Up-the-Hudson Every Evening.
Leaving Battery 7:30 P. M., West 131st St. 8:30 P. M. DANCING FREE.

DAY TRIPS Week Days and Sundays
To ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
New Route to Jersey Coast Resorts.
25 Cts. EACH WAY EXTRA TRIP
Lvs. W. 131st St. 9:30 A. M. " Battery Pier 10:30 A. M.
Ret. to Battery only 7 P. M.
Saturday Afternoons. Leave Battery 2 P. M.
Trains & Trolleys to all Coast Resorts.
Tels.: Pier, Morn. 4339 Broad 179-3263.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Splendid Strs. lv. Pier 43, N. R. (ft. Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M. (Daily except Sunday). For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palensville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville, and all points in Catskill Mountains.
SATURDAY SPECIAL, to Malden ($1.00), Catskill and Hudson. FARE, $1.25. Lv. Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.
REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN $1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for AUTOMOBILES. Send for AUTO TOUR BOOK or phone 1097 Spring.

Delightful Afternoon Trip
to Bear Mountain Park or WEST POINT
Str. "Albany" Returning on Swift
Str. "Robert Fulton"

Leave Desbrosses St. Daily except Sunday, 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. $1 round trip. 1½ hours at Bear Mountain or ample time at West Point to drive around the Post. Orchestra. Restaurant.
Best Trip for Saturday Afternoon.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 TO ALBANY
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; west 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water
To BOSTON
Finest Equipped Steamships in the Coastwise Service.
METROPOLITAN LINE
Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill Lv. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., every day 5 P. M. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Same service returning. Unsurpassed facilities for expeditious handling of Automobiles, Horses and Freight—Express Service.
Main Deck Dining Rooms Excellent Service.

To PORTLAND
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Steamships North Land and North Star. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 5 P. M.; also Mon., 10:30 A. M. A delightful 300-mile 22-hour trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL.
Through Tickets to All Points. Baggage Checked Through.
FARES LOWER THAN BY RAIL.
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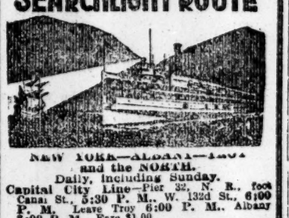
INTERSTATE PARK HIGHLAND LAKE BEAR MOUNTAIN 45 MILES UP THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON
Str. "Highlander" Dancing Reg. Dinner 50c
Weekdays & Sundays Lvs. Battery 9.15, W. 23d St. 9:45, Yonkers 10:45 A. M.
Str. Mary Powell | Str. Newburgh
Weekdays Only | Sund'ys & Holid's
Lve W. 42d St. 10.20, W. 129th St. 10.40 A.M. Round Trip, Daily, 50c Children, 25c. Sundays & Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.
McALLISTER ST'B'T CO. Tel. Broad 952 & Mary Powell St'b't Co. Tel. Spring 4141

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE



NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH.
Daily, including Sunday.
Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M., Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.
New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M., West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M. Albany, 6:00 A. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip.
People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany, 8:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
Sunday morning boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A.M., W. 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany, 10:00 A. M.
Tel. Spring 9400, day or night.
Largest River Steamships in the world.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

GLEN ISLANDS
"The World's Pleasure Grounds"
Every seaside amusement; fine bathing, boating and fishing; Bayne's band concerts; "The Zoo"; restaurant; plants and flowers; clambake dinner and a la carte; dancing; "Klein Deutschland"; The Dairy. Steamers leave Battery 9.45, 11.15 A.M., 2.30, 3.30 P.M. East 34th St. half hour later. Extra Boats Sundays. Round Trip 50c.

CONEY ISLAND ROCKAWAY BEACH
STRS. ROSEDALE & CIMBRIA today leave West 129th St., 9:30; West 23d St., 10:15; Battery, 10:45; Coney Island, 6; Rockaway, 5. Excursion tickets 50c.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.
*West Pt., Newburgh, P'keepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 4; W. 129th St., 4:30 P. M., Newburgh, Highland Falls, &c., Franklin St., 5; W. 129 St., 5:30 P.M.
*Str. connects for boat to New

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED—SERGE, CREPE DE CHINE, taffeta, and charmeuse dresses at a price; close-out stuff or samples preferred. George Dorfman, 49 West 23d.

WE ARE OPEN for F. & H. or Botany Broadcloth at $1.20. Y 256 Times Annex.

JOBBER LOOKING AT POPULAR-PRICE SERGE AND SILK DRESSES.—Can use quantities. Mr. Schwalbe, 39 West 35th St.

JOBBER LOOKING at popular-priced silk dresses. Apply Sixth Floor, 51 West 24th. Apply all week.

JOBBER will look at Sport Coats in all materials. 142 W. 24th St., 12th floor, rear.

JOBBER LOOKING at waists after 10. Meyer, 35 West 36th, third floor.

JOBBER looking at Ladies' Dresses all week. 1,161 Broadway, Room 410.

JOBBER LOOKING at cloaks and suits, 23 West 38th St., fifth floor.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.—Large quantity to close out at great sacrifice; giving up manufacturing. Ratner Bros., 220 5th Av.

100 LADIES' AND MISSES' early Fall coats to close out at a big sacrifice. Call at 35 West 31st St., 7th floor.

SWEATER MANUFACTURERS.

Wanted, selling agency of entire output of mill on commission basis. I am known by all wholesale and retail merchants throughout the country, North to South, East to West. M 111 Times.

WE ARE OPEN for Button-Sewing Machines; spot cash. Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 West 20th St.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

PURCHASING AGENT, with large customers' list, desires dresses, suits, waists, on commission basis. Suite 1,212, 156 5th Av.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. 2950 Franklin.

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN wanted for city office and all territory for an A-1 popular-priced line of children's dresses; on commission. P. P., 114 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3⅝ per cent. for the best names
Monday.....3¼@3⅝
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Spring Color Card Out Oct. 10.

Announcement is made by the Textile Color Card Association of the United States, Inc., that the card for the Spring season of 1916 will be ready for distribution on Oct. 10. It will show the colors recommended for garment and millinery use. The office of the association is at 354 Fourth Avenue.

In Woolens and Worsteds.

The woolen and worsted goods market is practically an open one at the present time. A majority of the new lines have been opened in the past few weeks with possibly only a few to come. According to some agents they are withdrawing certain lines, as the goods have been sold up. The hope is expressed in some quarters that the dyestuff famine may not reach the acute stage requiring the withdrawal of other lines.

Rough-Faced Goods for Fall.

Shaggy and rough-faced goods for Fall cloaks and coats are being bought freely by garment makers, although prices on these goods are advancing from 5 to 10 cents a yard on materials of the medium grade. According to some in the trade, cloakings and heavy skirtings are not as good sellers as was the case last year, and reports have it that some of the big mills are making inside prices in order to get rid of surplus stocks. The strikes in the garment trade have had some effect in holding back orders for piece goods.

The Coal Trade Situation.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the anthracite situation remains unchanged, the feature of the week being the reductions ordered in freight rates. The export situation in bituminous coal is being watched with interest by every one engaged in selling coal in a wholesale way. The business is on the increase, as reports indicate, and by Oct. 1 it is thought that tonnage leaving these shores will have assumed much heavier proportions. This will weaken materially competition from West Virginia coals in the eastern markets at a time when industrial requirements are expected to assume large proportions.

Advance Shoe Styles for Men.

The Newark manufacturers of men's high grade shoes are now preparing to send their men after "at once" size ups. The samples these men will take along with them are the nearest to staple, according to men who know, that the trade has seen in two years. There will be no changes in heels or toes from those that are worn now. The materials they will try to sell will be mostly tan calfskin, in conservative and dark shades, and black calf. They are also showing vici kid on the modern lasts. Most of these samples are made on regular Bal patterns. Patent leathers are shown mostly with button tops of black cloth.

More Doing in Underwear.

There seems to be a better feeling in the underwear market than has existed for some time. The market appears to be getting down to a more satisfactory basis and, while orders for next Spring are coming in in a rather irregular manner, selling agents report a fair amount of business. At any rate, there is sufficient improvement in the Fall trade by some of the mills to occupy the attention of agents who are now concerned about getting out the goods promptly to jobbers who were late in placing their original orders. It is apparent that a section of the trade is beginning to feel the activity which should have been in evidence some weeks ago.

Dyestuffs Shortage Acute.

The dyestuff shortage has reached a point where mill representatives are scouring the textile centres for odd lots of colors for their particular requirements. One mill in dire need of a certain aniline blue learned that another textile concern happened to have a fair quantity of the wanted color on hand. The mill wanting the color made a most advantageous offer for the lot, but the manufacturer approached, while having no immediate use for the color, declined to part with the precious commodity, fearing that customers' orders might come in calling for this particular shade. An agent of the mill approached, said yesterday that his concern could have cleared $10,000 on the small quantity involved, had it felt free to dispose of the blue in question.

Dress Goods for Export.

The growing demand for American dress goods for export is attracting much attention in the trade. The transition that is taking place is regarded as akin to the famous adage of carrying coals to Newcastle. Shipments to England, France and Italy reveal that not only cheap serges and tweeds, but practically all of the finer grades of smooth as well as unfinished fabrics, are in demand. It is understood here that the limitations imposed by the war on the foreign mills are primarily responsible for the present increasing export demands. The demand for these American goods abroad at this time, however, has been a substantial aid in cleaning up the Fall stocks of many mills, while making way for the new season so that prices commensurate with the cost of production may be procured.

Diamond Demand Picking Up.

While it has by no means assumed the proportions of a boom, reports from local importers of diamonds indicate an improvement in the demand for these gems of late. It is not confined to any particular part of the country, though it is said that lack of improvement in the call from the South is noticeable. While cut stones are coming forward from Amsterdam, the occupation of Antwerp by the Germans has put an end to importations from that point. Shipments of diamonds in the rough are also limited just now. The South African mines are reported flooded, which naturally means they are not being worked, but it is understood that the syndicate has a goodly quantity of the rough stones stored away against the future.

Cotton Blankets Sold Well.

Good prices for the merchandise offered marked the first wholesale auction of cotton bed blankets that has been held in the local trade in four years. The goods were sold in the rooms of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 488 Broadway, and were offered by the Farish Company of this city, selling agents for the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C. More goods were sold than were offered in the catalogue, 2,500 cases having been disposed of, against the 2,140 cases that were listed. Prices were so high generally that several big buyers with reputations for "sharpness" did not buy at all, one of the most important ones not even making a bid. The bidding by representatives of two well known Southern firms was one of the features of the sale.

About the Blankets for Italy.

Quite a little comment is heard in the local dry goods market concerning the quality of the blankets that are being bought here by the Italian Government. It is said that the goods, which are being bought in 3-pound and 8½- to 8¾-pound weights, are being paid for at the rate of 45 to 47½ cents a pound. With one of the cheapest grades of scoured wools available selling at 55 cents a pound, it is said to be evident that a goodly proportion of the stock going into these blankets must be shoddy, in spite of specifications which call for wool. It was said that the Allied Governments paid about 60 cents a pound for the blankets they bought here last Fall, while the blankets bought by the United States War Department cost about $1 a pound. The United States inspection of these goods, however, is said to be much more severe than that of the foreign nations.

Gray Goods Buying Featureless.

There was little feature to buying of gray goods here yesterday. Buyers were "on the fence" because of the possibility of Great Britain's putting cotton on the contraband list, in which event, they figured, the staple would drop and bring goods prices down with it. It was said yesterday to be possible to buy all the goods listed below, for delivery to the end of the year, at the prices given, but even at these figures the goods apparently did not seem attractive. Some sales were made of 39-inch 80 squares at 5⅝ cents for delivery during the remainder of 1915, and 38½-inch 64-60s sold for similar delivery at 3¾ cents. Some business for the same shipment was told of on 39-inch 68-72s at 4¾ cents, but the buyers were trying hard to put orders across at an eighth less. Narrow printcloths were dead, and little life was shown by either sheetings or drills. Fancies moved quite well, however. Prices on staple printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	*5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3⅛c	27-inch, 64-60s	2⅛c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅛c	27-inch, 56-52s	2⅜c

*Asked.

H. L. Pratt a Bank Director.

Herbert L. Pratt, Vice President and Director of the Standard Oil Company of New York and a member of the firm of Charles Pratt & Co., was elected a Director of the Bankers Trust Company at a meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

INDEPENDENT WAIST COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel and Simon Pearlman, who did business as the Independent Waist Company, manufacturers of waists at 57 West Nineteenth Street. They also made an assignment to William L. Morck. Liabilities, $40,000; nominal assets are about the same and actual assets $20,000.

ALLWIN DRESS COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Allwin Dress Company, Incorporated, manufacturer of dresses at 7 West Eighteenth Street. The company also made an assignment to Archibald Palmer. Liabilities, $15,000, and assets, about $12,000.

LEXX WAIST COMPANY, INCORPORATED, manufacturer of shirtwaists at 131 West Thirty-fifth Street, has made an assignment to Thomas J. Nugent. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company.

JOSEPH SWETOW, retail dealer in waists and dresses at 781 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,995 and assets $213 cash.

CHARLES I. SEIDLER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles I. Seidler, manufacturer of knit goods at 48 West Houston Street. Liabilities, $5,000, and assets, $2,000.

WESTLEY WOODS of 825 West 179th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $13,034 and no assets.

CHARLES A. NANZ, dealer in watchmen's clocks at 9 Church Street has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities $25,427 and assets $5,354.

ELIAS J. SHASHON, dealer in Oriental goods at the Pennsylvania Terminal, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities $8,584 and assets $1,501.

CLEMENT LOVEJOY, dealer in women's apparel at 835 Westchester Avenue, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities $4,149 and assets of unknown value in stock in the assignee's hands.

J. SOLOMON & BROTHER, manufacturers of women's hats at 313 Lafayette Street, have filed assignment schedules showing liabilities $6,982, nominal assets $6,041, and actual assets $2,982.

ROSE JORRISCH, jeweler at 330½ Grand Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities $4,512, nominal assets $2,200, and actual assets $711.

SUPERIOR PAPER BOX CO. of 115 Mercer Street has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities $837, nominal assets $300, and actual assets $100.

WILLIAM H. WELLMAN,—Judge Mayer has appointed William Lesser receiver for William H. Wellman, promoter of the velodrome at Sheepshead Bay.

SAMUEL ABEND.—Judge Mayer has appointed Solomon G. Solomon receiver for Samuel Abend, cigar dealer, at 108 Lenox Avenue.

BOTTSFORD-DICKINSON CO.—Judge Weeks of the Supreme Court has appointed William B. Roulstone receiver for the Bottsford-Dickinson Co., formerly of 1,472 Broadway, builder of public schools, in supplementary proceedings brought by the United Plumbing and Contracting Co., a creditor. The company built eight public schools in this city and has a claim for $80,000 against the city on two schools which is in the Controller's office for adjustment. Judge Finelite of the City Court extended the receivership so as to cover the claim of the Herrmann & Grace Co.

GEORGE WIENER, dealer in millinery supplies at 339 Grand Street, has made an assignment to David Greenspan.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Angus, Addison C.—S. Echelman.....$277.68
Archibald, James B.—W. V. Kelley.....104.97
Bowman, George P.—Manhattan Life Ins. Co.....414.10
Briante, Rocco—Travelers Ins. Co.....330.45
Bender, Frederick R.—J. W. Balet.....835.55
Blaine, James T.—Garry Iron and Steel Co. of N. Y.....177.21
Cougn, Paul—S. Davis.....224.26
C. H. Lang, Inc.—Diebold Safe and Lock Co.....180.11
Cowen, William C.—Fairmount Creamery.....892.73
Donner, Samuel—Newark Cheese Co., Inc.....151.93
Dubois, William—James Shewan & Sons, Inc.....506.22
Greso, Alfonso—J. Baumgold.....367.97
Grimwood, Ruth O., or Mrs. Victor Grimwood—M. L. Post.....319.14
Goldberg, Mortche, and Southwestern Surety Ins. Co.—People of the State of New York.....2,500.00
Hanley, Clara T.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y.2,617.09
James Keyser Co.—J. A. Walton.....363.84
Kiss Art Pottery Co.—Donegan & Swift.149.14
Kanlan, George—M. Markowitz.....127.40
Kann, Fred—Siegel, Cooper & Co.....119.82
Kessel, Fritz—Manhattan Land & Security Co.....116.48
Kenney, James M.—Seggerman Bros., Inc.....578.75
Klappert, Arthur C.—Jameson Bond Co.130.67
Linde, Jose G.—Ekirsten Co.....157.03
Lassig, Richard—R. M. Bruno.....122.28
Lancon, George L.—A. Ode.....714.20
McElroy, Linda L., executrix—Broadway Savings Institution of N. Y.....6,046.35
Muir Radium Institute, Inc.—Atlas Adv. Agency, Inc.....671.20
Miller, Samuel or Sam—H. Goldberger..302.69
Murray, Patrick and Thomas—Barrett Mfg. Co.....2,188.82
Orlerno, Enrico—E. P. Krumm.....812.17
Minerley, Edward—W. W. Farley, Commissioner.....1,819.80
Pinsberg, Nador Margulis, and Jacob Bokal—F. Gens.....113.70
Paterno, Vito—L. Capuano.....1,161.16
Rayner, Isaac M.—Vogue Co.....140.83
Selig, Samuel—W. J. Kollinsch et al....142.23
Sinclair, Daniel—D. Grael.....301.27
Stewart, Mary E.—Theatre Magazine Co.....584.20
Simmons, Carey F.—Acker, Merrall & Condit.....177.14
Smith, George W.—Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland.....137.74
Stevenson, Louis—I. Schulman & Son, Inc.....400.00
Ulio, Lorenzo—E. Plath.....700.03
Van Nostrand, Charles B.—New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustee.404.41
Woolf, Nathan L.—Duncan Realty Co..124.11

In Bronx County.

Braun, Frank—D. P. Gillespie.....$95.54
Berger, Simon—Josiah Partridge & Sons Co.....43.42
Cleri Construction Co., Mike Cappiello, Giuseppe Clero, Vincenzo Conforti, Mick Constable, Michele Cleri, and Giuseppe Esposito—Vincent Valentine Contracting Co.....887.00
Friedman, Abraham—M. Baer, et al...254.59
Grace, James J.—D. P. Gillespie.....46.72
Kobrick, George—E. C. De Witt Co., Inc.....30.16
Mitchell, Patrick J.—J. Starobin.....115.81
Pheon Contracting Co.—L. A. Maher...419.41

SATISFIED JUDGMENT.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In Bronx County.

Weiser, Rosalia—W. Koerner, June 17, 1915.....$89.72

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ABERDEEN, Wash.—Kaufman Bros. Co.; S. G. Kaufman, dry goods, men's, women's garments; Elks Club, 108 W. 43d.
AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; Mr. Flanagan, housefurn. goods; 37 W. 20th.
ALBANY—Waldman Bros.; B. Zabin, millinery; 1,347 Broadway.
ALBANY—Albany Bargain Co.; F. Fleishman, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
ALEXANDRIA, La.—M. Mayer & Son; S. Mayer, clothing; Imperial.
ALLIANCE, Ohio—E. Baskin, clothing, millinery; Wallick's.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.; Silverman Bros.; Miss E. Fox, ladies' wear; A. Silverman, general mdse.; Herald Square.
ANDERSON, Ind.—The Fair; L. L. Simon, ready to wear; 1,161 Broadway.
ANNISTON, Ala.—Powers-Woodruff Co.; S. J. Powers, general mdse.; 38 W. 32d; Strand.
ATLANTA—Keely Co.; J. Rollistone, white goods; C. F. Centrell, silks, trimmings; J. N. Farlow, notions, gloves; E. H. Sims, dry goods; 60 5th Av.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—T. McElwee Dry Goods Co.; J. McElwee, dry goods, cloaks, notions; Marlborough.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—P. F. Sheron & Co.; P. F. Sheron, hats, shoes; St. Denis.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Tator & Co.; J. K. Hill, flowers, feathers; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—E. Katzenstein & Bro.; B. Katzenstein, woolens; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. R. Reid, dress goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Lansburg, general merchandise; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, clothing; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; Miss L. Marston, dry goods, &c.; Miss P. Metzer, dry goods, &c.; H. Rohr, millinery; Miss J. Steinkamp, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Burk, Fried & Co.; J. B. Fensterwald, clothing, shoes, manufacturers clothing; St. Andrew.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; L. Michaelson, millinery; L. Seligman, shoes; A. Delevie, upholstery, art needle work; 470 4th Av.
BEAUMONT, Texas—Beaumont Dry Goods & Notion Co.; A. Waldman, dry goods, notions, men's furnishing goods, hosiery; Wallick's.
BIDDEFORD, Me.—W. E. Youland & Co.; F. J. Kember, dress goods, silks, velvets; W. A. Lamb, carpets, rugs; Albert.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros-Weldon Co.; C. F. Sisson, Jr., veils; 220 5th Av.; Sherman Square.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; R. M. Dean, notions; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Eaton, misses', children's coats; Miss Horan, negligees; Mr. Phillips, ladies' coats; Mr. King, machine made dresses; Miss Phillips, costumes; Miss Griffin, cotton waists, sweaters; Miss Reddington, waists; Miss Nelson, misses' dresses; Miss Jansen, perfumery; Miss Mead, muslin underwear; Mr. O'Callaghan, misses' suits; Mr. Miller, boys' clothing, basement; Mr. O'Brien, ladies', misses' coats, suits; Mr. Ring, dresses; Miss O'Callaghan, muslin underwear; 116 W. 32d.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; Mr. Woods, housefurnishing goods; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; T. Stewart, notions, leather goods; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Megrane-Houston Co.; Miss K. L. Goodwin, millinery; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; F. A. Smith, housefurn. goods; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; W. I. Wood, millinery, ribbons, underwear; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; J. A. Belyea, ladies' neckwear; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Schultz & Guthrie; W. R. Guthrie, dry goods; Brotzell.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; J. W. Doyle, wash goods, dress goods, linings; W. H. Ross, rugs, carpets; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; E. J. Pendergast, silks; W. T. McLean, jewelry; L. W. Little, upholstery goods; B. J. Cutliffe, linens; C. H. Hurd, ladies' hosiery, knit underwear; A. Sanborn, laces, ribbons; Mr. Dawson, men's hosiery, underwear; D. E. Walsh, domestics; F. A. Burdick, ladies' coats, skirts, bathing suits; F. C. Kemball, costumes; Miss Snelling, laces, basement; Miss Kelly, representing; Miss Spencer, girls' coats, dresses; Miss Grant, costumes; Miss Henry, waists; Miss White and Miss Knight, suits, basement; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Star Waist Co.; S. Kaplan, waists; Breslin.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; F. Kinsley, laces, embroidery; 243 Church.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits, skirts, costumes, &c.; 200 5th Av.
BRADDOCK, Pa.—Katz & Goldsmith; Mr. Adler, suits; 72 Madison Av.
BRISTOL, Penn.—Cox Hat Co.; W. H. Cox, hats, clothing; Albert.
BROCKTON—Alexander Fashion Shop; H. I. Alexander, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; Willard.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; H. Eifert, bath robes; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson; W. Bryden, domestics, wash goods, flannels; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Mrs. S. Bowser, women's wear; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—The Globe; J. Alperin, clothing, furn. goods, hats; Breslin.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—G. C. Willis Co.; H. S. Willis, dry goods, notions, fancy goods, women's wear; 31 Union Square.
CHATTANOOGA.—J. M. Shaw, clothing, men's furn. goods; Algonquin.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; R. W. Munzer, furs, waists, petticoats, raincoats; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; O. Glassner, carpets; 44 East 23d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; C. M. O'Farrell, silks; A. C. Dolberg, infants' wear; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Maison Nouvelle; Mme. E. C. P. Hume, millinery; Breslin.
CHICAGO—The Fair; S. J. Natkin, china, glass; I. G. Rice, furs, basement; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; G. Alexander, notions, laces, ribbons, handkerchiefs, neckwear; 438 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Hyland Bros. Co.; J. Hyland, millinery; 417 5th Av.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Miss M. Gardiner, corsets; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO—C. A. Field Co.; C. A. Field, general mdse.; Wellington.
CHICAGO—Stern-Mayer Co.; H. Mayer, mfrs. clothing, pants, overalls; 200 5th Av.; Netherland.
CHICAGO—Best Tailoring Co.; L. A. Stern, cloths, clothing, mfrs. clothing; Bonta-Naraganset.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; Miss Stapleton, corsets; Miss Gallagher, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.; Holland House.
CINCINNATI—The Fair; H. Alexander, piece goods; 23 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI—Outlet; J. Freedman, coats, suits; 12 E. 33d.
CLEVELAND—Halle Brothers Co.; F. L. Harwood, ladies' garments, (basement;) 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
CLEVELAND—Morehouse Co.; W. W. Wright, cloaks, suits; Mrs. P. Keyes, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. A. Swanson, jobs children's Spring coats; 37 W. 20th.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; C. N. Rexford, laces, handkerchiefs, ribbons, trimmings; 18 W. 35th.
CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; G. Elson, untrimmed hats; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Tullock & Sumner; A. Tullock, clothing; Latham.
COLUMBUS—Queen Co.; A. Drauech and H. Burstein, coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
COLUMBUS—Columbus Dry Goods Co.; Miss L. H. Reebe, hosiery, women's knit underwear; Breslin.
COLUMBUS—Morehouse-Martins Co.; J. Richter, woolen dress goods, linings; 1,270 B'way; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS—M. C. Lilley Co.; P. Lindenberg, uniforms; 1,123 Bwy.
COLUMBUS—E. M. Newman & Co.; E. M. Newman, millinery, women's wear; Ansonia.
CORINTH, Miss.—A. Rubel Co.; A. Rubel, dry goods, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.; L. M. Schwab, upholstery goods, draperies, pictures; 2 Walker.
DAYTON.—Elder & Johnston Co.; C. W. Buhl, walsts, dresses; 230 5th Av.
DENVER—Joslin Dry Goods Co.; O. A. Blesser, carpets; 23 East 20th.
DETROIT—F. Blumenthal, coats, suits; 12 E. 33d.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; R. B. Tannahill, men's clothing; 50 Union Square.
DULUTH—Duluth Glass Block Store; W. F. Bennis, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard; Grand.
DULUTH.—I. Freimuth; D. Loewns, leather goods, drug sundries, hosiery, underwear, stationery; 1,170 Bwy.
EAST LIVERPOOL—Mrs. L. Haley, millinery; Broztell.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—M. A. Murray Co.; Miss M. A. Murray, M. A. Murray, women's, children's, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.
EL PASO—Popular Dry Goods Co.; E. R. Hardage, dry goods, &c.; 353 4th Av.; Woodward.
ERIE—Trask, Prescott & Richardson; A. L. Bintz, domestics, dress goods, silks, blankets; 320 Church.
ERIE—Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.; F. J. Marvin, cloaks, suits; F. L. Streuber, laces, neckwear, hdkfs.; 1,270 Bwy.
FAIRMOUNT, W. Va.—J. M. Hartley & Sons Co.; J. H. Round, domestics, dress goods, silks, millinery, gloves, corsets, hosiery; 320 Church.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Conn, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; J. Lurie, furs; 1,133 Broadway.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Martin & Naylor Co.; W. W. Strong, ready to wear; 1,270 B'way.
GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankla & Co.; F. W. Wendland, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.; Prince George.
GRAND RAPIDS—Wurzburg Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. L. Langley, millinery; 116 W. 32d; McAlpin.
GRAND RAPIDS—Herpolsheimer Co.; H. T. Slemon, housefurn. goods; 1,170 Broadway.
HAMILTON, Ont.—Mathes-Sohngen Co.; L. E. Sohngen, cloaks, suits; 1,270 Broadway.
HARRISBURG—"Kaufman's"; D. Zug, piece goods; 15 E. 26th.
HARTFORD—M. Blumenthal & Co.; H. R. Goldenblum, hats; Flanders.
HARTFORD—Wise, Smith & Co.; A. Hutter, women's gloves, leather goods, silverware; 116 West 32d.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; Miss H. M. Jordon, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; M. S. Block, cloaks, suits, dresses; 1,261 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; R. Berkowitz, furs; 1,261 B'way.
ITHACA—Rothschild Brothers; E. Rothschild, dry goods; Imperial.
JACKSON—Union Dept Store; K. F. Walker, dry goods, notions, jewelry, hosiery, men's furn. goods, clothing; 353 4th Av.
JACKSON—L. H. Field Co.; E. R. Hague, toys; Prince George.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; S. Goldberg, notions, knit underwear, leather goods; hdkfs., jewelry, laces, embroidery, trimmings; 225 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; H. Westerbeck, domestics, linens, cotton goods, toys; 7 W. 22d; Albert.
KANSAS CITY—G. B. Peck D. G. Co.; P. A. McKenna, notions, toilet goods; J. E. Campbell, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; F. B. Heath, dry goods; 2 Walker.
LAFAYETTE—W. H. Zinn Co.; G. B. Beadle, dress goods, silks; 97 Grand.
LANCASTER—Buchanan & Young; J. Buchanan, cloaks, suits; Mr. Kraft, dry goods; 212 5th Av.
LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; H. E. Kline, housefurn. goods; 432 4th Av.
LAUREL, Miss.—Sine Bros.; N. Sine, suits; 39 West 32d St.
LEWISTON, Me.—Great Dept. Store; Mr. Peck, cloaks, suits, waists; M. J. Moriarty, silks; Mr. Murray, dry goods; Great Northern.
LEXINGTON—G. Heyman, carpets; Great Northern.
LEXINGTON—Wolf, Wile & Co.; W. R. Slodd, woolens, silks, velvets, umbrellas; 120 W. 32d.
LITTLE ROCK—Doyle-Kidd Dry Goods Co.; T. N. Doyle, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
LITTLE ROCK—Pollack & Lowenfield; J. P. Pollack, men's, women's garments; Cumberland.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; E. J. Crowley, men's, boys' clothing, hats, furn. goods; 215 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; A. J. Kollins, cloaks, suits, furs, dresses; 116 West 32d.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart Dry Goods Co.; W. Schade, mdse. manager; 18 W. 35th; Holland House.
LOUISVILLE.—Herman Straus & Sons Co.; A. I. Straus, dresses, suits, waists; 12 E. 32.
MADISON, Ind.—The Style Store; M. Bernstein, coats, suits; 39 West 32d St.
MARQUETTE—A. L. Huetter, cloaks, suits; 12 E. 33d.
MARYVILLE, Mo.—D. P. Eversole & Son; D. P. Eversole, general mdse., carpets, rugs; Manhattan.
MEMPHIS—J. Gerber Co.; Miss D. Long, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.
MEMPHIS—C. J. Dollinger, ready-to-wear; Wallick's.
MERIDEN—Ives, Upham & Rand; C. L. Upham, cloaks, suits, infants' wear; 75 Spring.
MERIDAN, Miss.—D. Rosenbaum & Sons; W. D. Rosenbaum, dry goods; Somerset.
MIDDLETOWN, Ohio—Rose-Shields Co.; J. Ross, dry goods, furn. goods, carpets, rugs, &c.; Navarre.
MILWAUKEE—Espenhain Dry Goods Co.; J. Peck, domestics, linens, &c.; Sherman Square.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld, Locker Co.; F. Hoehl, flowers, feathers, novelties; 640 Broadway.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; E. Langmack, laces, embroideries; A. Dusty, silks, velvets, piece goods; J. Anderson, leather goods, stationery; Broadway and 32d.
MINNEAPOLIS—J. W. Thomas & Co.; Miss J. Taylor, fancy goods; Martha Washington.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; C. W. Warnock, mdse. manager; 18 W. 35th.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; G. W. Starkweather, millinery, glassware; 2 Walker.
MONTGOMERY—Montgomery Fair; Mrs. S. T. Elliott, millinery; 23 East 26th.
MONTGOMERY—Montgomery Fair; G. T. Gibbons, clothing, furn. goods; M. B. Ray, ready-to-wear; 22 E. 26th.
MOUNT VERNON, Ind.—I. Rosenbaum, general dry goods; N. Jordan & Co.; 1,270 Bwy.
NASHVILLE—Castner-Knott Dry Goods Co.; E. J. Denton, furnishing goods, gloves; 23 East 20th; Gregorian.
NASHVILLE—Miss E. A. Iser, millinery; Imperial.
NASHVILLE—Castner, Knott Dry Goods Co.; Miss A. Bossett, millinery; 23 E. 26th.
NASHVILLE—Burk & Co.; J. Fensterwald, men's wear; St. Andrew.
NEW BEDFORD—Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; J. P. Fenton, domestics; 116 West 32d.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; Miss K. Davis, books; 320 Church.
NEW HAVEN—H. Wallick, woolens; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN—Rappaport & Tucker; Mr. Rappaport, Mr. Tucker, woolens; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN—Shulman & Evans; Mr. Shulman, Mr. Evans, wool goods; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; M. J. Turbridy, dress goods, silks; 320 Church.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; W. J. McGuire, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; T. H. Galligan, embroideries; 75 Spring.
NEW ORLEANS—Levy, Lobb & Co.; L. Loeb, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; Algonquin.
NEW ORLEANS—Burkenroad & Goldsmith Co.; D. Burkenroad, general mdse.; Herald Square.
NEW ORLEANS—Krauss Co.; H. Blatinkoff, millinery; 43 Leonard; Aberdeen.
NEW ORLEANS—Krauss Co.; H. Blacnikoff, millinery; 43 Leonard.
NIAGARA FALLS—Niagara Dry Goods Co.; Miss A. M. Lord, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 432 4th Av.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; C. W. Neyhard, housefurnishing goods; 320 Church.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; W. H. Cruickshank, mdse. manager; 75 Spring; Continental.
OGDENSBURG, N. Y.; N. Frank Sons; Miss A. M. O'Hara, millinery, vellings; Somerset.
OWOSSO, Mich.;—Lyon & Pond; H. D. Lyon, ready-to-wear; Longacre.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; H. Blauner, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Feingold & Stumacher; M. A. Stumacher, cloaks, suits; 2 W. 33d.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss Parness, coats, suits, dresses; 71 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—Northern Straw Works; M. Kraftson, mfrs. women's hats; Broadway Central.
PHILADELPHIA—A. Graff & Co.; A. F. Lippincott, carpets; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Flanders.
PHILADELPHIA—Greenberg & Milgram; S. Greenberg, ready-to-wear; Hermitage.
PHILADELPHIA—Lichtenstein, Reichlin & Co.; M. Lichtenstein, mfrs. silk dresses; 1,261 Broadway; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Bedelle; J. H. Mack, ready-to-wear; 14 W. 14th.
PITTSBURGH—Renwick Bros. & Co.; A. W. Renwick, hats; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH—Campbells; J. C. McDowell, dress goods, silks; Wallick's.
PITTSBURGH—Mally Co.; M. Twersky, millinery; 15 E. 26th.
PITTSBURG, Kan.—Seymour Dry Goods Co.; I. E. Seymour, ladies' ready-to-wear; Woodstock Hotel.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; Miss H. Geventer, waists; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; J. Peters, dolls, notions; Miss L. Gallagher, waists; H. Bandell, men's furn. goods; Miss Bruce, girls', misses' wear; Miss McGowan, furs, 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Mr. Arnfeld, knee pants; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—I. Horne Co.; J. D. Kennedy, women's, children's shoes, rubbers; 470 4th Av.; Grand.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store Co.; J. L. Geraghty, art goods, laces, neckwear; Miss Foley, Mrs. Miller, neckwear; 1,261 B'way.
PITSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Mr. Jacobs, men's furn. goods; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; Miss L. Gallagher, waists; 116 W.

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Members New York Stock Exchange,
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. — Boston

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Exchange Problem Absorbs Attention—Stocks Rise Further—Missouri Pacific Receivership.

The prospect of the establishment here of a huge British credit, which the severe decline in sterling exchange had made practically imperative in the estimation of a great many bankers, is a sufficiently novel and sufficiently interesting matter to have overshadowed other things in financial attention yesterday, despite the continuance of an active stock market at advancing prices and despite the news of the appointment of a receiver for the Missouri Pacific. That the market was not taken unaware by that event was shown by the fractional advance in the road's stock, which has for some time been selling at receivership prices.

About the stock market there was nothing novel. There were reactions in some stocks, but not in very many, and, for the most part, prices rose further in pursuit of the same speculative venture which has been carrying the market forward with so little interruption for many weeks. The number of bears among the traders seemed to be increasing and the short interest seemed to be increasing, but the market was nevertheless still carried forward by its own momentum if by nothing else.

Momentum which has been carrying stocks up has been carrying exchange rates down, and new low records were made yesterday. Reports regarding the expected credit became a little more definite, but the exchange market, during the day, did not reflect any solution of the problem which has been confronting our bankers and those of England in the unsettled state of the international exchanges. Our bankers are called upon to deal with the situation, but the problem, so far as it concerns this country, is not their problem so much as it is the problem of all our exporters, and their interests, of course, are closely related with the interests of all other business men. If the cost of buying here becomes too great, a good many things which are now being bought will not be bought and our export trade will suffer. The fear is being expressed not that the fall in exchange, which makes it more expensive for England and for other countries to buy here, will interfere with the shipments of munitions, for they would be taken at almost any cost, but the fear is that the fall in exchange will have the effect of curtailing the purchase of other things in this country. It is in the light of this possibility that the exchange situation as it has now developed becomes the concern of the business man even more than it is of the banker.

The practical question is: Will the decline which has already taken place in foreign exchange rates or any further decline which may occur adversely affect American trade, and if so what remedies can be applied? Bankers are practically unanimous in expressing the belief that the unsettlement of the exchange will seriously affect American trade. They are in agreement therefore that some remedy should be applied, but in this case a remedy requires joint action between this market and the English market. There are several things which the British Government might do to restore a greater degree of order to the exchanges, but so far it seems to disapprove these steps or at least to hesitate to take them. Our bankers can hardly act alone in the matter. They could, it is true, form a syndicate for the purchase of sterling or other foreign bills, but they would not see their way clear to doing that without some assurance against loss in exchange and the giving of that assurance requires positive action by the English market. Notwithstanding the difficult phases of the problem, the financial community is convinced that a solution of the problem will be arrived at and before very long. The unsettlement of the exchange market has hardly been a factor in the stock market, but a settlement of the matter would nonetheless be a very helpful development from a business point of view, for it would give greater assurance of the continuance of conditions favoring a record volume of exports.

The appointment of a receiver for the Missouri Pacific—the President of the company, who has given satisfaction both to the old management and to the bankers who have identified themselves with the plan for the rehabilitation of the road's finances, becomes the receiver—was accepted as a matter of course. It was so accepted for the reason that there had always been grave doubt that the road's security holders would voluntarily submit to the sacrifices which in some form or other and in some degree or other are essential to re-establishing the road's credit. The bankers themselves, it is most likely, expected all along the outcome which has now come about, for they were in a better position than any other to appraise the difficulty of gaining the assent of many thousands of security holders to a radical readjustment of the road's securities. It is now expected that, by means of receivership and foreclosure, the readjustment will be accomplished which proved impossible through a purely voluntary reorganization.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	324	328
American Light & Traction pf	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	50	55
*American Gas & Electric	105	..
*American Gas & Electric pf	47	49
American Power & Light	59	61
American Power & Light pf	79	82
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	63	66
Am. Water Works & Electric	6	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	53	60
Cities Service	44	47
Cities Service pf	51½	55½
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf	92	95
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	51	53
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	78	80½
Dayton Power & Light	30	34
Dayton Power & Light pf	85	90
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	90½	93
Electric Bond Deposit pf	60	65
Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	100
Empire District Electric 6s	72	76
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	16	19
Federal Light & Traction pf	56	62
Gas & Electric Securities	60	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	90	94
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	13
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	47	52
Northern States Power	28	29½
Northern States Power pf	84	86
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	43½	44¾
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	84½	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	10	13
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	42	48
Southern California Edison	70	73
Southern California Edison pf	92½	96
*Standard Gas & Electric	5¼	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	23	24½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	4	6
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	21	26
United Light & Rys.	37	40
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	67	70
Utah Securities	12	15
Western Power	14	16
Western Power pf	48	52
*Par value, $50.		

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
American Cigar	103	107	103	107
American Cigar pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & F'dry	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	320	350	320	350
Johnson T. F. & M.	130	140	130	140
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf	107	110	107	110
MacAndrews & F	160	170	160	170
MacAndrews & F pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	185	195	190	200
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	350	380	350	380
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	121	119	121

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, AUG. 17, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	1,045,565
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	87,320,974
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	77.87 + .22
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33⅜	33¾	1,600	Alaska Gold Mines	33⅞	34	33⅝	33⅞	+ ¼
40⅝	40¾	20,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	41⅜	42¾	38¾	40⅛	− ⅜
71	72	3,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73	73½	71	71	−2
61¾	61⅞	11,200	Am. Beet Sugar	61½	62	60¾	61⅞	+ ⅞
85⅛	90	400	Am. Beet Sugar pf	89	90	89	90	+2
170	179	50	Am. B. S. & F. pf. cts. of dep	179	179	179	179	...
61⅞	62	39,500	Am. Can	64	64⅝	60⅝	61⅞	−1⅜
71⅜	72½	19,200	Am. Car & Fdry	73½	73½	71⅝	71¾	− ⅜
116	118	100	Am. Car & Fdy pf	118	118	118	118	+ ⅝
141¼	144	900	Am. Coal Products	140½	144	140½	143	+3
51	52	500	Am. Cotton Oil	52	52	51½	51½	− ½
7⅝	7¾	1,800	Am. H. & Leather	7½	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ¼
35½	36	800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	35⅞	36	35⅝	35¾	+ ¼
25	25½	900	Am. Ice Securities	26	26	25	25¾	+ ⅛
11⅜	12	800	Am. Linseed	11⅜	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
56½	57	12,200	Am. Locomotive	57⅞	58½	56½	56½	−1
98½	99¼	100	Am. Locomotive pf	99	99	99	99	...
6⅝	6¾	200	Am. Malt	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
81½	81¾	8,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	80⅞	82⅜	80⅜	81½	+ ⅞
53⅜	54	13,200	Am. Steel F'dries	49⅝	56	49½	53⅜	+6
123½	124	1,800	Am. Teleph. & Tel	123⅝	124	123½	123½	−¼
223	228	100	Am. Tobacco	226	226	226	226	−1
37	38	2,200	Am. Woolen	38	38½	37⅞	37⅞	...
92	92¾	200	Am. Woolen pf	92¼	92⅞	92¼	92⅝	− ⅛
60½	63¾	12,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	60	70½	60	63⅝	+1⅜
102⅜	102¾	3,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅞	103	102½	102¾	− ¼
99	100	100	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	+ ¼
103	105	400	Atlantic Coast Line	103	106	103	103	+ ½
81¼	81½	9,200	Baldwin Loco	82½	83	80⅞	81½	− ⅝
83⅛	83½	4,800	Baltimore & Ohio	82⅜	83¾	82½	83	+ ¼
70¾	71¼	200	Baltimore & O. pf	70⅜	70¾	70¾	70¾	...
282	285	1,100	Bethlehem Steel	284½	285	282½	282½	−1½
136	147	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	147	147	147	147	−3
83¼	83½	5,500	Brklyn Rapid Tran	84⅞	84⅞	83¼	83½	− ⅝
126½	130	100	Brklyn Union Gas	126½	126½	126½	126½	−1½
...	43	1,100	Booth Fisheries	42	42½	41	41	+ ⅞
64¾	65	2,000	Butte & Superior	65	66	64½	64½	−2
16	17	100	Cal. Petrol. v.tr.cfs	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
153¾	153⅞	3,950	Canadian Pacific	153¾	154	152½	153½	+ ½
43¾	44⅛	12,500	Central Leather	43½	44⅝	43⅜	44	+ ¼
104½	105¼	100	Central Leather pf	105	105	105	105	+ ¼
45⅜	46½	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	45⅜	46⅝	45⅜	45⅝	− ⅛
12	12⅜	500	Chi. Great Western	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	12¼	− ⅜
30½	31	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	31¼	31½	31	31	− ¼
83	83¼	4,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	83⅜	83⅝	82½	83	− ⅛
121½	123⅞	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	+ ⅝
126	127⅜	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac	127⅜	127⅝	127⅜	127⅜	+1⅝
18¼	18⅜	37,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	18	19⅛	17⅞	18⅜	+ ⅝
45¼	45¾	6,100	Chino Copper	45⅛	45⅞	45⅛	45¼	+ ¼
57	60	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	60	60	60	60	...
43½	43⅝	10,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	44⅜	44⅝	43	43¼	+ ⅛
28	30	100	Col. & Southern	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
47	50	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	48⅛	48⅝	48½	48½	+ ½
126¼	127	1,000	Consolidated Gas	126¼	126⅞	126⅜	126⅜	+ ⅛
90½	91	1,800	Continental Can	91⅛	91½	89½	91	+ ½
103	103	50	Continental Can pf	104	104	104	104	...
17⅜	17¾	35,100	Corn Products Ref	16¼	17¾	16	17⅝	+1½
83¼	83½	1,500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	82½	83½	82½	83½	+1½
76	76½	27,700	Crucible Steel	75	78⅝	73	76½	+2½
102½	104	600	Crucible Steel pf	103⅛	105	103	103	+ ½
114	116	1,400	Cuba-Am. Sugar	116	116¾	115	115	...
140	142	500	Delaware & Hud	140	140	139¾	140	...
405	423	20	Del., Lack. & West	410	410	410	410	...
6	6½	200	Den. & Rio Grande	6¼	6¼	6	6	...
60	62	100	Detroit United Ry	62	62	62	62	+3½
...	...	25	do. odd lot	60	60	60	60	...
28⅜	28¾	3,800	Distillers Secur	28⅝	29⅛	28¾	28¾	− ⅛
8	10½	100	Dul. S. S. & A. pf	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	− ⅛
21¾	22	2,200	Dome Mines	21⅝	22¼	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
28½	28¾	10,000	Erie	28⅝	29¼	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
44⅜	44½	2,200	Erie 1st pf	44⅝	45	44⅜	44⅝	+ ⅛
34½	35½	800	Erie 2d pf	35	35	35	35	+1
42	46	200	Federal M. & S. pf	45	45	45	45	+3
280	289½	15	General Chemical	289½	289½	289½	289½	...
175½	176½	10,500	General Electric	175⅜	176¾	174⅛	176	+1½
211	217	700	General Motors	218	219	217	217	−2
63¼	68⅛	23,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	63⅜	64¼	62⅜	63½	+1⅝
118⅞	119	900	Great Northern pf	118⅜	119¼	118⅜	119¾	+ ⅞
42⅞	43	15,750	G. N. certs.ore prop	43	43⅜	42½	42⅝	+1⅛
63¼	63½	5,500	Guggenheim Explor	63¾	65⅜	63¾	65⅜	+1⅞
100½	102¼	200	Illinois Central	102¼	102¼	101⅞	102¼	+ ⅛
20⅝	20⅞	4,300	Inter-Met. pf	20	21	19⅞	20½	+ ⅜
72	72½	1,800	Inter. Con. Corp. pf	72	72⅝	71⅜	72	+ ⅛
34⅝	34⅞	34,000	Inspiration Copper	34	34⅞	33⅜	34⅞	+1⅝
20¼	20⅝	2,200	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	19¾	20⅝	19¾	20⅜	+ ⅝
19	19½	4,000	Int. Agricultural	17½	19¾	16½	19½	+2
35	37	1,500	Int. Agricultural pf	31	35	31	33	+4
106¼	107⅝	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	106¾	106¾	106½	106½	− ⅜
27⅝	27½	2,600	Kansas City Sou. pf	27½	28	27	27⅜	− ⅛
58¼	58½	1,200	Kan. City South. pf	57½	58½	57⅛	58½	+ ½
126	126½	10	Kings Co.El.Lt.& P.	125½	125½	125½	125½	...
140	145	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	− ⅛
54	54½	2,400	Lackawanna Steel	55	55½	54⅜	54½	− ⅛
101	103	100	Laclede Gas	102	102	102	102	...
142½	142¾	1,800	Lehigh Valley	142¾	143¾	142½	143	+1
17	20	100	Loose-W. Bis.tr.cfs	19	19	19	19	...
...	...	16	do., odd lot	20	20	20	20	...
67	68	100	Mackay Cos. pf	68	68	68	68	...
47¾	48	14,900	Maxwell Motors	45	49	45	48	+4
91	91½	9,600	Max. Motors 1st pf	88½	92	88½	91½	+2⅞
38¼	38½	8,300	Max. Motors 2d pf	37¼	39½	37¼	38½	+2
80⅞	81	6,500	Mexican Petrol	81¾	82¾	80⅝	80⅞	− ¼
26	26⅛	2,900	Miami Copper	25¾	26¼	25¾	26¼	+1⅜
18	19	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	18	18	18	18	+ ¾
2⅜	2½	5,525	Missouri Pacific	2	2½	2	2½	+ ⅜
51	52	500	Montana Power	51¼	51½	50¼	51½	+ ½
74	74½	305	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75	75	74½	75	+ ½
105	107	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	109	106	106	106	− ½
27⅝	28½	4,600	Nat. Enam. & St	28¾	28⅞	27⅝	27⅞	− ¼
88	91	100	Nat. Enam. & St.pf	89	89	89	89	...
64½	64¾	1,100	Nat. Lead Co	65½	65¼	64½	64¾	− ½
14¾	15	1,100	Nevada Con. Cop	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
118	118½	8,000	N. Y. Air Brake	118½	120	115¼	118½	+ ⅝
90⅝	91	4,100	N. Y. Central	90⅞	91⅜	90½	91	+ ⅛
63	63¾	1,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	63	64½	62¾	63¾	+ ⅛
26⅛	26¾	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	26	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
107½	108	700	Norfolk & Western	107¾	108	107¾	108	− ⅛
71½	73	1,000	North American	72½	74	71¼	71¾	− ⅞
107⅝	108	3,050	Northern Pacific	108⅝	108½	107⅞	108	− ⅛
34½	34½	2,100	Pacific Mail	34⅝	35⅛	34¼	34½	− ⅛
108¾	109	1,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	108¾	109	108½	108⅞	+ ⅛
66	68⅞	200	Pet., Mul. & Co	66	68½	66	68½	+3⅝
77¾	78¼	2,800	Philadelphia Co	77¾	79¼	77¾	78¼	+ ½
28⅛	28¼	25,550	Pittsburgh Coal	28¼	29⅛	28¼	28¼	+2⅛
96½	98	4,200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	95⅞	97⅞	95⅝	96⅞	+1⅛
65	65¼	8,600	Pressed Steel Car	66	66¾	64½	65½	...
100	102	100	Pressed St. Car pf	101	101	101	101	...
163	163¾	200	Pullman Co	163½	164	163½	164	+ ¼
42	42¼	11,300	Railway Steel Spg	41½	42¾	40¾	42	+ ⅝
85	93	100	Railway St. Spg. pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
22¾	23	3,800	Ray Con. Copper	22½	23	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
149½	149¾	19,600	Reading	148½	150½	147¾	149¾	+1⅝
45¾	45⅞	30,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	46	47¼	45¼	45⅞	+ ⅛
98¾	100	1,400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	98¾	99⅞	98¾	99⅞	+1⅝
10½	10¾	7,700	Rumely (M.) Co	8	11	8	10⅝	+ 2⅛
14⅜	15¼	2,900	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	12	15¼	12	15¼	+2½
4¾	5	200	St. L. & San Fran	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	−¾
8½	11	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	7	7	7	7	−3½
5½	5⅝	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5½	5¾	5½	5⅝	− ⅛
14⅝	14⅞	500	Seaboard A. L.	14¾	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	− ⅛
32¾	33¼	500	Seaboard A. L. pf	33	33	32¼	33	+ ⅛
156½	157½	900	Sears, Roeb. & Co	157	157½	156¼	157	+ ½
55⅞	55⅞	6,900	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	56	56½	54⅜	55½	+ ½
89⅝	90	7,900	Southern Pac. tr. r	89⅞	90⅝	89½	89⅝	− ¾
15⅝	15⅝	2,600	Southern Railway	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅝
47	48	1,000	Southern Ry. pf	48	48½	47	47	−1
113½	113⅝	26,000	Studebaker Co	120	126	120	120	...
107	110	200	Studebaker Co. pf	106¾	107	106½	107	+ ½
46¾	46¾	11,225	Tennessee Copper	47½	47½	46½	46¾	+2½
146	146⅞	2,400	Texas Co	144	147⅜	144	146½	+2½
9⅝	10	1,900	Texas & Pacific	10⅞	10⅞	9½	9½	−2
51¼	51⅝	1,300	Third Avenue	51	52	51	51½	+ ½
101½	102	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	102	102	102	102	...
...	...	100	T.,St.L.&W.pf.T.C.cfs	6	6	6	6	+ ½
91	92	50	Twin City R. T.	91	91	91	91	...
7	7½	1,500	Union B. & P. Co	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½	− ⅛
28	30	100	Union B. & P. pf	29	29	29	29	+ ¼
131¾	132¼	13,400	Union Pacific	132	132⅞	131⅝	132	+ ⅛
81	81½	100	Union Pacific pf	81½	81½	81½	81¼	− ½
17⅜	18⅛	500	United Rys. Inv.	19	19	18¼	18¼	− ½
36	37	400	United Rys. Inv. pf	37	37	36	36¼	− ¼
23	23¼	3,800	U. S. C. I. P. & Fy	23	23¼	22	22½	...
45	47	100	U.S.C.I.P. & Fy. pf	46½	46½	46½	46½	− ½
68	72⅜	...	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	68	72⅜	68	71⅜	+3⅞
49	53½	...	U. S. Rubber	49	53½	48¾	52	+3⅞
105	105	...	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	105	105	105	105	+1½
76¾	77½	35,700	U. S. Steel	76¾	77½	76⅜	76⅞	+ ⅝
113	113½	112,700	U. S. Steel pf	113	113½	112⅞	112⅞	− ⅛
66⅝	67⅜	11,300	Utah Copper	66⅝	67⅜	66¼	66¾	+ ⅛
37⅜	37⅝	2,600	Va.-Caro. Chemical	37⅜	37⅝	36	36½	− ¼
102	104	50	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	102	104	102	102	...
62¼	64¾	4,000	Va. Iron, C. & C.	62¼	64¾	62¼	64	+2½
25½	25½	...	Western Maryland	25½	25½	25½	25½	−1
72⅜	72⅝	1,600	Western Union Tel	72⅜	72⅝	71⅞	72	+ ¼
118¾	119	123,200	Westing. E. & M.	118¾	120¾	117½	119	+1
182	187	2,425	Willys-Overland	182	187	181½	182½	+1
35	36	200	Wisconsin Central	36	36	36	36	+ ⅛
106	107	3,000	Woolw'h (F.W.) Co	106½	108½	106½	107	+1

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Realizing sales in heavy volume had to be absorbed by the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The offerings were generally well taken care of, although prices tended to react toward the close. Strength was general in the early dealings, with the market again disregarding as an adverse influence the disordered foreign exchange conditions. Traders continued confident that banking steps would be taken to care for the foreign exchange situation, and obviate the danger of a recurrence of liquidation from abroad in volume. The dealings were heavy, sales for the day totaling 85,560 shares, of which about 50,000 shares were done in the first two hours and a half. The copper shares generally reflected decided firmness. The railroad list was firm.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	34	34	34	34
2,040	Allis-Chalmers	41½	42½	38⅞	40¼
630	Am. B. Sugar	61⅜	62¾	61	61⅝
2,200	Am. Can	64¼	64¼	61⅜	62
240	Am. C. & F.	73⅜	73⅜	71⅛	72
120	Am. Ice	26¼	26¼	25	25½
860	Am. Locomo.	57⅞	58⅜	57	57
1,010	Am. Smelting	80⅞	82¼	80⅞	81⅝
50	Am. Woolen	38½	38½	38½	38½
1,320	Anacon., ($50)	69⅜	70½	69¼	69⅝
30	Atchison	103⅛	103¼	103	103
250	Baldwin Loco.	83¼	83¼	81	81
170	Bal. & Ohio	83⅛	83½	83	83¼
280	Brook. R. T.	84⅝	84⅝	83¼	83¼
1,130	Cent. Leather	43⅝	44½	43⅜	44¼
20	C. M. & St. P.	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
440	C., R. I. & P.	18¼	19⅜	17⅞	18¾
10	Chino Copper	45⅞	47	45¾	45¾
1,190	Col. F. & I.	44⅞	44⅞	43	43⅝
2,010	Corn Products	16⅛	17¾	15¾	17¾
2,330	Crucible Steel	75½	79⅛	75½	77
20	Distillers	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅞
1,200	Erie	28¾	29¾	28¾	28¾
110	Erie 1st pf	44½	45	44½	45
6,890	Goodrich Co	63⅜	64	62¾	63⅝
410	Gt. North. Ore	42⅞	43⅛	42⅝	43
30	Guggenheim	65¼	65¼	65¼	65½
430	Inspiration	34	35	34	34½
60	Interborough	20	20½	20	20½
20	Lehigh Valley	143¼	143¼	143¼	143¼
140	Max. Motors	45½	49	45½	47
200	Mex. Petrol	81⅝	82¾	81¼	81¼
150	Miami Copper	25½	26¼	25½	26⅛
170	Mo. Pacific	2	2⅝	2	2⅝
160	N. Y. Central	90	91½	90	91½
30	Pacific Mail	34½	34½	34½	34½
250	Pitts. Coal	26½	28½	26½	28½
210	Pr's'd St. Car	66⅛	66¼	64¾	65¼
130	Ry. Steel Spg.	41⅜	43¾	41⅜	41⅞
3,500	Reading	148⅝	150½	148	149½
1,560	Rep. I. & S.	46½	47⅝	45½	46
10	Rumely	8

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NET GAIN OF 4 TO 5 POINTS

British Contraband Decision Had Sharp Bearish Effect Here, but Liverpool Was Steady.

Cotton was extremely irregular yesterday and prices moved in rather puzzling fashion. Cables were firm and Liverpool was again about five English points higher than due. The unofficial but definite announcement that cotton would be placed on the contraband list through an Order in Council affected sentiment at the opening here, and it was considered strange that Liverpool should have shown such steadiness in view of these bearish developments.

Texas was visited with good rains which came in the wake of the Galveston storm. It was recalled by operators with good memory that the Galveston storm of 1900 brought such heavy rains that a disaster threatened by a previous drought was turned into a bumper yield on account of the abundant moisture which fell all over Texas in the early part of September.

The market did not make a response to Liverpool's steadiness and opened practically unchanged. Prices made a further slump of about 8 points, but on the break an oversold condition was apparent. The Giles report placing the condition of the crop at 70.3, compared with 70.7 the latter part of July, was given bullish construction, and along in the afternoon shorts began to cover, thus bringing about a recovery of about a dozen points from the bottom. The market closed steady at a net gain of 4 to 5 points.

Local sentiment is inclined to be bearish, and many Southern shippers who are in the city appear to be looking for lower prices. Cotton is beginning to move in volume all over the southern tier of the belt. An Atlanta wire said that 100 bales had been sold at Americus, Ga., at 8c. In Texas cotton is rolling in at a rapid rate and the staple of the new crop s said to be good. Prices are ranging around 9c and cotton seed is bringing $22 per ton.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 13 points lower.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, 9.25 for middling. Sales, 138 bales.

Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	8.91	8.01	8.91b	8.96b
Oct.	9.30	9.16	9.29@ 9.30	9.25@ 9.26
Dec.	9.58	9.46	9.58@ 9.59	9.54
Jan.	9.69	9.57	9.69	9.65@ 9.66
March	9.92	9.82	9.92@ 9.93	9.89@ 9.90
May	10.16	10.06	10.15@10.16	10.12@10.13

Total port receipts, 4,965 bales; last week, 6,123 bales; last year, 370 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	3,291	2,156	117
Galveston	1,500	2,488	166
Mobile	5	23	25
Charleston	60	3	..
Savannah	1,049	516	71
Wilmington	218	87	..
Norfolk	341	..	..

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	127	70	4
Memphis	10	32	65
St. Louis	30	150	113
Houston	..	2,560	..

Southern Spots and Stocks.

Sales.	Spots, Mid.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
— Galveston	9c	101,123	36,512
700 New Orleans	9c	120,690	52,654
— Mobile	8.18	12,256	1,851
741 Savannah	8⅝	58,012	9,677
— Charleston	..	42,498	1,160
— Wilmington	..	26,548	7,753
109 Norfolk	8.75	14,068	16,174
337 Augusta	8.50	64,782	9,889
300 Memphis	8.87	70,715	15,437
— St. Louis	8¾	14,332	14,644

The Liverpool market opened dull. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 5 points advance, at 5.46d. Sales, 1,000 bales; receipts, 7,000: American, 4,000. The market closed quiet.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	17¼	17¾	17½	17¾
Atlantic Refining	607	612	605	610
Borne-Scrymser	275	280	270	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	104	102	104
Chesebrough Mfg.	713	725	715	725
Colonial Oil	140	145	140	145
Continental Oil	240	242	238	243
Crescent Pipe Line	43	45	42	44
Cumberland Pipe L.	48	52	50	52
Eureka Pipe Line	240	245	240	245
Galena S. Oil	168	171	168	170
Galena S. Oil pf.	137	141	137	140
Illinois Pipe Line	147	149	146	148
Indiana Pipe Line	103	105	102	104
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9¼	9½	9¼	9½
National Transit	33½	35	33½	35
N. Y. Transit	222	225	212	215
Northern Pipe Line	102	104	102	105
Ohio Oil	149	150	148½	150
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	62	58	62
Pierce Oil	12½	13	12¼	12¾
Pierce Oil cv. 6s '24	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	396	400	392	395
Prairie Pipe Line	178	180	179	180
Solar Refining	245	250	240	250
Southern Pipe Line	210	215	210	215
South Penn. Oil	342	345	336	340
Southwest. Penn.	118	120	117	120
Stand. Oil of Cal.	293	296	294	296
Stand. Oil of Ind.	444	447	443	447
Stand. Oil of Kan.	385	390	390	395
Stand. Oil of Ky.	273	278	275	278
Stand. Oil of Neb.	330	340	335	340
Stand. Oil of N. J.	418	420	417	418
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	190	192	192	194
Stand. Oil of Ohio	445	455	445	450
Swan & Finch	125	130	120	130
Union Tank	84	85	84	85
Vacuum Oil	218	221	218	220
Washington Oil	33	36	33	37

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.00	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.45
Buf., R. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.88	4.75
Car., C. & Ohio	1915-'24	5	5.35	4.95
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.88	4.62
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.30
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	5.12	4.80
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1915-'23	4½@5	8.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.15	4.95
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.10	4.70
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.88	4.46
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.30
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	7.50	5.50
N. Y. C. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.70
Penn. Gen. F.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.15
St. L. I. Mt. & S.	1914-'24	5	6.50	5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5	5.10	4.88
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Wabash Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.12	4.75

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.07	Mexican	.42
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental Con.	.79
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.24
Caledonia	.41	Overman	.08
Challenge Con.	.07	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.02	Savage	.05
Confidence	.13	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Cal. & Va.	.11	Sierra Nevada	.12
Crown Point	.01	Union Con.	.21
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.02
Hale & Norcross	.04	Yellow Jacket	.15
Julia	.01	Silver Bars	40¾

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.90	Comb. Fraction	.07
Jim Butler	.84	D'field Daisy	.03
Midway	.11	D'field B. B.	.02
Mizpah Exten.	.19	Florence	.49
Montana	.27	G'field Con. M.	1.25
North Star	.11	G'field Merger	.22
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Exten.	1.55
Tonopah Exten.	2.50	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Merger	.35	Silver Pick	.08
Victor	.29	Vernal	.02
West End	.03	Nevada Hills	.19
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester Mines	.29
Atlanta	.32	Round Mountain	.43
Booth	.46	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.04	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10	10½	Findlay	3½	4¼
Elkton	27¼	29	Isabella	15	15½
El Paso	75	100	Jackpot	6¼	7½
Golden C.	176	177	McKinney	37¼	37¾
Gold Dol.	1	4	Portland	144	146
Gold Sov.	3¼	3⅝	Vindicator	164	165

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	..	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	..	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	4	5
Dallas	..	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2⅛@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On Call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2½	5 mos.	3 @3¼
90 days	2½@3	6 mos.	3 @3¼
4 mos.	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½
60 to 90 days	3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾
6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.65½	4.64	4.64¾
Cables	4.66¼	4.65	4.65½

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.64¾	4.65½
Paris	6.00	5.99
Berlin	81⅞	81⅞
Austria	15.07	15.12
Russia	37.50	..
Switzerland	5.41	5.40
Scandinavia	25.65	25.70
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.85
Shanghai	54.00	..
Singapore	37.50	..
Greece	5.30	5.20
Holland	39¾	39¾
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.49	6.48
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	40.95	41.10
Rio	24.10	24.25
Spain	19¼	19¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$3.59¾	$4.57¾	$4.59½	$4.57½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $352,961,311; balance, $17,027,708; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $474,381.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c. discount, up 5c.; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c. premium, unchanged; Montreal, $2.18¾ to $2.50 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 13-16d., off 1-16d.; New York, 40¾c., off ¼c.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	72.34	71.50	71.85	....
Industrials	85.25	83.14	83.90	....

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Aug. 6	77.17	75.71	76.51	+ .46
Aug. 7	76.87	75.75	75.97	— .54
Aug. 9	77.10	75.81	76.72	+ .75
Aug. 10	78.05	76.90	77.45	+ .73
Aug. 11	78.29	76.70	77.10	— .35
Aug. 12	77.77	76.59	77.07	— .03
Aug. 13	77.43	75.87	76.54	— .53
Aug. 14	77.11	76.04	76.66	+ .12
Aug. 16	78.25	76.54	77.63	+ .99
Aug. 17	78.79	77.32	77.87	+ .23

Range of Fifty Stocks.

*Aug., 1915.	78.29	Aug. 11..	73.49	Aug. 2..	76.66
Aug., 1914.	Exchange closed.					
Aug., 1913.	71.65	Aug. 15..	68.83	Aug. 2..	71.11
Aug., 1912.	84.65	Aug. 14..	81.92	Aug. 1..	83.47
Aug., 1911.	82.34	Aug. 1..	73.40	Aug. 30..	73.77
Year, *1915.	78.79	Aug. 17..	68.09	Feb. 24..	78.66
Year, 1914.	73.30	Jan. 31..	57.47	July 30..	60.20
Year, 1913.	79.10	Jan. 2..	63.09	Feb. 1..	68.04
Year, 1912.	85.52	Sep. 30..	75.24	Feb. 1..	78.30
Year, 1911.	84.41	June 26..	69.57	Sep. 25..	77.60

*To date.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1915	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	100⅜
6s	—Sept., 1916	102⅝	102¼	102⅜	102¼
6s	—Sept., 1917	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛
4½s	—June, 1965	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜
4½s	—March, 1963	101⅞	102	101⅞	102
4½s	—Nov., 1957	101⅝	102	101⅞	102
4½s	—May, 1957	101⅝	102	101⅞	102⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1917	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s	—Mar., 1964	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
4½s	—Mar., 1962	98	98¼	98	98¼
4½s	—Sept., 1960	98	98¼	98	98¼
4½s	—Mar., 1960-60	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
4s	—May, 1959	94½	..	95	94½
4s	—Nov., 1958	94½	95	94½	95
4s	—May, 1957	94½	95	94½	95
4s	—Nov., 1956	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼
4s	—Nov., 1955	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼
4s	—Nov., 1936	94½	..	94½	..
4s	—May, 1917	99¾	..	99¾	..
4s	—Nov., 1918	99⅜	..	99⅜	..
4s	—May, 1919	99⅛	..	99⅛	..
3½s	—Nov., 1953	84¾	..	84¾	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954	85¼	86	85¼	86
3½s	—May, 1954	85¼	86	85¼	86

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	—Tuesday.— Bid.	Asked.	—Monday.— Bid.	Asked.
Tin	34.25	35.25	34.50	35.50
Lead	..	4.45	4.00	4.50
Spelter	*11.50	.....	*12.00	.....
Antimony	32.50	35.50	32.50	35.50
Quicksilver	$91.00	$92.00	$91.00	$92.00
Aluminium	133.00	34.00	133.00	34.00
Iron, No.2X fdy.	15.00	15.50	15.00	15.50

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 16½@18c per pound in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Tuesday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	67	2	6	67	17	6
Copper, futures	68	7	6	69	5	0
Tin, spot	159	0	0	151	0	0
Tin, futures	152	0	0	153	0	0
Spelter	59	10	0	63	0	0
Lead	20	17	6	20	16	0

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—Twenty-five corporations were chartered today. Their capital stock totaled $657,000, and they included:

Saugerties Confec. Co., Saugerties, $135,000; G. F. Kaufman, H. Aloupis, M. Balos, Saugerties.

Carolin St. Realty Co., $125,000; O. H. Bowers, T. H. Smith, W. M. Bristol, 281 Greene Av., B'klyn.

Dixon Phonograph Corp'n, talking machines, musical instruments, $100,000; M. A. Ritter, J. R. Rubin, L. T. Noonan, 49 West 38th St.

Federation Paper Supply House, paper, twine, cardboard, $100,000; M. Berger, R. and A. Braunstein, 666 Kelly St., Bronx.

Crestwood Sales Co., White Plains, mercantile, dry goods, $60,000; K. M. and C. Goldsmith, H. Neuhof, 157 East 81st St.

William Andrews, Inc., filters, oil, and other purposes, $50,000; W. E. and A. S. Hutchins, W. Andrews, 267 Grand St., B'klyn.

Harden Store Co., McConnellsville, general store, $20,000; O. M. Frank, S. and C. C. Harden, McConnellsville.

The Merval Corp'n, advertising, printing, merchandising, $10,000; F. S. Jackson, H. Geebel, E. P. Jordan, 71 Lee Av., B'klyn.

Tenbroeck Amuse. Co., Medina, theatre proprietors, $10,000; W. R., William R., and C. L. Tenbroeck, Kingston.

Bronx Home Building Co., Bronx, realty, timber, wood, $10,000; C. F., L. D., and A. E. Howes, 1,524 Commonwealth Av., Bronx.

S. Salomon Paper Box Co., commodities, $10,000; B. Rous, M. Lipp, S. Salomon, 116 Wooster St.

Chester Cont. Corp'n of Bronx, carting, trucking, contracting, $5,000; L. C., L., and T. Pierce, 1,911 Anthony Av.

Sam Jacobs, Inc., tonsorial, $5,000; T. Adam, H. Bien Kahn, F. Bien, Jr., 5 Beekman St.

White Excavating Co., wrecking, excavating, realty, $5,000; J. Podbelesky, E. Kellner, L. Balteransky, 181 Chrystie St.

Kletzky Holding Corp'n, realty, $5,000; M. Goldberg, L. Grossman, J. Kletzky, 878 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

Bergen Carburetor Co., Long Island City, capital no par value; A. Schenck Bergen, M. E. Hardy, W. A. Watson, 187 Marlborough Road, B'klyn.

Capital increases: Equity Motion Picture Co., New York, $5,000 to $50,000; Progressive Knitting Works, New York, $10,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Wholesalers' Mercantile Agency, Syracuse; Security Merchandising Co., Manhattan; the Seehof Company, Bronx.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Aug. 17.—Charter filed today: United States Bond & Mortgage Company, New York, to carry on general commission brokerage business, $1,000,000; S. A. Anderson and H. O. Coughlan, New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in the Curb Market in Large Volume and Prices Much Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 414,395 shares of stocks and $391,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 130,898; oils, 3,035; railroad, 2,400, and mining, 278,062. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	Alliance Film	⅞	1	⅞	1
2,000	Am. Zinc	53¼	53½	51½	51½
3,200	‡Can. Car & F.	114	114	105	106
3,500	‡Can. C. & F. pf.	125	125	115	115
2,000	‡Canada Steel	30½	30½	28½	30½
2,000	‡Car. L. & P.	9½	9½	9	9¼
200	‡Central Fdy.	12¾	13	12¾	13
300	‡Cent. Fdy pf.	27	27	26	26
393	‡Cramp Ship	73	74	72	72
6,000	Driggs-Seabury	70	95	70	93
240	Elec. Boat	447	470	447	470
240	Elec. Boat pf.	452	470	452	470
35,000	‡E. Bt. new, w. i.	44⅜	46⅜	44½	46⅜
400	Emer. Phon.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
205	‡Hall Signal	16	16	15	15
100	‡Hendee Mfg.	32½	33½	32½	33½
500	‡Houston Oil	14	14⅛	14	14⅛
20,000	‡Int. M. Mar.	2	3	2	2⅛
10,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	7¼	8¼	7¼	8
900	‡Int. Motors	27½	28	27	27
1,500	‡Int. Mot. pf.	53	55	52	54½
65	‡Int. Nickel	173	175	172	174
500	Kath. Br. pf.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
5	Kel.-Sp. Tire	182	182	182	182
400	‡L. T. Boat	15¼	15½	14½	15
3,000	Mar. of Am.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝
500	Mut. Pr. Sh.	8	9⅜	8	9⅜
450	‡N. S. C., Can.	50	54½	50	54½
1,150	N. Y. Trans.	17	18	17	17⅜
600	Corp R. & H.	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6¼
1,000	‡St. Motors	12½	*12⅜	12¼	12¼
700	‡St. Jos. Lead	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅞
11,400	Submar. Corp., w.	44⅜	46⅝	44⅜	46½
3,350	Tri. Film ctfs.	5⅝	6	5½	6
15,400	U. C. S., new.	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10½
400	Un. Profit Sh.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,200	‡Ven. Con. Oil	12⅝	*12⅝	12¼	12⅝
400	‡World Film	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
4	Atl. Refining	609	603	609	+ 4
175	Buckeye P. L.	103	103	103	..
10	Continental Oil	240	240	240	..
20	Crescent P. L.	45	45	45	+ 4
5	Eureka P. L.	245	245	245	+ 3
31	Galena-Sig. Oil	170	169	170	+ 1
12	Illinois P. L.	149	146	148	..
900	‡Int. Petrol'm.	9¼	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
320	Nat. Transit	34½	33	34	..
472	Ohio Oil	151	149	150	..
155	Pierce Oil	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
125	Prairie O. & G.	403	395	400	+10
230	Prairie P. L.	180	179	179	— 1
125	South Pa. Oil	346	335	342	— 7
29	South. P. L.	218	212	215	— 3
5	S. W. Pa. P. L.	122	122	122	+ 7
25	S. O. of Cal.	298	295	298	+ 3
75	S. O. of Ind.	446	445	446	+ 3
2	S. O. of Kan.	382	382	382	+14
120	S. O. of N. J.	420	418	418	+ 2
130	S. O. of N. Y.	195	189	190	— 3
10	S. O. of Ohio	450	450	450	+15
30	Union Tank L.	86	85	85	+ 4
25	Vacuum Oil	220	220	220	+ 4

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900	‡Wabash, w. i.	11½	11½	11½	11½
700	‡Wabash pf. (a)	42	42	41¾	41¾
800	‡Wabash pf. (b)	22	22	22	22

MINING STOCKS.

800	‡Alaska J.	12	12¼	11¾	11¾
3,000	‡Albion Min.	40	40	40	40
4,000	‡Alta-C. M. C.	86	87	86	87
12,000	‡Am. Con.	13	14	12½	13
8,000	‡Atlanta	33	33	31½	33
300	Arizona Cons.	1⅛	¾	1⅛	¾
20,000	‡Big C'wood.	7⅛	8	7	8
700	Big Ledge Dev.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,000	‡Booth	46	48	46	47
1,000	Braden Copper	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
200	Butte C. & Z.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Canada Copper	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,000	†Caledonia	98	100	97	98
100	Cons. Nev.-U.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
5,400	Diamond B. B.	2	3	2	3
6,000	‡‡Emma Cop.	80	85	79	85
1,000	‡Florence	47	47	47	47
2,200	Goldfield Cons.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,500	‡Goldfield Mr.	21½	23	21	22½
3,700	Jumbo Exten.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
68,100	Kennecott Cop.	42½	47	42	46⅞
1,500	Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
1,200	‡‡Kewanas	12	12	11½	12
6,000	†Lone Star	3½	4¼	3½	4
550	Magma Copper	13½	13½	13⅜	13½
2,600	McIntyre	48	49	48	48½
3,000	‡McK.-Dar.	23	25	22	25
42,000	‡‡Mother Lode	29	30	28	29
600	N. Utah B'm	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
8,125	Nip. Mines Co.	5½	6½	5½	6¼
1,000	†North Star	11½	11½	11½	11½
10,000	‡‡Oro	7	7	7	7½
17,000	‡‡Rex Con Mg	49	49	47	48
400	†San Toy	18	18	18	18
1,000	Sand. Kend.	6½	6½	6½	6½
3,700	‡‡Silver Pick.	9	10	9	10
630	Std. Sil-Lead	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛
2,700	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	‡‡Success Mng	98	1	98	1
3,100	‡Sup. Mng. Co.	23½	24	23½	24
300	Tonopah Brst.	37⅝	38	37⅝	37⅝

FINANCIAL.

31 Pine Street, New York City, July 1, 1915.

To Holders of Preferred Stock of

Georgia-Carolina Investment Company

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Article III. of the Certificate of Organization of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company, the Board of Directors of said corporation has elected to call all of the preferred stock of said corporation issued and outstanding, and deliver in exchange therefor certificates of stock representing an equal amount in par value of the Six Per Cent Cumulative Preferred Stock of Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation, a corporation of the State of South Carolina, such exchange to be made on October 1, 1915, and said Georgia-Carolina Investment Company and its said Board of Directors do hereby call all of said preferred stock for exchange as aforesaid on said day.

Holders of preferred stock of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company are hereby required to present their certificates, properly endorsed in blank, on or after October 1, 1915, at the office of the undersigned, David H. Thomas, Secretary of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company, 31 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for surrender and exchange for certificates for an equal amount in par value of said Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation. Said exchange will be without expense to the holders of said preferred stock of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company. Stockholders are requested to have their endorsements of certificates to be surrendered properly authenticated.

Holders of record as of 12 o'clock noon on September 15, 1915, of preferred stock of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company will be entitled to receive on October 1, 1915, a dividend of 1¼% on the par value of their stock; but, as provided in the Certificate of Organization of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company, upon and after October 1, 1915, all dividends upon the preferred stock of said corporation will cease, and the holders thereof will have no rights whatsoever in respect thereof except to receive from said corporation, upon demand and surrender of the certificates representing the shares of preferred stock severally held by them, the amounts of said preferred stock to said Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Corporation to which they shall respectively be entitled as aforesaid.

The transfer books of Georgia-Carolina Investment Company will be closed to transfers of preferred stock at 12 o'clock noon on September 15, 1915, and thereafter, pending further action of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID H. THOMAS,
Secretary, Georgia-Carolina Investment Company.

Maxwell Motor Company, Inc.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, as Trustee under the agreement dated January 2, 1913, between Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., and Central Trust Company of New York, has received and holds the sum of $130,000, and that on September 18, 1915, receive sealed bids for the purchase at not above par of First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of said Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., sufficient to pay such amount not exceeding 1,000 shares of said First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates as the said moneys held by the undersigned will suffice to purchase.

Holders of said First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates are invited to submit to the undersigned, as hereinafter stated, bids for the sale to the undersigned at not above par for retirement of First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates to the amount aforesaid. All bids must specify the amount of First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates offered for sale to the undersigned in pursuance of this notice, the price at which the same are offered, and the numbers of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates so offered for sale.

Bids must be enclosed in sealed envelopes addressed to the undersigned as Trustee under the above-mentioned agreement and marked "Bid for sale of First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates," and must be delivered to the undersigned at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, not later than twelve o'clock noon on September 18, 1915.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids received.

Dated August 18, 1915.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
As Trustee Under Agreement dated January 2, 1913.
By GEO. W. DAVISON, Vice President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Due December 1, 1914, Extended to June 1, 1917.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given as provided in Article Fifth of the First Mortgage of the American Malting Company to Walter G. Oakman and George Turnbull, as Trustees, dated November 20, 1899, and in accordance with Article Fifth of the extension agreement dated September 4, 1914, that offers will be received until Twelve O'clock M., Thursday, August 19th, 1915, at the office of the undersigned, 140 Broadway, New York City, for the sale to it of sufficient bonds at not exceeding par and accrued interest to exhaust the sum of $200,454.21. Two Hundred Thousand, Four Hundred Fifty Four Dollars and Twenty One Cents.

Offers should be sealed and addressed to the **TRUST DEPARTMENT.**

The right is reserved to reject any and all offers and no bids offering all or none will be accepted.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated New York, August 9, 1915.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 4% 50-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF THE BUSH TERMINAL COMPANY, DATED APRIL 1ST, 1902:

The undersigned, successor to Knickerbocker Trust Company, as Trustee under the mortgage above referred to, desires under authority of said mortgage, to expend the sum of Thirty Thousand Eight Hundred Sixty ($30,860) Dollars, for the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can, in its opinion, be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York, on or before Tuesday, August 31st, 1915, 12 o'clock noon.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on September 1st, 1915, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days, and the right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

Dated, New York, August 3rd, 1915.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company.

Montreal, P. Q., August 4th, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, on Wednesday, the first day of September, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors; for sanctioning, approving, ratifying and confirming, if considered desirable, the action taken by the Board of Directors of the Company at meeting held January 27th, 1915, authorizing the execution of a lease of the railroad and undertaking of this Company unto The New York Central Railroad Company, for a term of twenty-one years, upon the terms and conditions set forth in the submitted draft of lease; and for sanctioning, approving, ratifying and confirming, if to be considered desirable, the adopting, enacting and passing certain by-laws, among other, that changing the location of the Head Office of the Company from the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, to the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario; and that changing the date of holding the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders from the first Wednesday of September to the third Tuesday of said month; and also for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.,
15 EXCHANGE PLACE,
Jersey City, N. J., August 4, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL COMPANY for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including receiving the Annual Report of the Board of Directors and the ratification of the acts of the said Board since the last annual meeting of the stockholders,) will be held at the principal office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, County of Hudson, New Jersey, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 15th day of September, 1915, (this being the first Wednesday of September,) in accordance with Article I., Section I. of the By-Laws.

The transfer books of the Company will not be closed for the purpose of the meeting, but (pursuant to the statute of the State of New Jersey) no share of stock can be voted on at said election which shall have been transferred on the books of the Company after August 11, 1915.

S. D. CRENSHAW, Secretary.

THE ANN ARBOR RAILROAD COMPANY
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Stockholders of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the By-Laws of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of said railroad company will be held at the office of said railroad company, in the Village of Durand, in the State of Michigan, on Saturday, the 18th day of September, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of electing directors, of electing inspectors of election to act as such at the next annual meeting for the election of directors, and of transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock of said Railroad Company will be closed from 3 P. M. on September 7th, to 10 A. M. on September 20th, 1915.

H. B. BLANCHARD,
Secretary of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company.
August 18th, 1915.

GREENHUT ASSETS FETCH $2,250,000

Sold at Auction to Attorney of the Bondholders and Reorganization Committee.

BUSINESS TO BE CONTINUED

Name of Corporation to be Modified and Its Affairs to be Managed by Captain J. B. Greenhut.

All of the real estate, merchandise and other assets of the J. B. Greenhut Company, which went into a receiver's hands on April 9, were sold at auction yesterday by Joseph P. Day. The sale was held in the main store, at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, under the order of Peter B. Olney, referee in the bankruptcy proceedings. When the sale started at noon there was an attendance of about 100 persons, chiefly of the largest creditors and their lawyers.

The properties offered included eighteen parcels. First they were offered separately, and then were offered on a blanket bid for the entire lot. There was only one bidder, Joseph M. Hartfield of the law firm of White & Case, representing the bondholders and the reorganization committee of the creditors. He represents about $5,500,000 of the $6,000,000 bonds of the bankrupt firm.

On individual bids the parcels brought about $1,100,000, of which $504,000 represented the bid for the merchandise in the stores, the remainder representing an amount over the existing real estate mortgages. Mr. Hartfield then presented a blanket bid for the entire assets of approximately $2,250,000, which closed the sale.

Mr. Hartfield in a brief announcement explained his bid to the creditors by saying that the Reorganization Committee desired to take over the entire plant with all the assets in time to reopen the business for the Fall trade. The name of the corporation will be changed, but it will be somewhat similar to the old name, said Mr. Hartfield, and J. B. Greenhut, President of the bankrupt firm, will carry on the business.

Mr. Hartfield stated that his bid would permit the creditors to be paid in two ways. They might either receive 22½ per cent of their claims in cash, which would mean an outlay of about $2,250,000, or the creditors could take 12½ per cent. down and 15 per cent. in the stock of the new company. Referee Olney said that it would be necessary to call the creditors together to act on this proposition, and this meeting will probably be held within the next ten days.

The creditors' claims amount to about $10,000,000. J. B. Greenhut and his son, Benedict J. Greenhut, were present during the sale, and followed the bidding with considerable interest.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

An unfavorable turn to the weather over the Ohio Valley, Nebraska, and parts of Kansas explained a sharp rise of 2 cents per bushel in the wheat market yesterday, with September leading, in contrast to its recent weakness, on the idea that the movement, which had lately been increasing rapidly, with 1,202 cars at Chicago yesterday, would be impaired again. The local cash market was firm, with No. 2 red quoted $1.16¾ cost, insurance, and freight, New York prompt, all rail; No. 2 hard, $1.17½ cost, insurance, and freight, New York, to arrive; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.10½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.07½ cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	..	..	$1.15¼	$1.13¾	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	$1.06⅛	$1.04½	1.05⅞	1.04⅛	$0.94
Dec.	1.06¼	1.04¾	1.05⅞	1.04⅝	.99⅝
May	1.10½	1.09	1.10⅜	1.09¼	1.00⅝

CORN.

Complaints of rain and cool weather from parts of the Central belt affected corn during the day and prices advanced, closing ½c to ⅝c net higher, and only a little under the top. The market also felt the wheat strength and rather light country offerings. A cargo of Argentine corn was reported here, showing perfect quality and condition, and was said to have been offered at about 6 cents under Western corn, which was quoted here at 89c for No. 2 yellow, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close	Last Year.
September	74⅝	74¼	74⅝	73⅞	79⅝
December	63¾	63⅜	63½	63	70⅝
May	65⅞	64⅞	65⅝	64¾	71⅝

OATS.

This market was also influenced by the weather and its possible effect on the movement and at one time showed about ¾c net advance, but closed a little off under realizing, with final prices ½c to ⅝c higher. Cash oats in New York were easy and practically nominal, as follows: Standard, 65½c; No. 2 white, 66c; No. 3 white, 65c; No. 4 white, 64½c; fancy clipped white, 64@66c; ordinary clipped white, 63@64c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	.39	38⅜	38⅝	38¼	..
December	.39½	38⅜	38⅜	38⅝	46
May	.41⅝	41	41⅛	41	49¼

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of International Mercantile Marine Company:

ATTENTION!

Stockholders representing about ten thousand shares of International Mercantile Marine Company have retained us to prevent the proposed stock assessment. The fact of the large earnings and the spending of several millions of dollars in the purchases of the Pacific Mail Fleet show that such assessment is unnecessary. Our clients desire your co-operation. A meeting of the stockholders will be held at our offices on Wednesday, August 18th, 1915, at 2 P. M., to take such action as may be deemed advisable, and we request that you be present or be represented.

LOUCKS & ALEXANDER,
Attorneys-at-Law, Equitable Building,
120 Broadway, New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, INC.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., held August 10, 1915, a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% upon the First Preferred Stock of the Company, together with an additional dividend of ⅝ of 1% on said First Preferred stock, to apply on account of the accumulated dividends thereon, was declared payable October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 10, 1915, without the closing of transfer books.

Dated New York, August 11, 1915.

CARLL TUCKER, Treasurer.

Referring to the above notice the undersigned Voting Trustees will, upon the receipt by them of the dividends therein referred to, cause the same to be distributed and paid on October 1, 1915, through their agent, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, pro rata among the holders of Stock Trust Certificates representing First Preferred Stock of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., as the same appear upon the books of the Voting Trustees at the close of business on September 10, 1915, without the closing of transfer books. Dividend checks will be mailed to holders of said First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.

Dated New York, August 11, 1915.

CHARLES H. SABIN.
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES C. BRADY,
Voting Trustees.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY
Dividend No. 48

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republic Iron & Steel Company held August 16th, 1915, the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock was declared payable October 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record September 15th, 1915, and there was also declared an extra dividend of ¼ of 1% on account of the cumulative preferred dividends as of July 1st, 1915, payable October 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record September 15th, 1915. Books remain open.

RICHARD JONES, JR., Secretary.

National Cloak & Suit Company.

July 20th, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on September 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 19th, 1915. Transfer books will not be closed.

WILLIAM ROSENBAUM, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

New York, August 17th, 1915.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable October 2nd, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 17th, 1915.

H. F. MOLLENHAUER, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY
111 Fifth Avenue.

New York, August 4, 1915.

The dividend scrip issued by this Company September 1, 1914, will be paid at maturity, September 1, 1915, together with interest due, on surrender of certificates to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, properly endorsed. Interest will cease September 1, 1915.

J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. upon the Common Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., September 18, 1915, to the Common Stockholders as registered at the close of business August 31, 1915.

E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, August 31, 1915, for Contract 154, for furnishing and erecting water-pipe equipment for operating valves in the shafts of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct, in New York City. The equipment consists of iron, copper and brass pipe, pumps, valves and fittings.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
RALPH T. STANTON, Assistant Secretary.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, Aug. 7, 1915.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent of this Department until 2 o'clock P. M. September 8, 1915, for furnishing and delivering from time to time as they may be required and ordered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, for use in the Postal Service, gasoline motor trucks, as follows: Five or more of one-half ton capacity; five or more of three-quarters ton capacity; five or more of one and one-half tons capacity, and five or more of three tons capacity. Blanks for proposals, including blue prints and specifications, will be furnished upon application to the Purchasing Agent. A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHington, July 26, 1915.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent for this Department until 2 o'clock P. M., September 1, 1915, for supplying all of the engraved and printed matter required by the Money-Order Service during a period of four years commencing December 1, 1915. Specifications and samples will be furnished upon application to the Purchasing Agent. A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General.

HOOK OF POTATO HILL.

Recently a Visitor Here, He Gives His Impressions of New York.

George Hook of Potato Hill, who lately made a trip East, says Kansas City is not much, after one has seen New York. In his judgment, the R. A. Long mansion, which attracts so much attention in Kansas City, would be a boarding house in New York.

"Down on the Bowery," says George, "the leading Kansas City business men, who impress us so much, would have their pockets picked. And those of you who are tired of seeing the picture of the new Kansas City Union Station in the papers should see the New York Central Station in New York. There is another station in New York almost as big and fine as the New York Central, the Pennsylvania. George says that, like all other visitors to New York, he went to see the Castles, and didn't like them.

George says every one ought to visit New York City occasionally; it will enable him to handle Kansas City people so much better hereafter.—Potato Hill correspondence Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Willing to Go Halfway.

"How would you like to be shot at sunrise?" asks a syndicate writer. We know of none who would, but if we can judge by appearances there are many who don't mind being half shot at sunset.—Houston Post.

The Jitney Peril.

Man that is born of woman is of few days and full of prunes. He cometh forth as a flower in the morning, but before night he is liable to be cut down by a jitney and hustled to the hospital or the cemetery.—Houston Post.

Hot Baked Beans.

The Toledo Blade wants to know if American pork and beans wouldn't make a hit in Mexico, as in Belgium. Not unless the mixture contained 50 per cent. of capsicum.—Houston Post.

Not Altogether Slow.

Boss (to new boy)—You're the slowest youngster we've ever had. Aren't you quick at anything?

Boy—Yes, Sir; nobody can get tired as quick as I can.—Boston Transcript.

Sex Antagonism.

Another thing on which the sexes probably will never come to full agreement is the relative importance of a spoonful or so of stewed cherry juice on the tablecloth.—Ohio State Journal.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

N. Car.—Thunder showers and cooler Wed. Thurs., cloudy; showers in e.; moderate n. to n. e. winds, probably fresh on the coast.

S. Car.—Thunder showers Wed. Thurs., fair to rain showers in e.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ga.—Thunder showers Wed. Thurs., cloudy; probably showers in s.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; thunder showers in cen. and n. e.; moderate winds, mostly s. e.

Ala. and Miss.—Thunder showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate s. e. to s. winds on coast.

La.—Showers Wed.; Thur. probably fair; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

E. Tex.—Cloudy Wed., probably showers; Thur. fair, cooler on the coast; moderate shifting winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thur.

Okla.—Cloudy Wed., with showers; Thur. fair.

Ark.—Showers Wed.; Thur. fair.

Tenn.—Showers Wed.; Thur. probably fair.

Ky.—Cloudy Wed.; Thur. fair.

Ohio—Cloudy and continued cool Wed.; Thur. fair; moderate n. e. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Wed.; Thur. fair, moderate n. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair, continued cool Wed. and Thur.; moderate n. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair, continued cool Wed.; Thur. fair, warmer; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy in n., rain in s. and cen. Wed.; cooler in s. Thurs. rain.

Mo.—Rain Wed. and probably Thurs.; cooler in s. Wed.; fresh n. e. winds.

Wis.—Cloudy and cool Wed. Thurs. rain.

Minn.—Cloudy Wed., followed by rain at night in s. Thurs. rain.

Iowa.—Rain Wed. and Thurs.; cool, fresh n. e. winds.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs. unsettled, possibly showers.

S. Dak.—Unsettled Wed and Thurs., probably rain.

Neb.—Rain Wed. and probably Thurs.; fresh n. e. winds.

Kan.—Rain Wed. and probably in e. and cen. Thurs.; slightly cooler in n. and w. Wed.; fresh n. e. winds.

RATES OF EXCHANGE SHOW BETTERMENT

Downward Movement in Rates Is Halted—Sterling Recovers Slightly.

ALL WAITING ON LONDON

Announcement of Some Credit Arrangement from the Other Side Is Expected.

Although another day went by without any authoritative announcement of the adoption of plans for restoring the parity of European exchange in this market, the belief that arrangements to that end are rapidly approaching consummation was so strong in the financial district yesterday that the downward movement in rates was halted for the first time in several days. The lowest point touched by demand sterling was $4.64, and the closing quotation showed a recovery to $4.64¾. Paris exchange, which had sold at 6.02 francs to the dollar, closed yesterday slightly stronger at 6.00.

The improvement was not sufficiently marked to reflect any important change in the situation, but the fact that the demoralization was checked was taken as a good omen. A report that J. P. Morgan & Co. were engaged in the formation of a powerful banking syndicate for the purpose of underwriting a large offering of British securities running for one, five, and ten years was not confirmed or denied when brought to the attention of partners in the firm. No one who has taken part in the conferences on the credit situation would say a word as to the progress of negotiations yesterday, and the Street became convinced that it was only a matter of a few hours before an announcement would be forthcoming from the other side.

There is a difference of opinion among banking and investment houses as to the probable reception which a big British bond issue would meet here. The American conferees would like to see a more determined effort by the English to mobilize investment holdings of American bonds, against which they would issue notes here, but the impression prevails that the British favor a new foreign loan and will arrange one on terms proposed by New York.

One banker who has had frequent occasion to sound the market's ability to absorb new issues said yesterday that if Great Britain was prepared to sell bonds netting 5 per cent. here, free from taxes, a very great amount could be placed with investors throughout the country. On the other hand, other bankers and heads of bond distributing houses still hold to the view that it would be a risky expedient for England to attempt the distribution of more than $100,000,000 on new securities at one time.

Conferences went on yesterday in and out of the Morgan offices, but no statement of any kind was forthcoming as to the probable result. The fact that the exchange situation has come up for widespread agitation in London, as reported in yesterday's cables, coupled in with the waiting attitude advised by authorities here.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	B. S. & E. pf.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
1	Con. Coal....	93½	93½	93½	93½
23	Elkhorn Fuel.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Houston Oil..	13½	14½	13½	14½
120	Hous. O. pf.	56½	57	56½	56½
2	M. & M. B..	27½	27½	27½	27½
17	North. Cent...	82½	82⅝	82½	82⅝
300	Sapulpa R....	2	2	2	2
50	U. R. & E...	23	23	23	23

BONDS.

$10,000	C. of B. 3½s.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
2,000	Con. Coal 6s..	101	101	101	101
1,000	Con. P. 4½s..	87	87	87	87
1,000	G. B. S. In..	2	2	2	2
3,000	G. B. S. I. 4s.	18	18	18	18
100	U. R. & E. fdg. 5s.....	82	82	82	82

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4	Ahmeek	95	95	95	95
3,165	Alaska	33⅞	34	33½	33⅞
25	Algomah	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
75	Allouez	54	54	54	54
6,211	Amn. Zinc....	53⅝	53⅝	52¾	52½
8,836	Ariz. Com....	8¼	8⅝	8½	8⅝
520	Butte & Bal..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,645	Butte & Super.	65⅝	65⅝	64¼	64¾
905	Cal. & Arizona.	62⅜	63¼	62½	63
65	Cal. & Hecla.	570	575	570	574
10	Chino	46	46	46	46
1,700	Copper Range.	55	56¾	54⅞	55⅞
250	Daly West....	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞
160	East Butte....	12⅞	13	12¾	13
60	Franklin	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
170	Granby	82⅞	83⅜	82	83⅜
80	Greene Cana.	40	40	39	39½
243	Hancock	16½	16½	15½	15½
40	Hedley Gold...	28½	28½	28½	28½
10	Inspiration	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
1,285	Island Creek..	51¾	52¼	51¾	52¼
210	Isle Royale....	27	27½	27	27½
210	Kerr Lake....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
25	Keweenaw	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
197	Lake	13⅜	15	13⅜	15
75	La Salle	6	6	6	6
190	Mass. Con....	11	11¼	11	11¼
30	Mayflower	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Miami	25	25	25	25
250	Mohawk	72⅝	73½	72⅝	73¼
15	Nev. Con.....	14½	15	14½	15
1,235	New Arc.....	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11⅜
100	New Idria....	9	9	9	9
1,830	Nipissing	5¼	6¼	5¼	6¼
905	North Butte..	29¼	30⅞	29¼	30⅞
200	Old Col. Min..	3	3	3	3
70	Old Dom.....	52	52⅝	52	52⅝
15	Osceola	81	83	81	83
640	Pond Creek...	19	19	18½	18⅝
130	Quincy	86	86	86	86
15	Santa Fe.....	3	3	3	3
310	Shannon	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
60	Shattuck	25¾	25⅞	25¾	25¾
30	South Lake....	6½	6½	6½	6½
310	St. Mary's....	55	56	55	56
1,150	Superior & B.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½
170	Superior	26¾	27	26¾	27
1,345	Tamarack	55	57⅝	55	56
300	Trinity	47	50	47	50
1,465	U. S. Smelt..	40¾	42¼	40¾	42
55	U. S. Smel. pf.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
1,095	Utah Apex....	3⅜	3⅝	3½	3⅝
235	Utah Con.....	12½	12⅝	12¼	12⅜
150	Wyandotte	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
285	Wolverine	60	61	60	61

RAILROADS.

10	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10	Fitchburg pf...	62	62	62	62
2	Mass Elec. pf.	35	35	35	35
180	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63½	63½	62¾	63⅛
100	West. R. R. Sty.	63	63	63	63

MISCELLANEOUS.

30	Am. Ag. C. pf.	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
127	Am. Sugar....	110	110⅝	109½	109⅝
37	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115	115	115
400	Am. T. & T....	123½	124	123½	123⅝
90	Am. Woo l	38½	38¾	38	38¾
735	Am. Woo l pf..	93	93	92¾	92¾
10	A., G. & W. I.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
115	A..G.& W.I.pf.	26¼	26½	25¾	25⅞
150	East Boston L.	9½	9½	9½	9½
15	Edison	23½	23½	23½	23½
1,100	Elec. Invest..	175¾	176	175	176
265	Mass Gas	92	92	91½	91½
2	Mass Gas pf...	88	88	88	88½
5	McElwain pf..	97	97	97	97
117	Pullman	163	163	163	163
5	Reece Button..	15½	15½	15½	15½
10	Swift & Co....	113½	113½	113½	113½
50	Torrington	32	32	32	32
225	United Fruit..	132⅜	135	132⅜	134
724	Un. Shoe M....	49½	49¾	48	48
65	Un. Shoe M. pf	29	29	29	29
1,989	U. S. Steel....	76⅞	77⅞	76⅞	77
52	U. S. Steel pf.	113¾	113¾	113	113
1,840	Ventura Oil....	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝

BONDS.

$31,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
13,000	Am. cv. 4½s..	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	A.,G.& W.I.5s	71	71	71	71
2,000	Miss. River P. 5s.....	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	Swift & Co.5s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado ..	.70	.80	Iron Blos..	.70	.74
Pay S G..	.10	.12	La Rose....	.48	.50
Bingham ..	..	⅝	McK-Dar..	.20	.22
Bonza	.90	1⅛	Mex. Am...	2¼	2⅝
Butte & L.	.35	.37	Majestic..	.59	.60
Bost Ely..	.25	.30	Mex. Met..	.25	.27
Chief Con..	.92	.97	Nev-Doug..	.68	.70
Cons Jop...	1¼	2	New Balt..	3¾	3¾
Cr Res.....	.45	.55	N Cornelia	.07	.08
Calaveras..	1⅜	1⅞	Ohio Cop..	.10	.15
Consaris ..	.75	.85	Old D rts.	7¼	7¾
Cortez	.65	.70	Oneco	1	1¼
Cal Corbin	.04	.06	Riker & H.	6¼	6½
Davis-D ...	.90	.92	S W M....	1	1⅛
Eagle and Bluebell.	1⅛	1¼	Stew't M..	1¼	1⅜
1st N Co..	2⅜	2½	Tonopah ...	5¾	5⅞
G'field C..	1¼	1⅜	Utah Metal	7⅞	7¾
Houghton..	3⅜	4	Un Verde..	5⅞	6
			Yukon G..	2¼	2½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Locom....	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
325	Am. Shipbldg.	40½	41	40⅝	41
1,025	Booth Fish..	43	43	41½	42
120	Booth Fish pf.	80	81	80	80
178	Chi. Pneu. T..	80	80	79	79
40	Chi. T. & T....	205	205	205	205
35	Diamond M....	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
50	H., S. & M.pf.	110½	110½	110	110
20	Harv. N. J....	106½	106¾	106¼	106¾
50

RECEIVER TO RUN MISSOURI PACIFIC

President B. F. Bush Appointed in Friendly Suit to Reorganize the System.

DEFAULTS ON $2,000,000

Unable to Meet Interest Payment—Plan to Assess M. P. Stock $50 a Share.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—Benjamin F. Bush, President and Chairman of the boards of the Missouri Pacific and of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railways, was appointed sole receiver of the two lines by Circuit Judge Adams at his Summer home at Woodstock, Vermont, today.

Edward J. White, general solicitor of the Missouri Pacific system was appointed counsel to the receiver and George C. Hitchcock, a St. Louis attorney, was appointed master.

The Commonwealth Steel Company, which brought the receivership suits against the Missouri Pacific Company and against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, agreed with the railways to urge the appointment of President Bush as sole receiver, because of the refusal of some of the security holders to agree to the reorganization plan recently announced. It is hoped under the protection of the Federal Court to bring about a reorganization, the properties meanwhile being conserved under the administration of a receiver familiar with the operation of the railroads.

President Bush is also president of the Denver & Rio Grande and of the Western Pacific, now in the hands of a receiver. The two roads form with the Missouri Pacific the so-called Gould transcontinental system and constitute a through line from St. Louis to San Francisco. After his appointment as receiver he gave out the following statement:

"The receivership of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain lines, considering the financial condition of both companies, was the only alternative left to preserve the property and the various interests for the benefit of the creditors, the stockholders and the public.

"The condition which necessitated this receivership was beyond my control. The indebtedness of the property in large measure, was created before my connection with the companies. While the physical condition of the properties has been materially bettered within the last four years, it has been impossible to create a financial condition indispensable to their preservation, without receivership."

Asks Confirmation of Receiver.

The Commonwealth Steel Company of New Jersey, as a creditor in equity suits which it brought in the Federal District Court against the Missouri Pacific Railway Company and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, both of which have their general offices in St. Louis, yesterday asked that the order of the Federal District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri appointing B. F. Bush as receiver of the two railway companies be confirmed and that he be vested with full jurisdiction and control of that portion of the property and assets of the defendants in this judicial district. It also asked that the proceedings here be ancillary in their character and in aid of the jurisdiction of the District Court of Missouri. The request for the confirmation of the appointment of Receiver Bush was submitted by Roarick, Dorr & Travis of 71 Broadway, counsel.

News of the receivership, while it came as a surprise, did not shock the New York financial district. The financial weakness of the properties had been reflected in the well organized campaign to bring about a voluntary reorganization of the Missouri Pacific system. It is argued that what it was impossible to accomplish under a voluntary plan of reorganization, can be attained easily under the same plan if pursued through the courts. The plan calls for an assessment of $50 a share on the Missouri Pacific stock and for the issued of new bonds and new common and preferred stock to be exchanged for present bonds and stock.

Next to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, which went into receivers' hands last April, the Missouri Pacific system is the largest road which ever went into receivership in this country. The system comprises 7,285 miles. The Missouri Pacific holds all of the stock of the Iron Mountain.

Breakdown of Gould Roads.

With the Missouri Pacific system in receivership, there remains only one of the original Gould roads, (the Denver & Rio Grande,) which figured in the proposed Gould transcontinental system which has not found its way into the courts. The Western Pacific, the Wabash, the Wheeling & Lake Erie, and the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway are now in receivership.

The deterioration of the Gould properties was spread over a period of ten years. From 1901 to 1911 the capitalization of the Missouri Pacific was more than doubled, and the increase in fixed charges played havoc with the surplus. From 1905 to 1907 the Missouri Pacific proper paid 5 per cent. in dividends, and in 1908 it paid 2 per cent. The consolidated company, after the reorganization in 1909, never paid dividends. The Iron Mountain paid a dividend in 1905 of 14 per cent. In 1911 it was as low as 1.8 per cent., and last year it was 6.3 per cent. All this dividend money went to the Missouri Pacific and was the great support of the Missouri Pacific.

Although gross business steadily increased after the consolidation in 1909, the net income of the system dwindled rapidly after 1910. The lean years for railroads hit the Missouri Pacific very hard. Thus a surplus of $1,000,000 in 1909 was turned into a deficit of $5,222,000 by 1911. In 1913 there was a surplus of $1,563,000, but this amounted to only 1.88 per cent. on the stock. Last year there was a scanty surplus of $75,000 for the year just ended, it is understood, there was a deficit of approximately $1,225,000. The official figure will not be available until next month.

The immediate necessity for a receivership was attributed to the fact that the Missouri Pacific was unable to meet interest payments amounting to about $2,000,000, due Sept. 1. The danger of a receivership, however, was clearly indicated several months ago, when a strenuous and finally successful attempt was made to extend $25,000,000 notes.

Statement by Directors.

Following a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Missouri Pacific system yesterday morning, this statement was issued:

When the plan of readjustment, dated July 1, 1915, was announced, it was hoped by the Boards of Directors of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Companies that securities would be promptly deposited in sufficient amounts to insure the success of the plan and to thereby make it possible to secure adequate financial assistance to meet the interest payments of Sept. 1, 1915.

The report of the depositaries under the plan show, however, that the deposits of securities are wholly insufficient for this purpose. The Missouri Pacific Company is without sufficient funds to meet its Sept. 1 interest payments aggregating almost $2,000,000. The Iron Mountain Company is already in default in respect of interest due July 1 and in the payment of other obligations, and is without means to remedy such defaults.

Neither company is in a position to obtain the funds required to meet its financial requirements of the near future. Accordingly, and in order to preserve the assets of the two companies, and in the interest of their creditors and stockholders, the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Companies have consented to the appointment of a receiver, and are pleased that the court has appointed Mr. Bush.

It was announced in an additional statement that the reorganization work would now be pushed as hard as possible with a view of lifting the Missouri-Pacific system out of receivership as quickly as possible. To this end the time for depositing the securities was extended to Oct. 15.

"It is fortunate," added the statement, "that through Mr. Bush's selection continuity of efficient management is secured and the property preserved in the charge of a man who deservedly enjoys the confidence of all interested in the Missouri-Pacific System, as well as of the public."

The admission in the Directors' statement that there had been a default of interest on Iron Mountain bonds on July 1 was news to Wall Street. It was explained that this was a technical default. These bonds are $25,000,000 Iron Mountain 6 per cent. bonds, which constitute a part of the collateral behind the Missouri Pacific 6 per cent. notes. When the interest on the bonds was due several attachment suits, brought by holders of the Missouri Pacific notes who were adverse to a further extension, were pending. It was the interest on the bonds been paid, it was contended, those bringing attachment suits would have attached this interest fund. Moreover, according to a Director of the Missouri Pacific, no funds were available to pay the interest on the Iron Mountain bonds. It was learned in this connection that $72,000 of the $25,000,000 Missouri Pacific notes had been bought by individuals friendly to the Missouri Pacific to satisfy attachment suits. The railway did not directly pay off a single note, it was stated.

Under the reorganization which will now be attempted it will be stipulated that the holders of the $25,000,000 notes will be paid off in full just as soon as the money from the assessment on the stock is available.

SOME FOREIGN NEEDS.

Opportunities for Domestic Makers of Railway Supplies.

Manufacturers of railway supplies and materials used in steel construction work have an opportunity to examine a number of interesting specifications and blueprints of foreign engineering projects at the branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 409 Custom House.

These specifications come from a number of different foreign countries. For instance, the Republic of China is in the market for bids for a railroad project in the Hankow district. Tenders for the project will be received until Sept. 5, 1915.

The Municipality of Rio de Janeiro is in the market for water pipes. British, German and French manufacturers of pipes and fittings have had a large share of Brazil's trade in these articles, and the present specifications, on file here, furnish an excellent opportunity for American manufacturers to become familiar with the situation which may mean important permanent trade.

Another specification which should be of interest to American manufacturers is from Norway. A company there is anxious to secure materials for house construction and the Bureau has recently received a pamphlet showing the dimensions and weights of the iron beams and girders which are desired.

The Republic of Nicaragua has just granted a railway concession for a mining district and a copy of the original text of the contract in Spanish, as well as a translation of the same, are also available at the Bureau to interested persons.

REPUBLIC STEEL DIVIDEND.

Payments Suspended During Business Depression Are Resumed.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company, which had passed several dividends, owing to the business depression, has resumed payments by the declaration yesterday of the regular 1¾ per cent. upon the preferred stock. The Board of Directors also authorized an extra dividend of ¼ of 1 per cent., leaving 12 per cent. of the dividends in arrears on the preferred stock still unpaid. The dividends are payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Prosperous conditions in the steel business are assigned as the reason for the resumption of the dividend. The Republic Iron and Steel Company manufacture steel bars, and the market for this product has been particularly active. The company's mills are operating to capacity, it was said.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatement: By order of Police Commissioner, as Patrol., first gr., Thomas Agnew, to 172d prec., 5 P. M., Aug. 16.

Temporary assignments: Insp. J. O'Brien, 1st Ins. Dis., to command 13th Ins. Dis., in addition to his own, 5 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 20. Patrol. T. Boland and H. Schnier, 16, to plain clothes, 15 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 18; W. Kelly, 22, to C. O., as chauffeur, 14 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 17; C. Nickees, 63, to cler. duty, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 18; M. J. Lauterborn, 63, to Det. Bu, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 18; E. P. Halpin, 156, to C. O., in Bur. of Repairs and Supplies, 20 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 18; J. E. Thier, 167, to Det. Bur., 5 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 16.

To Com. Office from prec. indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 23: J. T. Carroll, 1; J. A. Arras, 2; W. J. Quinn, 4; O. W. Reich, 13; H. J. Smith, 25; G. Magee, 29; W. H. Long, 31; T. D. McClennand, 35; F. C. Kelly, 40; J. Ferguson, 61; E. C. Schoell, 63; P. Donovan, 65; C. Gutgsell, 146; W. Myer, 149; W. C. Franke, 104; and Matron M. A. H. Young, 155, to Det. Bur., 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 19.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Insp. C. F. Cahalane, 13 Ins. Dis., 5 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 20, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. G. Bernhoff, 145, 2 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 20; W. F. Siedbrink, 150, 1 day, 4 P. M. Aug. 15.

Fire Department.

These men will report to Fire., 1st gr., A. J. Muir at 7th Reg. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. Aug. 9: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Ens. 18; W. J. Morrissey, Eng. 24; A. Hoffmann, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 79; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 231; W. J. Hickey, Eng. 214; C. Charous, Eng. 258; T. S. Richards, Eng. 227; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; F. M. Munn, Eng. 244; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; H. Brenner, Eng. 288; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.); E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 29; J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; E. Clements, H. & L. 35; A. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; A. T. Cole, H. & L. 107; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 115; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Swen, H. & L. 133, to new fire-alarm station, Malbone and Washington Sts. and Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

Temporary detail while on sick report, effective 8 A. M., Aug. 17: Fire. 1st gr. J. J. Brierton, Eng. 294, to new fire-alarm telegraph station, Malbone and Washington Sts. and Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Lt. R. H. Rau, H. & L. 2, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 20; Fire. 3d gr. G. C. Kunze, H. & L. 42, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 22.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Showers were general over practically the entire district east of the Rocky Mountains except in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Upper Michigan, while west of the mountains the weather was generally fair.

The combination of marked high pressure over the north central portion of the country with the storm in the Southwest has resulted in a general and decided fall in temperature to much below normal conditions from the Upper Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic. In the plateau region high temperatures continue, while in the Rocky Mountain Region, the Plains States, and the South temperatures have changed but little except on the South Coast, where the off-shore winds have caused a decided rise in temperature, Brownsville reporting a maximum of 104 degrees.

Fair and cool weather will continue for the next two days from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward, while in the South the weather will be partly cloudy, with occasional thunder showers and with moderate temperatures.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh northwest to north; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh north and northeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable except moderate to fresh north and northeast off the Carolina Coast and gentle to moderate east and southeast off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND THURSDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	71	73	4 P. M.	79	73
6 A. M.	68	71	6 P. M.	75	71
9 A. M.	73	76	9 P. M.	74	65
12 M.	77	74	11 P. M.	72	63

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 75; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 77; at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature, 77 degrees at 8:30 P. M.; minimum, 63 degrees at 10:15 P. M. Humidity, 77 per cent. at 8 A. M., 43 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.91 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:25—109 Ludlow St.; not given	None
2:25—109 W. 115 St.; Michael Fitzgerald	$5
2:45—Mall St. & B'way; P. O. Bldg	$10
2:50—211 E. 21 St.; David Levy	Slight
11:05—313 E. 107 St.; Louis Sama	Slight
P. M.	
12:25—556 7 Av.; Charles Ryan	Slight
12:40—2,758 Briggs Av.; Thomas Palmer	Slight
1:40—239 E. 109 St.; Isidore Obales	$200
2:15—25 W. 135 St.; Julius Orelwiler	None
3:45—295 7 Av.; not given	Slight
3:55—1,181 Av. J; George Ellis	Slight
4:15—477 Lenox Av.; Martinson & Nicbur	None
6:25—139 Spring St.; Morris Booth	$25
6:45—151 E. 52 St.; Daniel Roberts	Slight
7:05—1,181 Av. J; Mrs. Jacobs	Slight
7:10—405 E. 4 St.; Forest Box & Lumber Co.	Slight
7:40—5 W. 66 St.; Durland Riding Academy	Slight
7:35—142 Wooster St.; L. N. Burdick	$100
7:50—727 Lexington Av.; Anna Bliss	$25
8:50—338 1 Av.; Conrad Witt	Slight
9:55—71 E. 87 St.; Jacob Golde	$5
10:20—901 E. 165 St.; not given	Slight
11:40—259-261 W. 10 St.; Pincus Bros.	$5,000

EDUCATION NOTES.

Director John W. Davis of the Bureau of Attendance of the Board of Education says that school transfers are issued at the rate of 300,000 a year. About 50,000 children a year receive employment certificates. In normal times from 13,000 to 20,000 children enter New York City as immigrants. More than 8,000 are allowed to leave school because of physical inability to attend; 4,000 disappear, and 3,500 under 7 years of age are withdrawn by their parents.

The children of Playground 77, Manhattan, Eighty-fifth Street and First Avenue, will hold their closing exercises at 3 P. M. on Friday.

The public school buildings will open on Sept. 8, and all teachers, except those who taught in the Summer schools, must report for duty for the Fall term on Sept. 10. This year it is a Hebrew holy day, Rosha-Shanah. Nathan Leibowitz, 13 East 112th Street, wrote recently to Isadore M. Levy of the Board of Education suggesting that Hebrew teachers might report on Sept. 9, when they can do all things they can do on Sept. 10. Mr. Levy has asked Arthur S. Somers, Chairman of the Committee on High Schools, and George J. Gillespie, Chairman of the Committee on Schools, to inform if they cannot arrange to have Mr. Leibowitz's suggestion carried into effect.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 2900-2904, store and basement; John W. Butler to Corn Exchange Bank, 13 William St., 5 years from Jan. 1, 1919 ..... $6,000

NORFOLK ST, 32, store floor; Walteter Realty Co. to Morris Kanter, 52 Norfolk St, ten years from May 1, 1916 ..... $1,080

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 160th St; all; Anthony F. Koelble and another to John E. Daly, Bergenfield, N. J., 10 years from Sept. 1, 1915; attorneys, Hirsh and Elias, William St. $3,500

11TH AV, 436, store floor; Frank J. Beckhart to William E. Crick, 436 11th Av, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, John F. McCourt, 271 West 33d St. $780

52D ST, 306-310 West; all; Bernard K. Bimberg to Wizard Film Corp., 5 years from Sept. 1, 1915; attorneys, Konta & K., 125 Broadway. $8,000

137TH ST, 207 West, store floor; John W. Butler to Corn Exchange Bank, 1 William St; 3 2-12 years from Nov. 1, 1915. ..... $5,225

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 87.6 ft n of 167th St, 37.6x100, all; J. J. Gaffney Construction Co. to Mary A. Anderson, Hoboken, N. J., 3 years from July 9, 1915; attorney, M. S. Anderson, 1,141 Prospect Av. $1,800

WASHINGTON AV, 1,312 and 1,314, third store; Fanny Rosoff to Kasriel Levitsky, 1,312 Washington Av, 5 years from March 5, 1915; attorney, Samuel Kahan, 63 Park Row $444

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 368; Borgia Levenson Co. against S. & H. Realties Co., Inc., owner; Nevin & Perelman, contractors. $84

Bronx.

LEGGETT AV, s e corner of Beck St, 100x100; Maurice F. Ahern against Macy Construction Co., owner; Nathan Greenblatt, contractor $146

TIFFANY ST, n w corner of Whitlock Av, 100x100; Asa N. Crookston against Ensign Improvement Co., owner and contractor. $31.90

WALES AV, n w corner of 142d St, 101x145; Lanigan Bros., Inc., against Ward Baking Co., owner; William Henderson, Inc., contractors $105

WALES AV, n w corner of 142d St, 101x145; Lanigan Bros., Inc., against Ward Baking Co., owner; Holden Tile Co. and William Henderson, Inc., contractors $105

WALES AV, n w corner of 142d St, 101x145; Lanigan Bros., Inc., against Ward Baking Co., owner; S. S. Palmer and William Henderson, Inc., contractors $55

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

WEST END AV, n w corner of 83d St, 59x 79; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans West End-Eighty-third Corporation, 2a 12-story apartment building $225,000

42D ST, n w corner of 7th Av, 131x100.4, leasehold;) Rialto Theatre Corporation loans Hammerstein Amusement Co., (to remodel building, &c.). $200,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, w s, 51.9 ft s of 13th St, 25.9x 100; Julia A. Loew et al., executors, against Abraham Salkin et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Man & Man.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 90th St, 100.8x100; Abraham Kipp against Secured Holdings Corporation et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. B. Holbert.

FRANKLIN ST, 96 and 98; Irving H. Brown et al., executors, against Charles K. Billings, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Atterbury.

LEWIS ST, 213 to 217, and 300 7th St.; Samuel Frankfarter against Jacob Klinger, (specific performance;) attorney, L. Freiman.

RIVINGTON ST, 156; Esther Koppelman against Yuda L. Muhlstein et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. L. Kunstler.

123D ST, 554 West; Morris L. V. Shepard, trustee, against Catherine Kelly et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. V. Irvin.

150TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of St. Nicholas Place, 25x99.11; George D. Sherman against Richard F. Carman et al., (action to confirm title;) attorney, G. R. Hawes.

Bronx.

LOT 41, Block 4,961, Section 17, on tax map; L. Josephine Moses against John H. Eden et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, G. A. Moses.

PAINE ST, 2,956; Amelia De Martini against Filomena Pensante et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Schafran.

VALENTINE AV, w s, 100 ft n of Central Av, 50x98.2; Mary Katz against Paul Noe et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. P. S. Schloss.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 284.1 ft n of 166th St, 27.2x141.4; also 166th St, n s, 93 ft w of Washington Av, 48.8x66; Rachel L. Bartley et al., as trustees, against Barnet Schapiro et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Knox, Sender & Delgnan.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

West Seventy-second Street Deal Pending for New Apartment—Peter Cooper Hewitt Buys Old Hudson River Estate for About $100,000—Norman de R. Whitehouse a Newport Purchaser.

There were few deals of importance to enliven the realty market yesterday. In West Seventy-second Street negotiations were reported to be pending for the sale of two old residences between Broadway and Columbus Avenue.

A suburban sale of more than average interest was reported in the purchase by Peter Cooper Hewitt of a large farm containing about 100 acres with an old Colonial dwelling at East Windsor on the west bank of the Hudson River a short distance below Newburg. The property was sold for J. Blackburn Miller by Moncure Robinson of Davis & Robinson. It has been in the seller's family for over one hundred years and has been held at $100,000.

West Seventy-second Street Rumor.

The Seventy-second Street rumor involved the two residences at 124 and 126 West Seventy-second Street, four-story houses, each covering a plot 25 by 102.2. The property is owned by the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, which acquired it last March in an exchange with Edward H. Reynolds for the dwelling at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street. It was reported that the Seventy-second Street property had been bought or about to be purchased by a builder for a large apartment house operation. Three or four large apartments have lately been erected in the block.

West End Avenue Deal.

The five-story American basement dwelling at 690 West End Avenue is reported to have been sold to an investor. The house, which occupies a lot 21 by 100, adjoins the corner of Ninety-third Street.

Harlem Dwelling Sold.

Two Harlem residences being respectively at 211 West 128th Street, 16.8 by 99.11, and 203 West 136th Street, 19 by 99.11, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, have been sold by William A. White & Sons. The respective owners of record were Walter A. Stevens and the Broadway Savings Institution.

Tenement Sales.

An investor has purchased from the S. B. Building Company the six-story new law tenement at 323 East 108th Street, occupying a plot 50 by 100 feet, between First and Second Avenues. A vacant plot, 4 by 112 feet, on the east side of Honeywell Avenue, between 174th and 178th Streets, was given in exchange.

William A. White & Sons have sold for various owners the four tenements 226, 228, 230, and 232 West Seventieth Street, 25 by 100 feet each. The houses are between Second and Third Avenues and are four stories high.

Norman de R. Whitehouse Buys at Newport.

Norman de R. Whitehouse has purchased from George Murray his residence on the Ocean Drive at Newport, R. I., with about three acres of land. Moncure Robinson acted as the broker.

Bronx Sales.

A builder has purchased from the Benenson Realty Company a plot 42 by 22 by irregular on the west side of Prospect Avenue, twenty-two feet north of Lafayette Street. The sellers secured the property in a trade last month.

Controller Prendergast Sells Former Brooklyn Home.

John Pullman has sold for Controller Prendergast his former home, 500 Fifth Street, near Eighth Avenue, on the Park Slope, Brooklyn, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling on a plot 20 by 100 feet, to George Indelli for occupancy.

Buys and Leases Jersey Property for War Munitions.

The American Can Company has purchased at Kenilworth, N. J., a large factory with four acres of land from the estate of J. N. Kennedy of Philadelphia. It has connections with the Rahway Valley Railroad, and lies between Elizabeth and Summit. The consideration was about $35,000, and the factory, it is stated, is to be used for the manufacture of war munitions.

The same company has also leased at Edgewater, nearly opposite Grant's Tomb, the old Pearline factory. The property contains about fifteen acres with a water frontage of 306 feet. It was stated that the company will utilize the plant for the manufacture of shells.

Long Island.

E. S. Willard & Co. have sold for Thomas D. Hooper his property at Locust Valley to S. L. Schoonmaker. It has been held at $175,000.

C. A. Berger has sold the house at 928 Crescent Street, Long Island City, for Louis Giatras to Dominick Grieco.

The J. Albert Johntra Company has sold the residence owned by Victor B. Hess at 116 Murray Lane, Flushing, to William R. Graeser.

The Hessels-Dashiell Company has sold to Frank Rice of Manhattan the residence with plot, 44 by 100, on the west side of First Street, north of Ashburton Avenue, Bayside.

Westchester County.

Porter & Co. have sold for Ella S. West to Ferdinando Russo a plot of four lots located on the east side of South Seventh Avenue, 300 feet south of Fifth Street, Mount Vernon.

Mrs. Burke Roche Leases House and Stable.

Moncure Robinson, of Davis & Robinson, has renewed the lease for Mrs. Burke Roche of the Lucius Wilmerding residence at 18 East Seventy-seventh Street, and has also leased to Mrs. Burke Roche the stable on the north side of Seventy-third Street, just east of Park Avenue, from the Rosenbaum estate. In the latter lease John N. Golding was associated. Mr. Robinson also leased his residence at 10 East Seventy-sixth Street to a client for occupancy.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler 125 East Thirty-eighth Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, a five-story American basement dwelling, to Chester H. Aldrich of Delano & Aldrich.

Shaw & Co. have leased for the estate of Bernard Levy the three-story dwelling, 17 East 127th Street, to J. and E. A. Thompson.

Pepe & Brother, in connection with Douglas Elliman, have rented for A. Hammerslough, 128 Washington Place, a three-story and basement private dwelling, with studio, to H. Greene for a term of years.

William A. May & Co. have leased the four-story private residence at 110 East Sixty-first Street to G. M. P. Murphy, and 28 East Thirty-ninth Street, a four-story private residence, to Winthrop Burr.

Commercial Leases.

Ewing, Bacon & Henry have leased the store, part of the basement and the entire first floor of the Anderson Art Galleries, at 15 and 17 East Fortieth Street, to Grange & Walter, Inc.

Sidney L. Warsawer has leased for a long term of years the building at 305 West Street for E. A. Baer to H. Strahl for a hotel.

William B. May & Co. have rented in the Albany Block, Broadway, Fifty-first to Fifty-second Street, a store to the Western Union Telegraph Company.

$200,000 for Brooklyn Flats.

Shampan & Shampan have prepared plans for four four-story apartment houses to be erected on a plot 225 by 128.6 on the south side of Butler's Place, 150 feet west of Sterling Place, for the Bryna Realty Company, as owners, to cost $200,000.

Real Estate Notes.

The Gaines & Drennan Co., Inc., has placed a loan of $6,500 on 1,888 Jerome Avenue, in the Bronx, for George D. Ebermeyer.

J. M. Ericksen, for many years assistant manager in the Phipps estate office, is now associated with Douglas Elliman & Co., in charge of the business department.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

80th St, 313 West, n s, 149 ft w of West End Av, 16x102.2, three and four story dwelling; M. M. Crulkshank et al. against Marie Barnes et al.; J. H. Hickey, attorney; T. Sutro, referee; due, $1,820; taxes, &c., $508.47; subject to mortgage of $15,000; to the plaintiff for $17,391.

75th St, 313 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x80.5x24.1x98.4, four-story tenement; Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy against Josef Goldfinger et al.; Harrison, E. & B., attorneys; E. R. Finch, referee; due, $11,633.92; taxes, &c., $677.45; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Henry Brady.

5th Av, 2,147, e s, 25 ft n of 131st St, 25x 99, five-story tenement and stores; Aimee (Robert) et al. against Sarah Ettinger et al.; Elkus, G. & P., attorneys; O. A. Raynor, referee; due, $20,844.25; taxes, &c., $280.84; to Francis B. Robert for $19,500.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

1st Av, 1,106½, e s, 75.5 ft n of 60th St, 25x100, three-story storage; Julius Levy against J. D. Braue et al.; Morris Cooper, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $21,577.13; taxes, &c., $602.86; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

116th St, 235 East, n s, 193.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.10, three-story dwelling; E. J. Lindenmeyer against Catherine Cella et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. C. Thompson, referee; due $9,658.55; taxes, &c., $555.45; to Henry Valiien for $10,510.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Prospect Av, 2,444, e s, about 330 ft s of 189th St, —, two-story brick dwelling; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against George C. Turner et al.; Geller, Rolston & H., attorneys; D. V. Sullivan, referee; due, $7,086.03; taxes, &c., $141.20; to the plaintiff for $6,500.

By James J. Donovan.

Crotona Park North, 735, n s, 50.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 23x100, two-story dwelling; M. L. Trez against Anna Doran et al.; section 1; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; E. J. Flynn, referee; due, $4,068.74; taxes, &c., $325; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

Roselle St, 1,524, s e corner of Poplar St, 20.1x100.1x24x100.5; K. E. Paul against M. J. R. Dillon et al.; Strang & T., attorneys; R. H. Bergman, referee; due, $3,496.94; taxes, &c., $400; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES,

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Perry St, 70, s s, 160 ft w of 4th St, 20x94.10x 20x94.9, four-story dwelling; H. H. Maynard et al. against A. P. Messinger et al.; Hawkins, D. & L., attorneys; R. M. Robinson, referee; due, $10,942.05; taxes, &c., $525.40. Henry R. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also 65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; Richmond, Va., Co. against Livingston against S. A. Krulewich et al.; L. H. Levin, attorney; Henry B. Ketcham, receiver.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Hawkestone St, s s, 70.11 ft w of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 61.7x64.10x50x28.9, vacant; A. R. Crossin against J. A. Woolf et al.; Archibald Swain, attorney; J. F. Donovan, referee; due, $788.83; taxes, &c., $2,722.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

149th St, 608 to 618 West, s e corner of Riverside Drive, for a six-story brick tenement, 100.7x138.6; West Side Construction Co., Jacob Axelrod, President, 200 West 72d St, owner; George Fred Pelham, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $200,000.

Audubon Park, centre line of 157th St, 180 ft w of Riverside Drive, for a one-story brick garage, 30x40; Emman L. Adams, Litchfield, Conn., care of Charles Adams, 61 Broadway, owner; William H. Temple, 401 West 149th St., architect; cost, $1,500.

Delancey St, 122, for a three-story brick store and office building, 24.6x36.11; Flora E. Leonard, care of Charles E. Lockwood, 35 Nassau St, owner; Louis F. Shelnart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $9,000.

118th St, 528 and 530 East, for a one-story brick blacksmith shop and boiler room; Washburn Wire Co., E. A. Phillips, President, 542 East 115th St, owner; John P. Walther, 147 East 125th St., architect; cost, $6,000.

Daly Av, s s, 200 ft n of 176th St, for a one-story brick garage, 24.6x22; James Kahn, 1,892 Daly Av, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,099 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $700.

Bryant Av, n w corner of Home St, for a one-story brick store, 25.10x24.5x irr.; Potter Realty Co., Philip Wattenberg, 1,109 Forest Av, President, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $8,500.

Anthony Av, 60.42 ft n of 181st St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x87; William Phelan, Inc., William Phelan, 2,045 Ryer Av, President, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 1 Pine St. and 148th St, architects; cost, $50,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, AUG. 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CATHARINE SLIP, 13, s e corner of Water St, 18.2x51.6x19.2x53.7, —; Catharine Slip, 15, e s, 18.2 ft s of Water St, 18.2x51.6; Sarah Barflel to Lena Katz, 1,117 Westchester Av, Bronx, (mtg $4,000,) all liens, Oct. 2, 1914; attorney, Joseph E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, 91, n e corner of 162d St, 102.3x140; Hilliard Construction Co. to Mary A. Thomson, 207 East Fordham Road, (mtg $30,000.) Aug. 16; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.

INTERIOR GORE, begins at centre line of block between 40th and 41st Sts and 150 ft of 3d Av, runs n 10.8x irr, to —, on the beginning; Samuel M. Cohen to City National Securities Co., 2 Rector St, 1-750 part, B. & S. and C. A. G., Aug. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 121st St, 17.5x61.9; Amy A. C. Montague to Granby Corporation, 150 Broadway, (mtg $12,000,) n. and e. and c. a. g., Nov. 9, 1914; attorney, G. H. Montague, 40 Wall St.

MOTT ST, 284, e s, 50.8 ft s of Houston St, 25x86.10, (foreclosure July 29;) Joseph T. Ryan, referee, to David Israel, 106 West 119th St, (mtg $22,) Aug. 16; attorneys, Lowenstein & Lowenstein.

PLEASANT AV, 423, w s, 17.11 ft n of 125th St, 16x66; Isaac F. Cohen, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Aug. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

WOOSTER ST, 179-183, w s, 109 ft s of Bleecker St, 74.8x100, (foreclosure Aug. 13;) Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Brooklyn Savings Bank, 141 Fleet St., Brooklyn, Aug. 16; attorneys, Schenck & Plunkett, 81 William St. $135,000

3D AV, 1,230 and 1,232, n w corner of 71st St, 42.2x irregular x100; Annie W. Hopson and others, executors, Mary E. Hopson, to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., trustee of Mary B. Hopson, et al., 22 William St, July 3; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 25 Exchange Place. $600

3D AV, 693, e s, 100

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Bona Fide Bargain. $6,000, Easy Terms.

CRAFTSMAN ALL-YEAR HOME

Near the Water—Actual Water Rights
CONVENIENT COMMUTATION TO N. Y. CITY.

R. F. Barnes,
170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel., 1522—Cort.

An unusually well built home of seven large rooms, bath, on beautiful shaded grounds, 100 by 255 feet, in most select neighborhood, established social centre. Large living room with huge old-fashioned open fireplace, dining room with open fireplace, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers, tiled bath, linen and clothes presses on second floor. Separate entrance porch; large separate veranda and sleeping porch. Every modern convenience; absolutely pure drinking water, electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls beautifully panelled in hard woods.

Convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send, call or telephone for photograph.

From Actual Photograph.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

116-118-120 East 27th St.

Round the Corner from Madison Ave., adjacent to 4th Ave.
STORE AND LOFTS

An extremely high-class new fire-proof building, in the heart of the wholesale drygoods district. Size 66.8 x 100 ft. Three elevators. Complying with all new regulations, including smoke-proof fire tower. Approved sprinkler system—minimum fire insurance rates. Convenient to Subway, "L," Surface lines, Theatre and Hotel districts. Ready for occupancy Nov. 1st. Store, mezzanine and basement, $8,000 per annum. First and eleventh lofts, each $3,250 per annum. Second to tenth lofts, each $3,000 per annum. Apply on premises, to your own broker, or

A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd Street

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Three New Buildings

Now Open for Inspection

"575 West End Avenue"
Southwest Corner 88th Street
Overlooking Riverside Drive

"500 West End Avenue"
Corner 84th Street
Southern, Eastern and Western Exposures

84th St. Corner Broadway "The Alameda"
Southern and Eastern Exposures

5, 6, 7 and 8 Room Apartments

Rentals from $1000 to $2700

We have only one price for the apartments we manage

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th Street
Telephone Bryant 7848
Representatives on Premises

7 & 8 ROOMS
2 BATHS

RENTALS $1,380 TO $1,560
207 WEST 56th St.

Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
Apply on Premises or
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 5th Avenue
Corner 45th St. 'Phone, 1263 Bryant.

203 West 81st St.
3-4-5-6
Extraordinary large, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths.
$700 TO $1,500.
Every modern convenience. Two absolutely fireproof, 9-story elevator buildings. Near Subway and Elevated Station. Very desirable physician's apartment.

LOCATION

Plays A Large Part In Business Success

Times Building
TIMES SQUARE

Can be reached promptly and without inconvenience from every direction.

Half way between the Battery and 125th St. Half way between the Grand Central and Pennsylvania Terminal.

Single offices and large or small suites at reasonable rentals.

Exceptional light and ventilation.

RENTAL OFFICE
Room 406
Telephone 1000 Bryant

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

West End Av. No. 895
S. W. Cor. 104th St.

Modern Fireproof Building, recently completed, possessing every up-to-date convenience.

5 Rooms, 2 Baths..$1100 up
6 Rooms, 2 Baths..$1700 up
7 Rooms, 3 Baths..$1950 up

House Under Owner's Management.
Apply Resident Manager.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS,
SPENCER ARMS,
S. E. cor. Bway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker Tel. Columbus 3996.

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.

9 ROOMS	$3,500 TO $4,000
3 BATHS	

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex. For rent from October 1st. Immediate possession may be arranged.
Apply on premises, or
Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.

An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.

6 & 7 Rooms. $840 to $1,100.

OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel 9171—Schuyler.

LIDO HALL
Cathedral Parkway at 7th Av.
(N. W. Corner)
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,000 to $1,700
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or Subway. Car and bus.
Representative on premises or
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
Tel. Cort. 1633.

Apartments
61st Street and Central Park West.—Eigth rooms and bath. Four elevators.
Rents $900 to $1400
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd
84 William Street

225 West End Ave.
N. W. Corner 70th Street.
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
One Apartment of 11 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,500
Lease and occupancy from Oct. 1.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

An Apartment That Is a Real Home

Some people prefer to buy an old house rather than build a new one, because there is about an old house a livability, a character, which cannot be duplicated.

For the same reason some people prefer one of the older apartment houses built in the days of leisurely comfort, when expense of building was not so great.

Such houses offer bigger rooms, more rooms, more closets and a certain indescribable air of homelikeness that more than compensates for the lack of the ultra-modern improvements of the newest houses.

This is especially true when the rents for the same amount of space average lower than in the newest apartments.

Such a house is 495 West End Avenue. There are now available the following:

2nd and 4th Floors—	9 Rooms and 3 Baths,	$2,000.00
3rd Floor—	11 Rooms and 3 Baths,	$2,200.00
7th Floor—	11 Rooms and 3 Baths,	$2,500.00
9th Floor—	11 Rooms and 3 Baths,	$2,700.00
6th Floor—	9 Rooms and 3 Baths,	$2,100.00
8th Floor—	10 Rooms and 3 Baths,	$2,600.00

As these apartments have their own personality, you must see them to appreciate what they really offer you.

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Three New Buildings

Now Open for Inspection

"575 West End Avenue"
Southwest Corner 88th Street
Overlooking Riverside Drive

"500 West End Avenue"
Corner 84th Street
Southern, Eastern and Western Exposures

84th St., Corner Broadway "The Alameda"
Southern and Eastern Exposures

5, 6, 7 and 8 Room Apartments

Rentals from $900 to $2700

We have only one price for the apartments we manage.

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th Street
Telephone Bryant 7848
Representatives on Premises

Don't Waste Energy Looking Further
All Under Owner's Personal Management.

THE CECIL
929 WEST END AVE.; 106TH ST. MANHATTAN'S GARDEN SPOT. ELEGANT 8 ROOM APARTMENT. ALL OUTSIDE. RIVER VIEW. MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS. RENT, $1,350.

THE CLIFFSIDE
307 WEST 93D ST., NEAR WEST END AV. SPLENDID 8 ROOMS. EXCLUSIVE SURROUNDINGS. RENT, $1,150 TO $1,200.

THE BLYTHEWOOD
HARLEM'S MOST EXCLUSIVE HOUSE, 109 W. 122ND ST., NEAR 7TH AV. RESTRICTED SECTION. BEAUTIFUL 8 ROOMS. EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. RENT MOST REASONABLE IN MANHATTAN.

244 Riverside Drive (97th St.)
5, 7, 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, all light rooms, modern elevator house, $840 to $1500.

THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (99TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $720-$980.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.

IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $80-$85.

THE STANTON
9 West 91st St. Elevator House.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets. $930-$1,100.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

EMAHREL
317 W. 99th Near Riverside
Modern Fireproof Elevator Apts.

4 Rooms	5 Rooms	7 Rooms
$660-$840	$900	$1,300

Apply to Superintendent.

76 West 86th Street
AND
77 West 85th Street
Attractive Apartments of
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
All Large, Outside Rooms.
Rentals $1,000 to $1,800 yearly.
APPLY TO AGENT ON PREMISES.

STRICTLY MILANO FIREPROOF.
125-127 WEST 88TH ST.
7 ROOMS & BATH, $1200-$1600.
5-Room, 1st Floor, Physician's Apt., $1200.
STANDARD ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.
Phone 1300 River, or 1854 Columbus.

3 Rooms (front)	$60
4 Rooms	$65
5 "	$75

New fireproof elevator apartment house, fine location, near subway and "L" stations.
55 WEST 95TH ST.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

Onondaga, 745 Riverside Drive
Six, seven rooms, three baths, all modern improvements; moderate rents. Superintendent on premises, or EDWARD WILLMAN, 400 Manhattan Ave.

THE WEST POINT
336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH-CLASS HOUSE.
Subway express 96th St.; all night elevator.

5 Sunny light Rooms,	$40-$45	6 Sunny Rooms,	$50-$55

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths

RENTAL $3,100 & $3,300.
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.
WELLSMORE,
77th St. and Broadway.
Open Evenings.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

Exclusive Bachelor Apartments

Nineteen West Fifty-fourth Street, a few doors from the University Club.

Apply on premises or to

Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

NEW UNIVERSITY COURT
70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 117TH ST.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; view for 50 miles from the parlor windows; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
4 Rooms, $480-$540.
5 Rooms, $720.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,000.

HAGUE COURT
NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.
5 Large Rooms, $600.
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $900
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $1,000
7 Large Corner Rooms, $1,200
Apply Superintendent respective buildings or
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV TEL. 2718 MURRAY HILL.

THE KNICKERBOCKER
247 Fifth Ave., Cor. 28th St.
Exclusive Duplex Housekeeping Apt.
9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
2 ROOMS AND BATH
NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE with Broadway entrance and conveniences; elevator.
All outside 6 to 9 room apartments. $50 to $85.
3609 Broadway, S.W. Cor. 149th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
SOUTHWEST CORNER 178TH ST.
4 to 6 large, beautiful rooms in elevator apartment; $33 to $55.

Parthenon and Hesperus
117th to 118th St., and Manhattan Ave.
Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4 and 6 rooms, rents $30 to $65; restaurant.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR
4 to 6 rooms, $40 upward; Washington Heights, most refined houses, every improvement; restricted avenue, refined. Owner lives on premises. Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, West 179th to 180th Sts. on Fort Washington Avenue.

8 AND 9 ROOMS
all outside, large, beautifully finished, $80 upward, refined houses on restricted Fort Washington Avenue. References required. Owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD & CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 179th to 180th Street on Fort Washington Avenue.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

ROCKLEDGE HALL
SOUTH COR. RIVERSIDE DRIVE
and 102d St.
New 12-story absolutely fireproof building; unequalled location, two blocks from Subway; every room has outside exposure.
4, 7, 8, 9 Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
$840 to $3,200.

THE OSTEND
2,880 BROADWAY, Cor. 112th St.
Modern elevator building; convenient to 110th St. Subway station; apartments are exceptionally large and well arranged.
9 and 10 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$1,400 to $1,800.
Apt. Suitable for Doctor or Dentist, 8 Rooms, $1,400.

THE DORLEXA
318 WEST 100TH ST.
Adjacent Riverside Drive.
Absolutely fireproof; overlooking Riverside Drive; arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,500 to $2,000.

JANUS COURT
106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
South Cor. 121st St.
New fireproof and soundproof building; situated at highest point in city; every modern improvement.
5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
$660 to $1,200.

CHEPSTOW
215 WEST 101ST ST.,
N. E. Cor. of Broadway.
Convenient to Subway and "L" Stations; 10-story building; absolutely fireproof; filtering plant; 4 elevators.
6 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $2,100.

250 W. 104th ST.
BET. BROADWAY AND West End Av.
Nine-story fireproof apartment; private house location; one block from 103d St. Subway.
5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,050 to $1,450.

PICKEN COURT
706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 148th Street.
Ten-story fireproof building; every convenience; excellent view; all rooms exceptionally large.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$660 to $1,400.

CAROLYN COURT
414 WEST 121ST ST.,
Bet. Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Drive.
All modern improvements; convenient to car lines and subway station.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath.
$480 to $720.

Apply to Superintendents on Premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

Just Finished
310 & 320 West 86th St.
(Just west of West End Avenue)

THESE apartments are both smart and dignified. A visit will give an instant impression of refinement and quality. Suites of six, seven and eight rooms, exclusive of large foyers. Three bathrooms in each apartment.

Rentals from $1,600 to $3,000.

Open daily for inspection, Sundays included

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

The Halsworth
S. W. Cor. West End Av. & 92d St.
New 12 Story Fireproof Apartment House.
Large Rooms and Closets.

Every Modern Improvement

5 Rooms and 2 Baths	$1,200
6 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths	$1,800
7 Rooms and 3 Baths	$1,600 to $2,000
8 Rooms and 3 Baths	

Renting Agent, on Premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs, Agts., 162 W. 72d St., Near B'way.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Most Reasonable Rent on Riverside Drive.
400 Riverside Dr.
Corner 112th St.
MODERN BUILDING EMBODYING ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
Beautiful location and convenient to Subway and surface lines.
6, 7, 8 Rooms with 1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Very Attractive Floor Plan.
RENTALS ON APPLICATION.
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

Apartments
Chester Court
86 West 119th St.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath
newly renovated. $605—$1,300
Ronda and Chateau d'Armes
161st St. and Fort Washington Ave.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $480—$1,000
The Forres
251 West 81st Street
7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath
$1,200—$1,400
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments are on file at our offices at
10 East 45th St.
14 Wall Street
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.

5 rooms....	$660	$720
6 rooms....	$720	$900
7 rooms....	$900	$1200

Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

Before deciding on an Apartment look at
PRINCE'S COURT,
3920 Broadway,
N. E. Cor. 164th St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rent $480, $900.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
4 & 6 ROOMS, $40 & $60; 5 & 5 W. 104th St.
5 & 6 ROOMS, $45 & $50, 40 W. 127th St.
4, 5, & 7 ROOMS, $35 to $60, 30 E. 128th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS

4 Rooms	$35-$45
5 "	$50-$60
6 "	$60-$70
7 "	$80-$85

40 Morningside Ave.
Corner West 118th St.

THE MAJESTIC
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath
Rentals $720 to $1,000.
Large, light rooms, complete, elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st.
Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Renting Agent on Premises.

THE REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
12 Story Fireproof Building
Overlooking Columbia University, Barnard College, with an ideal view of the river. Unusually large rooms, with an extra number of clothes and linen closets; extra large reception foyers, etc.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths
Rents $810-$1,850.
Owners on Premises.

NEW HOUSES
4 to 6 rooms, $30 up, every modern improvement, refined location, splendid service; owner's management; near Subway express. Northwest corner West 180th-Northern Ave.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE PALACIO,
Park Ave., corner 65th St.
8 Rooms and 2 Bathrooms.
ALL LARGE, OUTSIDE, SUNNY ROOMS.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.
Choice Apartments, 5, 6 7 rooms; most accessible location in Yorkville; elevator service.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Slawson & Hobbs
162 West 72d Street
Near Broadway Tel. Col. 7240

The Halsworth
645 West End Ave.
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 to 3 baths, $1,200 to $2,000.

The Oregon
162 West 54th St.
S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.
3, 4, 5, 6 rooms & bath, $900 to $1,700.

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.
7, 8 & 9 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,800 to $2,400.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
A handsome modern fireproof building; large light apartments; long distance telephone in each apartment
6 and 7 rooms and bath, $900 to $2,000.

105 West 72d St
Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location with southern exposure.
4 & 5 rooms; 1 & 2 baths, $1,300 to $1,900.

The Rexor
600 West 116th St.
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment houses. Subway station at the corner. 5, 6, 7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths; $1,050-$2,100.

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
6-7 & 8 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,200 to $2,200.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St.
Situated on the crest of Cathedral Heights—the highest part of the city. All apartments have private reception room at entrance.
8 r'ms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,700.

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
S. W. Corner 66th St.
A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.
8 & 10 rooms; 2 & 3 baths, $2,300 to $2,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
7 and 8 rooms and bath, $1,100 to $1,400.

Terrace Court
202 Riverside Drive
South Corner 93rd Street.
A luxurious house on the most attractive site in the city, overlooking the prettiest part of the Drive and the Hudson. **9 and 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,800 to $2,300.**

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.
S. W. Corner Broadway.
The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.
8 & 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $1,200 to $1,500.

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.
Bet. B'way & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the West Side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, etc. **3, 5 & 6 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $900 to $1,800.**

4 & 12 W. 92d St
Near Central Park West
A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, etc.
7 rooms and bath, $900 to $1,100.

304 West 92d St
Near Riverside Drive
Adjoins the Halsworth Apartments. A high-class 8-story fireproof building; near 'bus line and subway.
5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, $1,200 and $1,300.

375 Centr'l P'rk W
Near 97th St.
Very desirable spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, $840 to $1,200.

Woodmere
561 West 141st St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
10-story fireproof apartments; large, light rooms.
4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath, $600 to $1,000.

Lyndon Arms
524-525 Riverside Drive
Near 127th Street.
Beautiful views Riverside Drive, the Hudson and Palisades.
6 and 8 rooms and bath, $840 to $1,100.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management.

The Following Houses Under the Management of
Telephone, 6410—Bryant. **BING & BING,** 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS,
KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.

1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Dearborn, 850 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Large, Light Rooms. Fireproof.	
		Unfurnished.	Furnished.
		$30-$80.	$37.50-$95.
3 & 4 Rooms	The Stanwood, 321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Avs.	Living Rooms, Bedrooms,	18x19 13x14
		Unfurnished.	Furnished.
		$60 to $90.	$75 to $110.
3 & 4 Rooms	135 W. 79th St. Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. New Building.	New Fireproof Building. Recently completed.	
		Living Rooms,	19x20
		Chambers,	13x16
		Rental,	$1,020 to $1,250.
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Poinciana, 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	Unfurnished. $55 to $75.	Furnished. $45 to $90.
		Overlooking Columbia Campus. Large, Light Rooms.	

Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Murray Hill Apts.
122-128 East 34th Street
S. W. cor. of Lexington Ave.
SEVEN & EIGHT ROOMS
RENTS, $1,200-$1,800

Bachelor Apartments
THE BERWYCK
65-69 West 54th Street
TWO ROOMS & BATH
RENTS, $480-$720
CONVENIENT TO THE UNION AND UNIVERSITY CLUBS.
DOCTOR'S OFFICE, $900
APPLY TO
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR
81 Nassau Street

VAN CORTLANDT
71 East 96th St.
N. W. Cor. Park Av.
Modern elevator building, possessing every up-to-date convenience.

7 Rooms	$75
8 Rooms	$90
9 Rooms	$110

2 Baths with Each Suite.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.
30 E. 42d St. Tel., Murray Hill 500.

LENOX COURT,
114-116 EAST 71ST ST.
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
6 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

CORONADO
Northwest corner of Park Av. and 81st St. High-class elevator apartment, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $800, $1,000, $1,300 yearly. Service unexcelled.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments
A few Apartments available for fall renting, 1, 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.
Rents, $800 to $1,320.
507 Madison Avenue. At 53d St.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 88th Street.
All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.
MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

THE SUSSEX
55 EAST 65TH ST.
Apartments of seven or eight rooms. Rent $1,400. Extra maids' rooms. Private house block). Apply to Superintendent.

BRONX.

NEW BUILDINGS
Extra Large Room Elevator Apartments
New residential section, finest in Bronx, conveniently located, at walk-up prices; 3 ROOMS, $23; 4 ROOMS, $29; 5 ROOMS, $43; all front apartments.
179th St. and Morris Av.

BROOKLYN.

PARKWAY COURT.
Elegant high-class apartments of 4 to 8 rooms, all improvements. Best section of Eastern Parkway. Rents, $32.00 to $75.00. Ready Sept. 1st. M. F. GLEASON, Eastern Parkway, corner Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

EASTERN PARKWAY,
749 to 781, Corner Kingston Ave.
$40 TO $50.
Modern apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; in the most healthful section of Brooklyn; easy access to Manhattan via subway.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—1st Lt. E. C. Desobry, 19th Inf., transfered to 27th Inf.

Resignation of 1st Lt. J. J. Thomas, C. A. C., accepted.

Orders of Aug. 9, assigning Capt. A. C. Read, Inf., to 12th Inf., effective Aug. 23, amended to assign him to the 9th Inf., effective on same date.

Orders of July 30, relating to 1st Lt. F. Bradley, Ord. Dept., revoked.

Maj. W. M. Cruikshank, 1st F. A., is detailed for service in Adjutant General's Dept., effective Sept. 3; Vice Maj. A. S. Fleming, who is relieved and assigned to 2d F. A., effective Sept. 15, and after leave of absence, to San Francisco and sail for Philippines to join regiment to which assigned.

Maj. Cruikshank, on arrival in U. S., to Vancouver Barracks, for duty as Adjutant of 7th Brig.

Lt. Col. T. C. Dickson, Ord. Dept., on his own application is retired with rank of Col.

First Lt. D. B. Crafton, 28th Inf., to recruiting service at Ft. McDowell, Cal.

Capt. F. L. Dengler, C. A. C., from station at Bridgeport, to South Norwalk, Conn., take station with duties as Inspection Instructor of the Conn. Coast Art. Militia.

Second Lt. R. Royce, 26th Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for exam. for fitness for detail in aviation section of Signal Corps, then to his station.

Leaves: 1st Lt. R. Boughton, 27th Inf., one month's extension, and will sail for new station about Oct. 5 instead of Aug. 26, as heretofore ordered; Capt. H. Glade, 5th Inf., 2 months and 15 days; Capt. W. Kelly, Jr., 8th Cav., 2 months; Capt. S. P. Lyon, 25th Inf., 1 month and 20 days' extension; 2d Lt. E. L. Hoffman, 2d Inf., 1 month and 20 days' extension; Lt. A. L. Rockwood, 12th Inf., 1 month and 25 days, and will sail for new station about Nov. 5 instead of Sept. 7, as heretofore ordered; 1st Lt. E. G. Beuret, 10th Inf., 2 months; Capt. L. V. Coleman, Q. M. Corps, 1 month and 10 days; Capt. H. M. Roberson, Med. Corps, 15 days; 1st Lt. F. A. Doniat, Ord. Dept., 10 days; Major W. Forse, C. A. C., 3 months.

Navy.

Junior Grade Lts. A. Macomb, L. P. Wenzell, J. A. Crutchfield, E. P. Nickinson, and D. F. Patterson, all commissioned.

Movements Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Paul Jones, Stewart, Perry, and Preble, at Dutch Harbor; Reid and Lamson, at N. Y. Yard; Tennessee, at Port au Prince; Chester, at Jaffa; Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, at San Pedro; Ammen, at Boston Yard; Montana, at L. I. Sound; Kentucky, at Newport; Albany, at Bremerton.

Sailed: Cleveland, Topolobampo, for Mazatlan; Arkansas, Florida, Utah, South Carolina, Michigan, Texas, Wyoming, Virginia, New Jersey, Nebraska, Yankton, Monaghan, Perkins, Wilke, Patuxent, Patapsco, Sonoma, Trippe, Jarvis, Jouett, Beale, MacDougal, O'Brien, Parker, Paulding, Fanning, Nicholson, Benham, Cummings, Cassin, Dixie, Pancher, Birmingham, Patterson, Burrows, Terry, Sterrit, Roe, and Ontario, New York to sea for manoeuvres; Kearsarge, Boston for Tangier Sound, and the Saturn, Mare Island for Tiburon.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BELL, Mrs. EVA MAY, (Nov. 15, 1914;) net estate, $22,631; James M. Bell, husband, beneficiary; assets, 16 West 83 St., appraised at $22,000; equity $22,631 and $1,695.

BIANCHI, JOHN, (Aug. 18, 1914;) net estate, $54,152; Mrs. Fannie S. Bianchi, widow, beneficiary; assets, deposits, $283; stocks and bonds, $55,635; decedent was retired stock broker.

BOULAY, CLEMENCE, (May 3, 1907;) net estate, $613.

BROWN, Mrs. ADDIE, (Jan. 5, 1915;) net estate, $26,142; Alice Brown, daughter, principal beneficiary, receiving $23,294; assets, deposits, $527; loans and personalty, $5,775; stocks and bonds, $20,643.

CONLEY, JOHN, (Feb. 14, 1915;) net estate, $270,465; Mrs. Teresa Conley of 46 East 61 St., widow, sole beneficiary; assets, deposits, $35,432; insurance, $25,000; salary due from Conley Foil Co., $674; an auto, $625; personalty, $1,000, and stocks and bonds, $388,976. The largest holding of stock was 915 shares Conley Foil Co., appraised at $265,062; decedent also held bonds of the City of New York appraised at $25,000; 160 shares American Tobacco Co., $22,000; 260 shares Johnston Tin Foil & Metal Co., $39,900, and several blocks of stock in tobacco companies.

GONSENHEIM, SARA, (Jan. 15, 1914;) net estate, $54,871; $500 given to the Home for Infirm and Aged Hebrews and three friends of decedent were given $1,000 each; rest of estate passed to nineteen relatives; the largest amount to an individual being $5,000 to Max Beer, a brother; assets, equity, $10,000 in 128 West 87 St., appraised at $22,000; equity, $6,000, in 3 Manhattan St., appraised at $23,000; deposits, $4,037; notes, mortgages, and personalty, $23,339; stocks, $20,107.

DARWICK, ARTHUR B., (Dec. 1, 1910;) life insurance, $1,000; Floyd B. Derrick, son, beneficiary.

DUFFY, JULIA, (Dec. 31, 1895;) net estate, $7,906; Agnes J. Donohue, daughter, principal beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $8,839; personalty, $75.

GANS, RALPH, (March 14, 1915;) net estate, $25,759; Mrs. Carrie Gans, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $25; mortgages and personalty, $21,290; stocks and bonds, $4,030.

GORMLEY, MARGARET, (April 8, 1915;) deposits, $2,891; Agnes E. Dooley, niece, beneficiary.

HONEYMAN, JANE, (June 2, 1914;) deposits, $4,893; net estate, $3,141; two brothers and sister beneficiaries.

HUBERT, KATE D., (Jan. 10, 1915;) deposits, $790; net, $508.

KELLEHER, JOHN J., (May 22, 1915;) deposits and personalty, $769; net estate, $377.

KLEBL, DOROTHY, (Feb. 17, 1914;) deposits, $1,500; net, $992; Benedict Klebl, husband, beneficiary.

KOENIG, PETER A. C., (April 20, 1904;) deposits, $21,000; net estate, $20,126. In his will decedent declared that he had no relatives and gave the intire estate to G. Byron Latimer, his friend and adviser.

LEVY, JENNIE, (Dec. 31, 1910;) deposits, $1,086; net, $109.

McARDLE, ELIZABETH, (Sept. 18, 1914;) net estate, $3,966; Catherine King and Terence King, aunt and uncle, beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $5,122; jewelry, $10.

MURRAY, ROBERT M., (Feb. 10, 1915;) net estate, $81,250; Agnes I. Murray, sister, given $72,550; Agnes I. Vincent, cousin, given $8,700. Assets: Deposits, $3,760; automobile and personalty, $598; stocks and bonds, $70,405; property held in trust, $8,700.

NICHTHAUSER, WILLIAM, (March 31, 1914;) net estate $29,320; Mrs. Maud S. Nichthauser, widow, given $24,129; Hugo L. Nichthauser, son, $3,000; rest passed to other relatives. Assets: Deposits, $11; jewelry, $125; insurance, $10,000; stocks, $21,611, of which $20,781 represents decedent's 449 shares in Nichthauser & Levy, a corporation, manufacturers of tinware and galvanized ware at Java, Provost, and Kent Streets, Brooklyn.

QUINLAN, JAMES, (April 10, 1915;) total assets $37,627, net estate $32,952; Margaret Quinlan, sister, given $14,957; Bridget Patterson, sister, $5,651; Catherine Ryan, sister, $7,002; Mary Maguire, sister, $5,651; rest of the estate passed to nephews and nieces. Assets: Equity $11,480, on 125 West 98 St., appraised at $30,000; equity, $12,559 in 164 West 96 St., appraised at $35,000; equity, $8,062, in 166 West 96 St., appraised at $25,000; equity $12,522, in 7 West 100 St., appraised at $51,000; deposits, $6,805; life insurance, $1,000; personalty, $278; stocks, $4,300.

RECHNITZER, MAX, (March 10, 1912;) two lots northeast corner of Lind Avenue and West 170 St., the Bronx, appraised at $5,500, net estate $1,666; Mrs. Clementine Rechnitzer, widow, and three children, beneficiaries.

RICHARDS, Mrs. JANE ANN, (Jan. 3, 1915;) net estate $25,457; Mrs. Agnes T. Wheeler, Thomas T. Richards, Gertrude S. Richards, and Ruth Richards, four children beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $1,287; personalty, $2,000; loans and mortgages, $13,491, bonds, $10,200.

SHEPPARD, Mrs. MARY B., (Jan. 4, 1915;) net estate $5,167; Georgo Henry Sheppard, husband, beneficiary. Assets: Four lots at Oyster Bay, L. I., $500; deposits, $4,500; stocks, $1,197.

SMITH, Mrs. HELEN McGAW, of New London, Conn., (Oct. 4, 1914.) The value of decedent's entire estate does not appear in report. Assets taxable in New York, real and tangible personalty, $363,915. New York assets were distributed under the will as follows: Helen P. W. Seamans, niece, clock $150; jewelry, $325, and one-third residuary estate, $116,111; Gordon Woodbury, nephew, $116,111; Thornton Woodbury, nephew, $116,111; Florence Tully, cousin, personalty, $500; Emily Woodbury, not related, ring, $200; Blanche Woodbury, not related, jewelry $500; Mattie E. Woodbury, not related, jewelry, $800, and Charlotte Woodbury, not related, jewelry, $325. Under will St. James Protestant Episcopal Church of New London, Conn., given $15,000; towns of New London and Waterford, Conn., receive the realty owned by decedent and situated in those towns after the death of Thornton Woodbury, nephew, who is to have the use of these properties during his lifetime. The New York assets were: 126 Front St., valued at $24,750; 108 Duane St., $54,486; 405-407 Lafayette St., $84,002; 451-453 Washington St., $71,350; 109-111 Prince St., $66,785; 11 West 70 St., $39,466; paintings, $3,640, and other personalty and jewelry, $9,352.

THORP, FREDERICK B., a civil engineer, (Dec. 21, 1913;) net estate, $6,465; Mrs. Mary B. Thorp, widow, and Stuart Kirby Thorp, son, beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $600; due from State of New York for services, $1,500; stocks and bonds, $7,440.

First Six Numbers of Current History.
The New York Times Current History Magazine presents a clear and impartial account of the war. In it will be found the many phases of the war disaussed by the leading thinkers of all nations. First six numbers, bound in cloth, may be secured for $2.00, (delivery charges extra.) The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received until Aug. 23 for pathologist-bacteriologist. There is one vacancy in the Kings County Hospital at $1,320 and maintenance, or $1,500 and no maintenance. The minimum age is 21 years. A physical qualifying examination will be given. Candidates must be licensed to practice medicine in New York State and must have had at least one year's work in an official capacity in a pathological laboratory or its equivalent.

United States.

The commission announces for Sept. 8 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for assistant in forest entomology, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, for service in the field, at a salary ranging from $1,200 to $1,400 a year. The duties will be to conduct investigations in the field and laboratory of insects affecting forest and shade trees, and methods of control of such insects. Competitors will be examined in forest entomology and education and experience. At least two years' experience in the investigation of forest or shade tree insects is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS. 187 B'way, N. Y. 195 Montague St., B'klyn.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 155 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $5,500. Little gems; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta., new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow plots for sale; water view; "Hillcrest Park." Great Kills, Gifford's; near station, beach, bathing, boating, fishing; restricted colony; $175 and up; $50 down, balance monthly; shade trees; high location; city water, electric lights, sidewalks; express train service; 45 minutes from Battery, New York. Kolff 45 Broadway, city, and St. George, Staten Island.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will exchange 12 lots Bath Beach section for 2 or 3 family house in South Brooklyn; only one mortgage, $9,000 equity; exchange two-family house Bronx free and clear lots. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

A waterfront, 166th St. and East River, pier and dockage; plot has three fronts. Apply to John D. Crimmins, 624 Madison Av.

Large parlor floor, Times Square district, suitable tailoring, millinery, or dressmaking, wholesale or retail; $75 a month. 133 West 41st St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Complete home, convenient to station, stores, church, and trolley; in the attractive settlement of Gifford Park; nine rooms, 2 baths; garden, fruit, high location; $10,500; has cost $12,000. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N.Y.

All the bargains in Mount Vernon, Pelham, Bronxville, for sale or rent, may be found at office Anderson Realty Company, 22 East 1st St., Mount Vernon.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau. 2 E. 23d.

Sale or Lease.—New hollow tile stucco cottage. James L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$3,400 Cottage.—Golden opportunity to become owner of first-class all-year home, with money wasted paying rent; 6 large rooms, bath, latest and extra improvements, steam heat, gas, spacious porches, large garden, select location, 25 miles out, overlooking Great South Bay; boating, fishing, tennis courts; station 5 minutes' walk; small first payment, remainder as rental. A. B. McCord, Bellmore, L. I.

Lot No. 559 in plate "A," 25x100 feet, situated in Oriental Park, Brookhaven, Long Island, New York. Wright Holmes Corp., 253 Broadway.

Seven-room house, improvements, hardwood floors; 35 minutes; easy terms. Holiberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FARM FORECLOSED.—Colonial house, 10 rooms, bath, heat; 40-mile view; charming shade; excellent spring; 185 acres. A rare chance. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresemere, and Lechia, New Jersey. (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Bungalow, unusually attractive; practically new; 7 rooms; oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. R. S. Walsarum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.

Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month. Write us. S. S. WALSARUM-GORDON & FORMAN, RIDGEWOOD, N. J. PHONE 555.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—New Queen Elizabethian house; 8 rooms, 2 baths; beautiful construction; to rent or sale. Droescher, 79 Warren St., N. Y., or Cranford, N. J.

Fanwood lot for sale, very cheap; will build a cottage or sell on easy terms; send for map. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Now, while prices are low, is time to buy healthful New Jersey suburban homes. Consult Brokaw, 141 Broadway.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

Little farms, hour out, for city workers. $10 monthly. Room 1701, 141 Broadway.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

Baltimore suburban all-year home for sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished; substantially built, up-to-date, easy housekeeping plan; 40 minutes from centre of city on 6c car line; ten rooms, three baths, including shower and needle spray; fireless gas range, steam heat, Ruud hot water heater, electricity; house and porch completely screened; piped for vacuum cleaner and weather stripped. Y 233 Times Annex.

Real Estate Wanted.

Bungalow wanted, commuting distance from New York, well constructed; no heat except grate fires; good plumbing; plenty shade; send photograph. Thibou, 32 High St., Montclair.

Wanted—Six-room house, Long Island preferred; all improvements, conveniences; good transportation facilities; reasonable rental. C. N. Buck, 5,000 Broadway, N. Y.

Wanted to rent one-family private house, 8 to 10 rooms, all improvements; also some ground; within easy reach of Manhattan; answer at once. K. B., 205 7th Av.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—$25,000 second mortgage on first-class property above bank mortgage.

Wanted.—First mortgage of $90,000, first-class apartment. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2524.

We have from $5,000 to $80,000 for first mortgages in New York, Jersey, and Long Island. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park; fireproof; parlor, bedroom, bath; $15 weekly up, European plan; $30 weekly up, American plan; also single and double rooms.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE. with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 and 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 3970.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. } 2, 3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitch'n'ette, $35-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Will place furnishings of handsome home in moderate size house or suite for person wishing to establish home in desirable New York neighborhood for at least one year. If desired, will shop, market, engage help, and plan meals in wholesome, economical, attractive manner. A-1 references exchanged; terms upon application. Y 237 Times Annex.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

39TH ST., 52 WEST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

110th St., 435 West.—Two rooms, bath, kitchennette, high class, till October; convenient to subway. Apartment 8H.

Location Convenient.—Handsomely furnished five-room apartment, $125; high-class elevator house. Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 W. 97th.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

DON'T MISS SEEING
Apartment seven unusually light rooms, 1,188 MADISON AVENUE.

Corner 87th St. Electric light, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

Two-room, kitchenette apartments, furnished or unfurnished, or the upper floor of remodeled private house. 747 Madison Av.

Lexington Av., 1,235, corner 84th St. 6-7 large rooms, steam, electric light, parquet floor, hall service; $50 up.

79th, 142 East, Cor. Lexington Ave.—Six rooms, bath, steam; suitable doctor, dentist, dressmaker; rent $55.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

West Side

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

THE LANGHAM.
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

5th Av., Corner 12th. (overlooking old Presbyterian churchyard.)—100 feet of lawn in front; beautiful 3-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linnekin, 221 4th Av.

20th St., 422 West.—Splendid neighborhood; unobstructed view; seminary grounds opposite; fine air and light; select tenants; no small children; 5 rooms, bath, $35-$39.

BROCKHOLST, 101 WEST 85TH.
Apartments from 4 rooms and bath to 8 rooms, 2 baths; rents $900 to $1,000. Telephone Schuyler 4774.

$23—4 AND 5 ROOMS—$24.
105th, 8 West, (near Central Park.)—Steam heat, hot water; location unexcelled; small families; no dogs allowed. Janitor.

80 WEST 92D ST.
7 large rooms and bath, single flat; all improvements; refined neighborhood; near "L" and subway; $40.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen; two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

102d St., 205, (Near Broadway.)—Seven-room apartment; bath, steam, hot water; $38 and $40.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

94th St., 319 West.—Handsome 5-7-room apartments. Superintendent, on premises.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

130th, 202 West.—Modern apartments seven all large, light rooms, $40-$55.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Bronx.

263 E. Tremont Av. and 1,911 Anthony Av., corner of Tremont.—4 and 6 large, light rooms; very attractive; improvements; $25 to $37.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.
THE MARLBOROUGH APARTMENTS.

Marlborough Road, near Cortelyou Road; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; ready for inspection; $32.50 to $45. Apply F. W. Yates, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan; telephone 1306 John.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

Three adults wish three large bedrooms, bath, living room, diningroom, or the two combined; must be light, well ventilated, quiet, and modern in every particular; preferably accommodations for cooking, laundry and servant on premises; $50 month; city or near-by suburbs, Brooklyn and Long Island excepted; A1 references. Y 236 Times Annex.

Unfurnished apartment wanted, or floor, housekeeping, 3, 4 rooms, bath, modern, west side, between 59th and 90th Sts.; couple, no children; write details. Bureau Room 6,046, Metropolitan Life Building.

Furnished.

Gentleman, bachelor, desires 2 or 3 room apartment, well furnished, light, clean, tile bath, electricity, telephone; in select neighborhood; monthly. Write S 55 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV, 47.—Unusual location; cool, single rooms; suites with bath; table board.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

8 EAST 45TH STREET.
Rooms, board; gentlemen; references.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—First-class family house; exceptional rooms and board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Immaculate large, small rooms; adjoining; exceptional table; Summer rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Private bath, electric light; large room; suit particular people.

72D, 253 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; table board; individual table; $10 up.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, with board; subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; private baths; full arrangements.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y.—Directly on the water; 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms, with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

AQUEHONGA LODGE.
Delightful Winter home, accessible to city; arrangements can now be made for Fall or Winter. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar.

The Willows, Huguenot Park.—On the beach. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool lawns, orchards; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Elstone Park Hotel, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home; refined people; rates, booklets. Apply Gunther & Udele; also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway 401-402.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.,
BAY VIEW LODGE.
Montauk Ave. High class accommodations; boating, bathing and fishing. Rockaway Park Station.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine, and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons, for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; parlor floor; suitable dentist; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 10d-110 WEST.—The House Richards; an "old home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple appreciating superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Desirable rooms with all comforts; excellent board; references. Strauss.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electricity, home cooking; select house; reference.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 360 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms, with bath; single, en suite; table guests.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; reference; moderate.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Near B'way subway; nicest section Audubon; bright rooms; good board; home comforts; $8 up one, $15 up two. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

160TH, WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful south room; river view. 25 Fort Washington Av.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 18.—Near City College; 2 rooms, adjoining bath; gentlemen; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 387.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 6c. fare; Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

147 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Fall and Winter reservations now; beautiful rooms in exclusive house; single, en suite; private baths; every modern convenience. STEIN, PHONE 9657 SCHUYLER.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted—For a Jewish couple and a child, (girl of 9 years,) in private family, 2 rooms with board and private bath; location to be between 70th and 95th Sts., West; state price and particulars. N 39 Times.

By widow, pleasant, well-furnished room, with breakfast, Winter; location, West 50th-West 42d. W., 1,323 Dorchester Road, Brooklyn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; large closet; bath; electricity; $6.50; telephone.

23D ST., 20 East, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

70TH, 37 EAST.—Attractive front room; every convenience; telephone; private house, near park.

GRAMERCY PARK, 43, (21st St.)—Single, en suite; private bath; breakfast served in room.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

11TH, 120 WEST.—Two large rooms; handsome parlor floor; piano; also smaller rooms.

12TH, 52 WEST.—Exceptionally cool room, running water; also smaller rooms; studio; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

30TH, 353 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; single, en suite; business men preferred; telephone; reasonable.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $8 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week; with private bath; $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large rooms, attractively furnished; hot, cold running water; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

53D, 63 WEST.—Desirable large room; private bath; single room; reasonable.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large, small room; all conveniences; private house; telephone.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Suites, double, single rooms; running water, private baths; references.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive two rooms; fireplace; refined environment; electricity; shower; breakfast. Wilde.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; finest locality; Subway, elevated; telephone.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Comfortable newly furnished rooms; near subway, "L"; all conveniences.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, single or en suite; privacy.

72D, 147 WEST.—Ideal location; large and small rooms; private bath; telephone.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms, with, without bath; private residence; telephone; reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST. — Attractively furnished large, small looms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Unusually refined room, dressing room, bath, electricity; bachelor; references.

76TH, 138 WEST. — Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; home comforts; conveniences; special Summer rates.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; single or en suite; private bath; reference.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; next bath; private house; $7-$8 weekly.

81ST, 120 WEST. — Luxuriously furnished, large, cool rooms; private baths; hot water; $5 up.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Gentleman sacrificing 1914 light, (6-38,) high-class touring costing $3,000; mechanically perfect; many extras; your own price, before Saturday. C. W. Shay, 216 West 76th.

Packard Twin Six; 7 passenger; 1-25 model; delivery in one week; will sell contract for $200. Address M. H., 100 Times.

S. G. V. 1912 Lake model, perfect mechanical condition, $900; call between 7 and 8 P. M. J. Rosenfield, 440 Riverside Drive.

1915 Bliwell Velie Demonstrator and several other fine cars; rare bargain. 330 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Lozier.—Briar Cliff raceabout, in best condition; a wonderful buy at $500. H. K. Reilly, 136 West 52d St.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. X 223 Times Annex.

Rauch & Lang worm-drive brougham; owner leaving city; must sell at once. S 12 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

For Rent—Up-to-date private touring car with chauffeur; hour or day; rates reasonable; reliable people only need answer. C 62 Times Annex.

Practically new Packard, 32-50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard 7-passenger for hire, $3 per hour. Telephone Borgman, 1941 Circle.

Automobile Supplies.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO.

Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway. WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Instruction.

OWNERS and prospective owners will profit greatly by taking the special six weeks' course at the Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

Largest and Best School in
WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and
Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7020
202 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

82D, 124 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

84TH, 29 W

2 KILLED, 10 HURT IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Aged Woman Dies After Being Run Down and Dragged in Avenue B.

INJURIES KILL SALESMAN

Police Believe Car Smashed in Central Park West Was Stolen Machine.

Two deaths and injuries to ten persons resulted yesterday from automobile accidents in New York and vicinity.

Mrs. Jennie Hyman, 73 years old, 230 East Fourth Street, was crossing Avenue B at East Fifth Street yesterday when an automobile darted out from behind a wagon, knocked her down and dragged her fifteen feet. She was picked up unconscious from many injuries and taken in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital, where she died soon after her arrival. Israel Frankfater of 219 East Seventh Street, the owner and driver of the machine, said that he had turned out to clear the wagon and that he did not see Mrs. Hyman until it was too late to stop. He was arraigned before Coroner Riordan on the bail pending an inquest.

charge of homicide and held in $750

Samuel Neinberger, 27 years old, a guest at the Clarendon Hotel, at Asbury Park, died in the Monmouth Memorial Hospital yesterday of injuries sustained Monday night, when he was knocked down while crossing the street near the Atlantic oHtel, by a machine driven by Ernest Sherman, a New York chauffeur. Sherman was held in $1,000 bail on a charge of homicide.

J. W. Williams, an automobile tire salesman of Elmsford, N. Y., was driving yesterday afternoon with Miss Amanda Burt, 20 years old, daughter of Mrs. Amanda Burt of 7 Livingston Avenue, White Plains, when he turned out of the way on a road near Armonk to avoid hitting a horse and wagon and overturned his automobile on a pile of trap rock. Williams suffered a broken arm. Miss Burt was pinned under the car. Williams, who was unable to help Miss Burt, hailed some farm hands who lifted up the car. They found the young woman under it unconscious and seriously injured. She was taken to the White Plains Hospital, where it was said last night that she was suffering from internal injuries and that her condition was serious.

While driving on the Boulevard in Bayonne yesterday, Leroy Shaw of 193 Tonelle Avenue, Jersey City, lost control of his machine which skidded into the curbstone and turned over on the sidewalk, pinning under the tonneau two of the passengers, Mrs. Grace Collins of 55 Brunswick Street and Miss Sadie Niehaus of 10 Baldwin Avenue, both of Jersey City. The two children of Mrs. Collins who were in the car escaped injury, but the two women were taken to the City Hospital in Bayonne, suffering from severe lacerations and bruises. Leroy was arrested for reckless driving and held in $500 bail.

Anna Schwartz, 16 years old, of 689 South Eighteenth Street, Newark, was knocked down at Central Avenue and Summit Street yesterday afternoon by an automobile which speeded on. She was taken to St. Michael's Hospital suffering from severe bruises about the head and body. The police are looking for the owner of the car. They got the license number of the car from a witness.

Mrs. Ange V. Leivinger, 60 years old, of 415 Ditmas Avenue, Flatbush, as the driver of an automobile which struck, on Ocean Parkway, a machine driven by Joseph Brodek of 502 East Seventy-seventh Street, Manhattan, yesterday. The occupants of both cars were bruised.

Freda Markowitz, of 974 East Third Street, Brooklyn, who was driving a machine on Ocean Parkway near Avenue F, had a collision yesterday afternoon with a car driven by Louis Katz, of 127 Ludlow Street, Manhattan. Mrs. Lena Tannenbaum of 327 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Rosa Rosenburg of 505 Lorimer Street, were thrown out of the Katz machine and suffered sprained ankles.

The police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station sought unsuccessfully yesterday for Charles Kandazian of Forest Hills, L. I., in whose name is license No. 73,483, which was carried by an auto which was wrecked early yesterday morning at Central Park and Seventieth Street, and is believed to have been stolen.

Policeman Klinger of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was standing on that corner yesterday morning when an automobile came along Central Park West at a high rate of speed. Klinger shouted at the driver. Immediately the machine swerved into the curb and overturned. Klinger found an unconscious man in the wreckage and sent him to Polyclinic Hospital. He questioned two other men who, he said, were in the machine at the time, and then locked them up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station on the charge of steering the car.

The man in Polyclinic Hospital, who said that he was John Armstrong, 22 year old, a chauffeur of Bermuda, was suffering from a broken left leg, concussion of the brain, and internal injuries. The other two men, who said they were John Carney, a salesman of 210 West Fortieth Street, and John O'Connor, a porter of 254 East Sixty-first Street, denied they were in the machine when the accident occurred. They were held in $1,000 bail each on charges of grand larceny by Magistrate Levy in the West Side Court.

FIVE HURT IN CRASH.

Philadelphia Autoists Victims of Accident Near Camden, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 17.—Five persons were hurt early today, when an axle of a touring car broke as the car was near Berlin on the White Horse pike, a few miles from this city. All five are in the Cooper Hospital here, and besides broken bones they suffer from shock. It is thought one or more may die.

The injured persons were: Martin Bonsall, a policeman, who lives at 207 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia; Mrs. Matilda Bonsall, his wife; Elizabeth Bonsall, 8 years old, his daughter; Mrs. Sarah Rittenbox, 69 years old, mother of Mrs. Bonsall, and Elizabeth Bassenfielder of 600 Rate Street, Philadelphia.

They had been to Atlantic City, where they spent yesterday, and late in the evening started to make the trip across the State by way of the White Horse pike. They were running about thirty miles an hour when the axle broke and the car turned over.

Mrs. Rittenbox has concussion of the brain, possibly a fractured skull and internal injuries. Mrs. Bassenfielder has concussion of the brain, and internal injuries.

SUE TO BREAK WILL OF H. RUTHERFORD

Cousins Allege a Broker, Doctor, and Nurse Conspired to Get Part of $2,100,000 Estate.

STOP DIVISION OF $500,000

B. L. Gulick Charges Conspiracy in Bequest of $200,000 to Rockefeller Institute.

Efforts to break the will of Henry Rutherford, who died at the Hotel Astor on Feb. 25, 1913, leaving an estate in excess of $2,100,000, of which $200,000 was bequeathed to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, came to light in the Supreme Court yesterday when affidavits were filed by Bertram L. and J. Franklin Gulick of Kingston, N. Y., maternal cousins of the testator, who assert that Mr. Rutherford was conspired against and unduly influenced in the making of the instrument.

The Gulicks are joined by ten other cousins. Through their attorney, William M. Seabury of 32 Nassau Street, brother of Judge Seabury of the Court of Appeals, they are asking the court to continue a temporary injunction restraining the executor, Charles K. Phipard, member of the Stock Exchange firm of Whitehouse & Co., from distributing the remaining $500,000 of the estate, until the will suit shall have been determined. The case comes up for argument in Part I. of the Special Term of the Supreme Court today.

The affidavits on file make the conspiracy charges against Mr. Phipard, Dr. George E. Steel, an eye and ear specialist, and Miss Edith Culver, a nurse who attended Mr. Rutherford through periods of illness.

$1,399,412 Went to Cousins.

It is asserted in the affidavits that the residuary estate, $1,399,412, was divided mostly among thirty-two paternal cousins of the testator, who are residents of Great Britain, the Canary Islands, and Nebraska, and who are hardly known to him.

The allegations against the broker, the physician, and the trained nurse are based, the deponents recite, on information that for years prior to his death Mr. Rutherford was addicted to the use of drugs and liquor, and that Dr. Steel and Miss Culver aided in keeping the testator in such a condition that when he made his will he was unable to exercise his judgment, but on the contrary was induced to follow the wishes of the persons named in the conspiracy.

The affidavits allege that through their acts Rutherford was induced to bequeath $50,000 to the physician's wife, and the same amount to her sister, and $100,000 to Phipard, who is named as executor. It is also charged that the $200,000 bequest to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research was made because a son of Mr. Phipard was an officer or an employe of the institute.

Although Miss Culver was not named in the will, the affidavits set forth, yet after the death of the testator she acquired luxuries which she had not enjoyed prior to that; and further, that Miss Culver is not in reality a trained nurse, but is "held out as such" by Dr. Steel.

Bertram L. Gulick says the relations between his family and Mr. Rutherford were always cordial, and letters written by the testator to the deponent's family expressed a friendly intimacy. Further on the affidavit recites that after the death of Mr. Rutherford's wife, the decedent indulged in an excessive use of alcohol, so much so, that when his brother, John, died in 1911, the testator's condition was such that he was unable to attend the funeral. Mr. Gulick then says that he believes that Rutherford's condition was the same when he made the will.

Urged Patient to Drink.

The Gulick affidavit recites that, although Dr. Steel is an eye and ear specialist, he treated Rutherford and prescribed chloral, and urged the patient to drink, although another physician had advised against such conduct, and that as a result of Dr. Steel's recommendation, Rutherford yielded to the drinking habit.

Gulick's affidavit also recites that prior to the making of the will Miss Culver lived "in a modest four-room apartment" at Riverside Drive and 102d Street at a yearly rental of $1,000. Then, shortly after Mr. Rutherford's death, the affidavit recites, Miss Culver moved to an eight-room apartment at 400 Riverside Drive, and "began to indulge in a variety of extravagant purchases." She bought chairs of unique fashion for $150 each, expensive tapestries and paintings, rugs especially made for her, and a piano made to her order. She also took a trip to Europe and the Orient, came into possession of Mrs. Marshall's sealskin sacque, which cost more than $1,400, and Mr. Rutherford's automobile, which was sold later for $2,500.

Charles Fox of 66 Broadway, counsel for the defendants, said yesterday that affidavits will be presented in court today denying the essential allegations made against the defendants. He said that Mr. Phipard's son was never connected with the Rockefeller Institute, but that the $200,000 bequest was made for cancer research work because the testator's wife and sister had died of that disease.

SHARPE REPORTS ON CAMPS

Ambassador Says German Prisoners Are Well Treated in France.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Ambassador Sharpe at Paris today cabled the State Department a report on a recent inspection of several camps for prisoners of war in France, of which he gave a favorable description. The Ambassador urged that his report be forwarded to Berlin, adding:

"Knowledge in Germany of the good treatment of their prisoners ought to promote better feeling throughout the country in this regard."

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—Dr. Frederick C. Gray, City Bacteriologist, has completed an analysis of the water of the bay and reports it to be free from disease germs, thus refuting stories that persons had contracted typhoid and other ailments from bathing.

NEWARK.—Harry D. Hatton of 504A Washington Street was arrested on a charge of arson yesterday, following the discovery of three separate fires in rooming houses conducted by him at 504 and 504A Washington Street. Harold White, a roomer, was detained as a witness.

HACKENSACK.—A scow containing 70,000 paving blocks for a local contractor turned over shortly after midnight yesterday at the Long Dock, depositing its freight at the bottom of the river. Captain Joner and his wife were awakened by the rush of water and escaped by a window as the scow sank.

WEST ORANGE.—The citizens of this town have voted to purchase the distributing system of the West Orange Water Company for a "sum not to exceed $200,000." Agitation for a municipal water system became widespread after the Edison fire on Dec. 9. It is believed the town will enter the State Water Supply Commission's scheme after the expiration of its present contracts.

MONTCLAIR.—Five hundred children attending the Montclair Summer schools, of whom two-thirds are of foreign parentage, are rehearsing to form a "living flag" for their closing exercises next week. Dressed in appropriate colors, they will form a United States flag, and sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and other patriotic songs.

SPARTA.—Attracted to the rear of his barn by the continued barking of his dog yesterday, William H. Riker, a farmer living near here, found a rattlesnake, which he killed with a hay fork.

TRENTON.—Vice Chancellor Backes yesterday confirmed the sale of the Paterson, Passaic, and Suburban Telephone Company for $87,000, subject to a chattel mortgage of $110,000. The company has 300 stockholders and the amount received in the sale will pay all debts and administration expenses and allow the return of 20 per cent. of the value of the stock to each holder.

TRENTON.—The people of the city and county yesterday won the first step in the fight to prevent the Trenton and Mercer County Traction Corporation from abandoning its six-for-a-quarter strip tickets in favor of a flat 5-cent fare when, after a hearing before the State Board of Public Utility Commissioners, that body announced it would prevent the change for three months. This period will be allowed for investigation, and the first hearing will be held on Sept. 21.

TRENTON.—The Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday filed notice that it would appeal from the decision in its suit against L. Edward Herrmann, private secretary to Governor Fielder, against whom an action for debt was brought when he insisted on riding on a pass. The court held the validity of the law permitting certain State officials to ride free could not be tested by such an action and found against the company. Yesterday's appeal will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

COURTED A WOMAN ALREADY A WIFE

Joseph Mogha Lavished Presents for Three Years on Mrs. H. D. Potter.

HUSBAND APPRISED IN COURT

He Had Caused Mogha's Arrest for Annoying Mrs. Potter in Front of Her Home.

A rather pretty young woman, dark and slender, and arrayed in a costume of white, stood before Magistrate Appleton in Night Court last night and, in low tones, told how, unknown to her husband, H. D. Potter of 205 West 103d Street, she had been accepting the attentions for three and a half years of Joseph Mogha, a prosperous and middle-aged saloonkeeper of Hoboken; how he had taken her to various cabarets and amusement places, and finally how she had caused his arrest when he persisted in forcing his way into her home late at night.

Throughout her recital her husband, a sedate man of about 50, sat in the rear of the courtroom out of earshot of his wife's words. When she had concluded he stepped to her side and sat beside her within the railing, while Mogha took the witness stand in his own defense.

Then the husband had to listen while Mogha told of meeting Mrs. Potter three and a half years ago when she smiled and beckoned to him in a cabaret, of entertaining her, squandering money on her, and making her gifts of gowns, diamonds, jewelry, and silk stockings.

"What! You, a married woman, did these things unknown to your husband?" inquired Magistrate Appleton, and Mrs. Potter, hanging her head, did not answer, but Mogha nodded a vigorous assent, exclaiming:

"Yes, and I left a good wife for her because I was infatuated with her."

Mogha was arrested outside the Potter home last night, and when Magistrate Appleton remarked that his presence there was no occasion for his arrest, Mrs. Potter responded:

"But I am not having him arrested for this, but for disorderly conduct when he tried to force his way into my apartment on last Thursday night."

Potter testified that he had answered the telephone late in the evening and told Mogha that he could not see Mrs. Potter, that he had met Mogha at his door when the man persisted in his attempts to see the woman and that Mogha had threatened his life and that of the Superintendent of the building when the latter ejected him.

Mogha admitted the call, but denied having threatened any one. He said he had called at the request of Mrs. Potter, who, when the cabarets of Hoboken were closed some time ago, had asked him to notify her at once when they reopened that they might resume their visits to them. They have reopened, said Mogha, and he was carrying the glad tidings to Mrs. Potter.

He admitted also that he had accepted $100 from the woman on June 12, saying that taxes on some of his real estate were due then and that he was short of ready cash. However, he declared he had spent much more than that on Mrs. Potter, and that he was not in her debt. It was then he told of his gifts.

Magistrate Appleton held Mogha in $300 bail to keep the peace for three months.

Serbian Here to Escape Service.

August Degeler, a young Serbian who has been living in Prague and Bohemia, who arrived yesterday from Bordeaux on the Touraine, was held by the immigration authorities because he had not sufficient funds to proceed to Vancouver, B. C., where an uncle lives. Degeler said that he did not wish to serve in the trenches as a soldier to be shot at. All he wanted was to be left alone to continue his studies, so he decided to go to British Columbia until the war is over.

PARENTS TO SHUN WEDDING.

American Father and Mother Object to Girl's Marrying a Panamanian.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Aug. 17.—The first international marriage, where an American girl weds a Panamanian, will be solemnized at the little Catholic chapel at Ancon tomorrow morning, when Miss Elizabeth Bolling of Baltimore and Richmond, becomes the bride of Jorgé Boyd. The bride's father and mother are said to have objected to the marriage, but her mother is to be present at the ceremony tomorrow.

The wedding follows a short courtship, which was viewed with interest by the American colony, which has usually opposed marriages of this kind.

The bridegroom is the son of Frederico Boyd, a member of the Joint Land Commission, while the bride is the daughter of the Manager of the branch of the Commercial National Bank of Washington.

CLEMENCY FOR MARRIN.

Governor Commutes Sentence of Convicted Brooklyn Forger.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—Governor Whitman, on the recommendation of the Parole Board and County Judge Norman S. Dike of Kings, has commuted the sentence of Frank C. Marrin, who was convicted of forgery, first degree, in Kings County in 1908 and sentenced to a minimum term of fifteen years and a maximum term of twenty years. Ex-Governor Glynn submitted Marrin's case to the Parole Board, which recommended that the prisoner was deserving of clemency.

Judge Dike, who sentenced the prisoner, reported to Governor Glynn that Marrin had made restitution in part, if not entirely, and that the time he had spent in Sing Sing Prison had been sufficient to punish him. It appears from a report of the District Attorney of New York County that Marrin has rendered valuable aid to that office.

Marrin is now confined in Auburn Prison.

ROCK ISLAND LOSS PUT AT $20,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

railway company $80,000 in bonds of the Iowa Company, then worth $24,500, for his services in the acquisition of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company, and he was paid by the latter company $85,000 in the same transaction. Mr. Cable also received another contribution, which will be referred to later.

"Robert Mather, Vice President, was given $25,000 in cash.

"George T. Boggs, Director and Secretary of the Board of Directors of the railway company, was given $15,000 in cash when he retired from the Secretaryship of the railway company.

$880,500 Stock to President.

"When the capital stock of the railway company was increased to $75,000,000, shares of the par value of $880,500 were placed in the name of the President, to be thereafter distributed in accordance with the following resolution of the Executive Committee passed at a meeting held in New York July 1, 1902:

Resolved, That such portion as the President may determine of the shares of the increased capital stock of the company not required for the purpose of the foregoing resolution shall be disposed of at par by the President for the benefit of such officers of the company as the President shall elect and determine.

"This stock was later exchanged for securities of the Iowa and New Jersey Companies in the same manner as was stock of the stockholders of the railway company.

"Following this exchange R. R. Cable received securities of market value of $368,360 for which he paid $200,000.

"H. A. Parker, First Vice President, received securities then worth $27,900, for which he paid but $15,000.

"Robert Mather received securities of a market value of $145,412 above his payments therefor.

"The contributions to officials of the railway company in excess of their salaries aggregated about $1,000,000.

"The salaries paid to some of the principal officers at various periods were as follows: H. U. Mudge, President, $60,000; L. F. Loree, Chairman Executive Committee, (one-half to be paid by the Frisco,) $75,000; R. A. Jackson, Vice President and General Solicitor, $50,000; R. R. Cable, member of the Board of Directors, $32,000; W. B. Leeds, President, $32,000; B. L. Winchell, President, $40,000; B. F. Yoakum, Chairman Executive Committee, $30,000; Daniel G. Reid, Chairman Board of Directors, $32,000; C. H. Warren, First Vice President, $35,000.

"W. S. Purdy, upon his retirement from the Presidency, was given two years' salary at $22,500 per annum.

"A significant transaction is that growing out of the action of C. H. Venner, a stockholder. He made demands on the officers of the company for a list of its shareholders. Being ignored he instituted proceedings in a State court of Illinois to enjoin the organization of the holding companies and the exchange of railway company stock for their securities. In February and March, 1904, the railway company paid Venner $291,000, ostensibly in consideration of his delivery to it of securities of the New Jersey Company and of the railway company valued at $91,000, and stock of the Nebraska Construction Company of a nominal value of $200,000. Thereupon the suit to restrain the holding companies plan was dismissed. Neither the Nebraska Central Railway Company nor the Nebraska Construction Company had any road or any other tangible assets, and their stock is without value. The payments to Venner were in consideration of his refraining from further prosecution in the courts his opposition to the syndicate plans."

Rock Island's Big Losses.

The commission finds that the total loss to the Rock Island in the Alton deal was $6,370,000 and traces the whole transaction.

In the Trinity & Brazos deal it is shown that the Rock Island invested $4,504,782, practically all of which represents loss.

In the Consolidated Indiana Coal Company, the company, by its large advances, incurred a loss not yet determined, but approximately several millions. The interest loss is already $400,000.

The net loss of the Rock Island in the Dering Coal Company is fixed at $906,420 with a probable additional loss in securities of $2,500,000.

Of the investment of $12,000,000 in the Rock Island Improvement Company, the commission says the Rock Island sustained great loss.

Continuing, the commission says:

"The aggregate losses sustained by the railway company in connection with the foregoing transactions may be summarized as follows:

Expenses of maintaining and housing holding companies, more than	$200,000
Frisco deal, approximately	6,500,000
Alton deal, approximately	6,370,000
Trinity & Brazos Valley Railway deal, more than	4,500,000
Consolidated Indiana and Dering Coal companies, at least	1,300,000
Contributions or gratuities to officers and Directors, about	1,000,000
Venner transaction	217,000
Miscellaneous and unexplained expenditures	72,523

"These items show an aggregate loss to the railway company of more than $20,000,000. In addition thereto it is to be noted that prior to June 30, 1914, the railway company paid to financial institutions in connection with the issuance of bonds commissions aggregating more than $1,000,000 and suffered discounts of more than $17,700,000.

"Misrepresentation of assets in reports to stockholders appear to have been a practice of the Directors of the railway company. On June 30, 1904, a book surplus was claimed for the railway company of $22,343,955.26. By June 30, 1914 the company conceded a reduction of this surplus to $6,199,841.08, and even this amount was fictitious.

"Thus the railway company included among its assets certificates of indebtedness of the Trinity & Brazos Valley Railway Company, carried at a book value of $3,694,863.87. The Trinity & Brazos Valley Railway was then in the hands of a receiver and facing a deficit of $8,000,000. It is apparent that this item of more than $3,500,000 was based upon securities which were known to be worthless.

"The railway company carried as assets bonds of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railway Company at a book valuation of $6,000,000, secured only by stock of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, which had a market value on June 30, 1915, not in excess of $1,000,000.

"The Directors also reported as assets the 5 per cent. debenture bonds of the Iowa Company, which were in fact worthless, but which were reported as worth nearly $6,000,000.

"In view of the fact that the reported value of the 'securities' listed for the year 1914 was nearly $18,000,000 in excess of their actual value, instead of a surplus of more than $6,000,000 claimed by the railway company, there should have been shown a deficit of over $11,600,000.

"Another objectionable practice of the railway company officials was the failure to state on the payroll the true amounts paid to its officers.

"The publication of misleading reports to stockholders cannot be too severely condemned, and the individuals guilty of such acts should be subject to adequate penalties."

Receivership Secret.

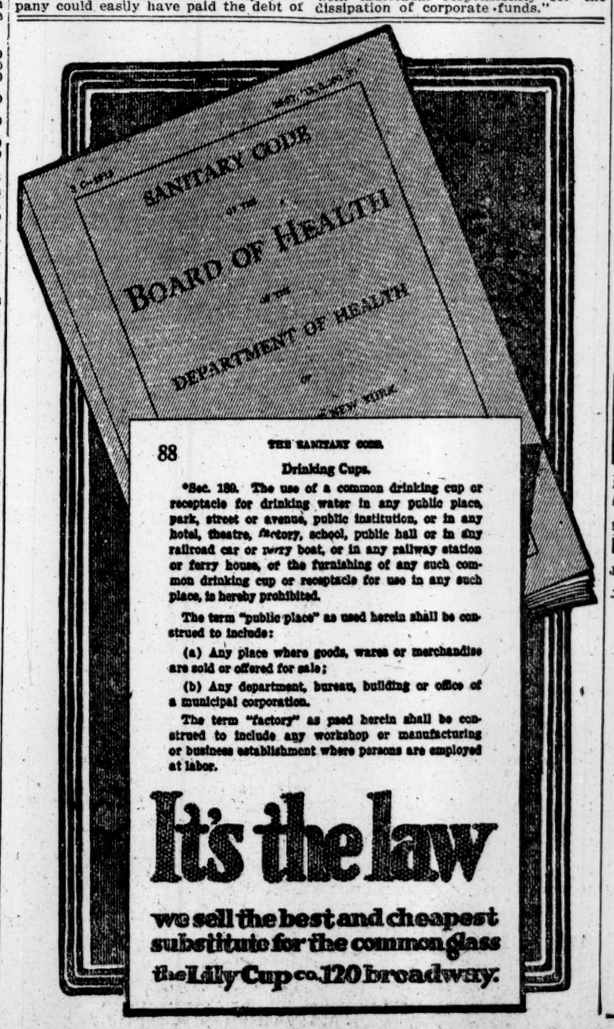
"The syndicate decided to put the railway into receivership. The general counsel of the railway company, at the suggestion of W. H. Moore, a member of the syndicate, drew the bill asking for a receivership and engaged an attorney ostensibly to represent the other side. The bill was placed in the hands of this attorney with the name of the complainant omitted, and he was instructed by the general counsel to locate some creditor of the railway company willing to act as complainant.

"The Board of Directors of the railway company was not informed of the intention to file a bill for receivership, and at no meeting of the board was any authority ever given for such action. Members of the Board of Directors not in the confidence of the syndicate were kept in ignorance of the fact that such a bill had been prepared. The stockholders had no information of the purpose to put the railway company into a receivership, although a stockholders meeting was held after the date upon which the receivership bill was completed by the general counsel, and this general counsel attended the meeting. According to the testimony, the bill was completed by the general counsel March 29, 1915, and the fact that it was to be filed whenever desired by those in authority was known only to certain insiders. The testimony clearly establishes the fact that the railway company could easily have paid the debt of $16,000 upon which the receivership application was based.

"The creditor at whose instance the receivership application was filed appeared as complainant by request."

The report says in conclusion:

"This record emphasized the need of railway Directors who actually direct. There are too many Directors who acquiesce in what is being done without knowledge and without investigation. A Director of a railroad is a quasi-public official, who occupies a position of trust. A Director who submits blindly to the exploitation of his company is a party to its undoing, and he should be held responsible to the same extent as if he had been a principal instead of an accessory before the fact. The greater his prominence, the greater his responsibility and the greater his dereliction. Obviously a man of large affairs could not attend to all the details in intricate transactions, but it is inconceivable that a Director of ordinary business prudence and sagacity would sanction large expenditures without an inquiry as to the purposes of such disbursements. So long as this situation exists, however, it suggests the need of a law to charge such Directors with individual responsibility for the dissipation of corporate funds."


SANITARY CODE
OF THE
BOARD OF HEALTH
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK
88
THE SANITARY CODE.
Drinking Cups.
*Sec. 180. The use of a common drinking cup or receptacle for drinking water in any public place, park, street or avenue, public institution, or in any hotel, theatre, factory, school, public hall or in any railroad car or ferry boat, or in any railway station or ferry house, or the furnishing of any such common drinking cup or receptacle for use in any such place, is hereby prohibited.
The term "public place" as used herein shall be construed to include:
(a) Any place where goods, wares or merchandise are sold or offered for sale;
(b) Any department, bureau, building or office of a municipal corporation.
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MESSIAH, At Ocean Grove, Sat. Eve., Aug. 21.
800 voices. Mme. Anita Rio, Gwyn Jones, Dan Beddoe, Henri Scott. Special trains, Penn. R. R., lv. Jersey City, 8:18, 1:40; Newark, 8:35, 1:58; Elizabeth, 8:45, 2:08. Return, 11:00. Round trip, $1.00. Ditson's and at trains.
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NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. | GERTRUDE HOFFMANN in "SUMURUN," Company of 60, 8 Scenes. Orchestra of 30, 5 oths.
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